NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK No. 72 1990

COVER: *Lorikeets* Australia is home to some 700 species of birds. Of these, around 430 are endemic, and one of the most colourful is the Rainbow Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*), beautifully represented in this illustration. © *Sean O'Donnell 1990*

FRONTISPIECE: Centrepoint Tower, Sydney, is struck by lightning during a violent electrical storm on Wednesday 13 December 1989. The storm, with winds gusting to more than 80 km/h, brought down power lines, unroofed houses and closed Sydney Airport for 35 minutes. *Photograph taken by Peter Rae.*

NEW SOUTH WALES YEAR BOOK

No. 72 1990

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
SYDNEY OFFICE

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Preface

The NSW Year Book is the major reference work of the New South Wales Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This edition is the 72nd. It presents a comprehensive statistical profile of the social, demographic and economic structure of New South Wales.

The format of the 1990 NSW year book is very different to its predecessors. It has been written in a more modern and I hope easy to read style to fit it better as an important reference book for the 1990s. A new section is included at the beginning which traces the history, geography and government of New South Wales. This section has been prepared in date order and lists major events from the proclaimation of New South Wales as a crown colony in 1823, to compulsory voting in 1929 to the introduction of television in 1956.

Again for the first time this year book includes historical tables which provide a continuous series of important statistical information sometimes beginning as early as 1901.

Lastly my thanks are tendered to those ABS officers who have been involved in this new style yearbook. In particular my thanks go to the Editor, Geoff Smith, who has brought a vision together and made it happen.

JOHN WILSON
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

Australian Bureau of Statistics
Sydney
May 1990

General information

Symbols and other usages

Standard notations are used throughout this publication, with meanings as follows:

MSR	Major Statistical Region
n.a.	not available
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included
n.p.	not available for separate publication (but included in totals where applicable)
n.y.a.	not yet available
p	preliminary — figure or series subject to revision
SD	Statistical Division
SR	Statistical Region
SRS	Statistical Region Sector
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
..	not applicable
—	nil or rounded to zero
———	break in continuity of series (where a line is drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)

Yearly periods shown as 1988, refer to the year ended 31 December 1988; those shown as 1987–88, refer to the year ended 30 June 1988. Other yearly periods are specifically indicated.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

Availability of ABS data

Information regarding the availability of ABS publications and products may be obtained by contacting Information Services, Box 796 GPO Sydney 2001, phone (02) 268–4611, or by calling at the Australian Bureau of Statistics, St. Andrew's House, Sydney Square, Sydney. A list of the complete range of publications available from the ABS can be obtained from any ABS office.

In many cases the ABS, through its Consultancy Service, can also make available information which is not published or is compiled from a variety of sources. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: consultancy reports, microfiche, photocopy, data tape or computer printout. Access to a wide range of ABS statistics is also available electronically.

History, geography and government

History

Aboriginal settlement

The precise date of the first human occupation of NSW is not known — estimates range from thirty thousand to forty thousand years ago. The Aboriginal people are thought to have crossed to Australia from south-east Asia as far back as 120 thousand years ago. Remains of a camp site found at Lake Mungo in the far west of the state have been dated as thirty-two thousand years old.

The Aborigines were not formed into the political structure of a nation but were separate groups, each with their own language and traditions. Some of these groups formed into alliances such as the Yuin of the NSW South Coast. The tribes were led by the elders who also carried the knowledge and history of the tribe.

The Aboriginal people were hunter gatherers and, although they did not use agricultural techniques, used fire as a form of land management to promote new vegetation.

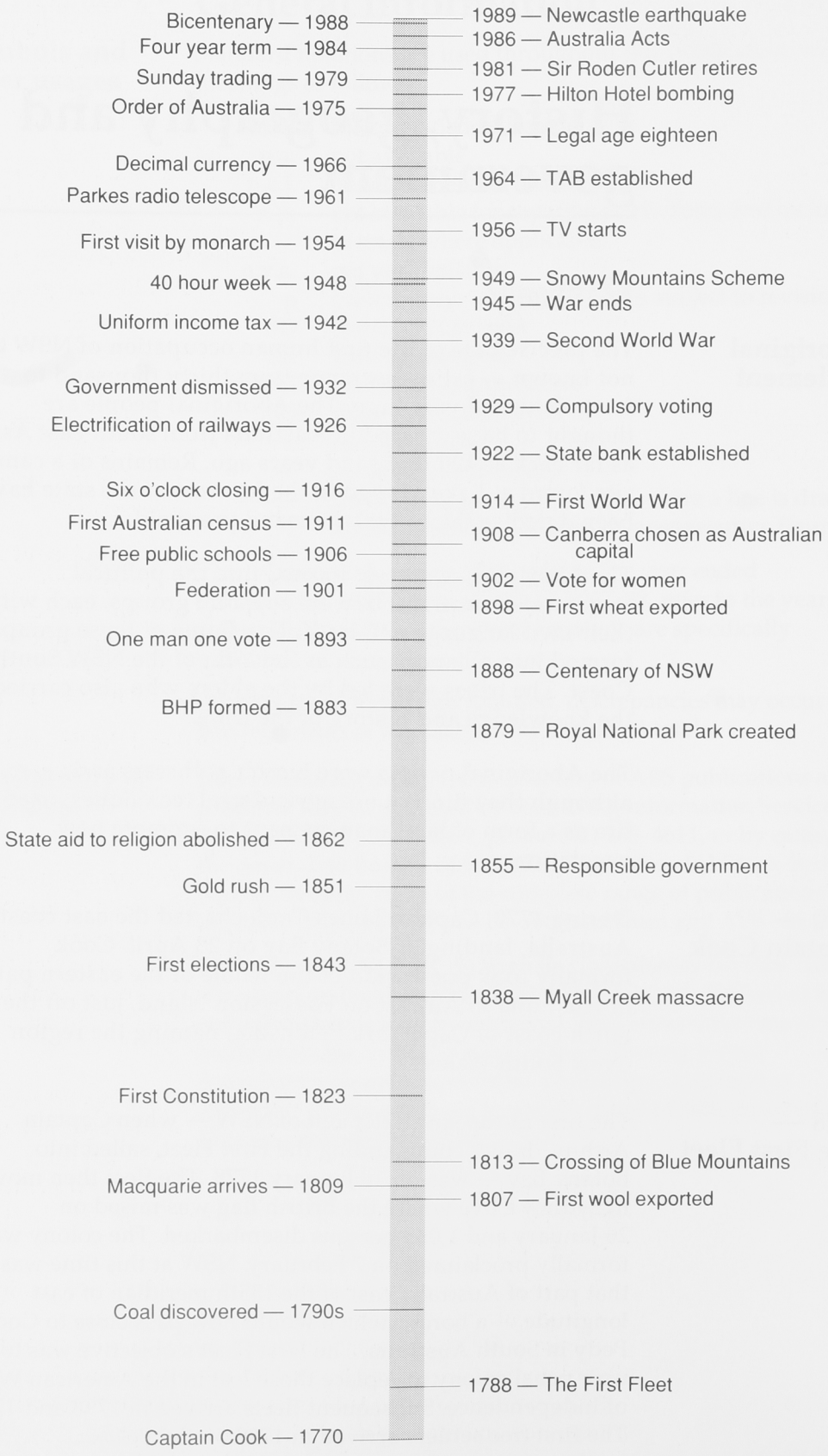
1770 — Captain Cook

During 1770, Captain James Cook charted the east coast of Australia, landing at Botany Bay on 28 April. Cook formally took possession of the whole of the eastern part of Australia in August on Possession Island, just off the north coast of Cape York Peninsula, naming the region 'New South Wales'.

1778 — The First Fleet

The first European settlement of NSW — when Captain Arthur Phillip, commanding the First Fleet, sailed into Botany Bay — was on 18 January 1778. The fleet then moved to Sydney Cove where the British flag was raised on 26 January and 1,035 persons disembarked. The colony was formally proclaimed on 7 February. NSW at this time was that part of Australia east of the 135th meridian of east longitude — a border which would now pass close to Coober Pedy in South Australia. The First Fleet's objective was to set up a penal colony to replace those lost in the American War of Independence. Subsequent fleets arrived in 1790 and 1791. The first free settlers arrived in 1793 on the *Bellona*.

SOME EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF NSW SINCE 1770



1790s — Coal discovered

During the 1790s exploration of the east coast of Australia was undertaken with Tasmania being found to be an island. During the 1790s coal was discovered in the Hunter and Illawarra regions and the first merino sheep were imported into NSW. To this day coal and sheep are mainstays of exports from NSW.

1807 — First wool exported

By 1800 Customs House had been built and a volunteer defence force was raised. Port Phillip Bay was explored by Lieutenant Murray and a free settlement was established at Hobart. Flinders circumnavigated Australia in 1802–03. It was Flinders who recommended in the published journal of his voyages that the name 'Australia' be used rather than 'New Holland'. The first export of wool was in 1807 when Captain Macarthur sent 245 lb. of wool to England.

1809 — Macquarie arrives

In 1808, Lieutenant Colonel Johnston and Macarthur overthrew Governor Bligh in the 'Rum Rebellion'. Johnston and Macarthur were court martialled in London in 1809 for this act and Lachlan Macquarie assumed position of Governor.

Macquarie's period was one of civic stability, establishment of new settlements and the erection of public building. With his convict architect Francis Greenway, Macquarie built structures, some of which can be seen to this day in Macquarie Street in Sydney. Among the buildings erected were the first Post Office (1810), Sydney Hospital (1816) and Hyde Park Barracks (1817).

In 1810, the Botanical Gardens were formed and the first bank opened — the Bank of New South Wales. The first official horse race was run at Hyde Park in that year.

1813 — Crossing of Blue Mountains

In 1812 the Governor's Court and the Supreme Court were established. In 1813 Blaxland, Lawson and Wentworth crossed the Blue Mountains which had up to this time been a barrier to inland exploration and settlement. A road over the mountains was built by 1815. In 1819 there were 26,026 persons in NSW, of whom 9,986 were convicts. By 1821, ten ships were despatched to England with produce from NSW. Macquarie left in the same year.

1823 — First Constitution

In 1823 the first Australian constitution was proclaimed and a Legislative Council was appointed to advise the Governor. In 1824, NSW was proclaimed a crown colony; the first act of Parliament, the Currency Act, was passed; and the Supreme Court of Criminal Jurisdiction was established. Also in 1824 the first newspaper, *The Australian*, was published.

In 1825 the boundary of NSW was moved to the 129th meridian of east longitude — now the eastern border of Western Australia — and Tasmania became a separate colony. By 1827 the colony was self supporting and the Sydney Water Supply Scheme was initiated. In 1828 the second Constitution was proclaimed and the Legislative Council was expanded to fifteen. However, it was still appointed by the Governor.

The Imperial Act was passed which made all the laws and statutes in force in England applicable to NSW. The first census of NSW, known as the *muster*, was taken. There were 36,598 persons, excluding Aborigines who were not counted and were not to be until 1971.

In 1830 beef was shipped to England and horses to India. In 1831 the first steamer *Sophia Jane* arrived in Sydney and the *Sydney Herald* was first published. The paper became *The Sydney Morning Herald* in 1842. Assisted immigration began in 1832, the same year as the first Government Gazette was published. By 1836 there were 77,096 persons in NSW and in that year the Australia Museum was founded. In the same year South Australia became a separate colony.

1838 — Myall Creek massacre

The Myall Creek massacre occurred in 1838 when nearly thirty Aboriginal men, women and children were murdered by convict shepherds. After a first trial found the shepherds not guilty, a second found seven of them guilty and they were hanged. This was the first case in which Europeans were tried and punished for the murder of Aborigines.

In the following year Paul Strzelecki found gold near Hartley and climbed Mt. Kosciusko, Australia's highest mountain. The transportation of convicts to NSW ceased in 1840 after a long campaign by the settlers of NSW.

1843 — First elections

1841 saw the proclamation of New Zealand as a colony, Sydney being lit by gaslight and alluvial gold being found near Bathurst. There were by this stage 116,731 persons in the colony. The Sydney Municipal Corporation was established in 1842 and in 1843 the first twenty-four elected representatives of the Legislative Council took their place in a chamber of thirty-six; the rest being appointed by the Governor. By 1844 exports exceeded imports in value.

In 1849 there was an exodus of the population to the California goldfields and in October 1850 the University of Sydney was incorporated.

1851 — Gold rush

Edward Hargreaves found payable gold near Bathurst in February 1851. The gold rush was on. Over the next decade the population increased at a rate never attained again. By August that year there were over ten thousand persons on NSW diggings. Gold was declared Crown property. Victoria became an independent colony and gold was discovered there in July. Earlier, in June, Hargreaves found diamonds while looking for gold at Ready Creek, twenty-five kilometres south-west of Bathurst.

In 1852 revenue from gold was allocated to the Colonial Legislatures and Sydney University was formally opened. The following year, 1853, saw a Constitution Bill passed establishing the two chambers that exist today.

1855 — Responsible government

In 1855 the new Constitution was inaugurated and NSW was granted responsible government. The first railway commenced operation between Sydney and Parramatta. The Royal Sydney Mint was established in the same year and the first Australian gun-boat, the *Spitfire*, was launched.

1856 was the first year of elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. Civil registration of births, deaths and marriages commenced and the first intercolonial cricket match between Victoria and NSW was played. The population had now grown to 252,649. The following year Electoral Rolls were printed and Newcastle and Maitland were connected by rail.

1858 — Secret ballot

The Parliament granted universal male suffrage and the secret ballot in 1858. Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide were connected by telegraphic communications. Queensland became a separate colony in 1859 — reducing the area of NSW again.

In 1860 the Kiandra gold rush started and troops were sent to New Zealand to fight in the Maori wars. The following year the Lambing Flat gold rush started. Anti-Chinese riots at Lambing Flat and Back Creek — in which many Chinese were murdered — moved the government to restrict Chinese immigration.

1862 — State aid to religion abolished

State aid to religion was abolished in 1862 and the railway was opened to Penrith. The western border of Queensland was moved to 138th meridian of east longitude — its position today — and in the following year the Northern Territory was separated and annexed to South Australia.

In 1868 an Irishman, James O'Farrell, attempted to assassinate the Duke of Edinburgh. O'Farrell was subsequently hanged. The railway was extended to Goulburn in 1869. In 1870 an intercolonial exhibition was held in Sydney to celebrate the centenary of Cook's landing at Kurnell where a monument was erected.

The Sydney Trades and Labour Council was formed and the National Art Gallery was founded in 1871. The population had grown to 503,981. The telegraphic cable to England was completed in 1872. The duration of Parliament was reduced from five to three years in 1874 and the General Post Office was opened in George Street, Sydney. A telegraphic cable joining NSW and New Zealand was laid in 1876. The rail was extended to Bathurst in that year; to Orange and Cootamundra the following year; and to Wagga Wagga in 1878.

1879 — Royal National Park

The first steam tramway started operations in Sydney, and the Royal National Park, Australia's first national park and the world's second, was created in 1879. In the same year the first Intercolonial Trade Union congress was held in Sydney and the first consignment of frozen meat was shipped to England aboard the *Strathleven*.

In 1880, aid was abolished to denominational schools and it was decreed that all State schools must be sectarian. The first telephones were installed in Sydney also that year and *The Bulletin* was founded. Women were admitted to Sydney University the following year and the railway reached Albury. The Trade Unions Act gave workers the right to form unions. The first cricket test in NSW was played between England and Australia in February 1882.

1883 — BHP formed

In 1883 silver was found at Broken Hill and BHP was formed. A railway bridge was built across the Murray thereby linking Sydney and Melbourne by rail. The state system of technical education was instituted.

After a Federation Bill had been rejected in 1884, the Federal Council of Australia was formed in 1885 to further the aims of the federation movement. The Broken Hill silver mines were opened and a military contingent was sent to the Sudan in that year.

1886 saw an industrial depression and there was large scale unemployment by 1887. Opals were discovered at Lightning Ridge. There was an Australasian Conference held in London.

1888 — Centenary of NSW

Centenary celebrations were held in 1888 to commemorate the arrival of the First Fleet. Centennial Park in Sydney was given to the people of NSW as a gift from the Government. A weekly mail service to England began and the railways of NSW and Queensland were joined. The Metropolitan Board of Water Supply and Sewerage (The Water Board) was established.

Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier, committed NSW to federation and in October of 1889 he gave the famous Tenterfield oration urging a national parliament elected by the people rather than a council of colonies.

The great strike of 1890 saw miners, waterside workers, draymen and shearers defeated but in the following year thirty-five Labor members were returned to the Legislative Assembly. Many Building Societies failed and the move towards federation quickened. A draft Constitution was written. At Parkes's urging, the name Commonwealth was adopted rather than Federal Dominion. The Sheffield Shield cricket competition commenced in 1892 between NSW, Victoria and South Australia.

1893 — One man one vote

By 1893 the financial crisis deepened and thirteen of the twenty-five trading banks closed their doors. A new Electoral Act was passed giving 'One Man One Vote'. Income tax began in 1895 and the police were enfranchised in 1896.

1898 — First wheat exported

In 1898 the first surplus of wheat was exported and a referendum on the Federation Constitution Bill was defeated. A second referendum was passed in 1899 and the colonies agreed to federate. Soldiers once again were sent overseas to fight, this time to the Boer War in South Africa.

Queen Victoria gave assent to the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Bill on 9 July 1900. The Bill also established the High Court of Australia.

1901 — Federation

On 1 January 1901, the Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Hopetoun, at Centennial Park in Sydney. The first federal elections were held in March and Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George V) in May. Edmund Barton became the first Prime Minister. The Australian flag was chosen, and the Commonwealth became responsible for Defence, Post and Telecommunications, and Customs and Excise. Interstate free trade was established and old age pensions were introduced in NSW.

1902 — Vote for women

In the following year the vote was given to women in NSW and in 1903 the High Court of Australia was set up. Daylight bathing was allowed in the same year.

BHP produced zinc concentrates by the flotation process in 1904. The number of members in the Legislative Assembly was reduced from 125 to 90 that year. The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was passed and the Australian Public Service was founded.

1906 — Free public schools

In 1905 the Children's Court was instituted and local government was extended to the whole State except the Western Division. Bondi Surf Club was established in the following year. Public school fees were abolished, Central Railway Station opened, the Burrinjuck Dam was authorised and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Scheme was approved in that year.

1907 saw the connection of Sydney and Melbourne by telephone. Invalidity and accident pensions were introduced and the medical inspection of school children was initiated. Rugby League commenced in the same year breaking away from Rugby Union over a disagreement on payment to injured players.

1908 — Canberra chosen as Australian capital

Jack Johnson defeated Tommy Burns for the world heavyweight boxing championship in Sydney in 1908. Johnson was the first black person to win the title and it was the first and last time the championship was decided in Australia. The Yass–Canberra district was chosen as the site of the federal capital and the Minimum Wage Act was passed. The Pacific Fleet from the USA (the Great White Fleet) visited Sydney.

The Fisher Library was opened at Sydney University in 1909 and a general coal strike occurred in NSW. In 1910, 'Saturday half-holiday' was instituted in Sydney and the larger towns of NSW. The Mitchell Library opened and the first Labor Government was formed in NSW that year.

1911 — First Australian census

In 1911 the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) was ceded to the Commonwealth by NSW. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) was established and the first cruiser to be constructed locally the *Warrago* was launched from Cockatoo Island. Work commenced on the Trans-continental railway. The first Commonwealth census was conducted. There were 4,455,005 persons in Australia.

The Australian fleet arrived in Sydney in 1913. It included the battle cruiser *Australia* and the cruisers *Sydney* and *Melbourne*. The federal capital was named Canberra.

1914 — First World War

The following year, 1914, the first aerial mail flight in Australia was flown between Sydney and Melbourne. The first double dissolution of Federal Parliament occurred and the First World War, the Great War, started in August of that year. Enlistment of the first Australian Imperial Force (AIF) began almost immediately. The RAN was placed under British control. On the way to Europe the cruiser *Sydney* sank the German cruiser *Emden* off the Cocos Islands. The first AIF servicemen left in November for Egypt.

Jervis Bay was ceded to the Commonwealth in 1915. In April the Australian and New Zealand soldiers (the ANZACS) landed at Gallipoli in Turkey. The steel and iron works were opened in Newcastle by BHP.

1916 — Six o'clock closing

Six o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in 1916 as was the Fair Rents Court. Workmen's compensation was extended to all workers. A federal referendum for compulsory military service was defeated that year as was the second in 1917. Daylight saving was started and abandoned that year.

In 1918 the war finished. The lives of almost sixty thousand Australian service personnel had been lost. An Act to introduce a system of proportional representation was passed in NSW.

1919 saw extensive industrial disputes particularly among seamen and Broken Hill miners. A great influenza epidemic swept Australia and a State Housing scheme commenced.

1922 — State bank established

Multiple electorates and proportional representation were used in the State election in 1920. Compulsory school attendance was introduced in the same year. The forty-four hour week was introduced in NSW in 1921 and in 1922 the Sydney Harbour Bridge Bill was passed as was the establishment of the Rural Bank (now the State Bank). The working week reverted to forty-eight hours that year.

The first radio station in Australia — 2SB (now 2BL) — started in Sydney in 1923; the same year as the first sod was turned for the Harbour Bridge. Compulsory voting was introduced for federal elections in 1924.

1926 — Electrification of railways

In 1926 the first section of the underground railway opened in Sydney and the electrification of the suburban railway lines began. The forty-four hour week was re-introduced in NSW. The Widow's pension and compulsory Worker's compensation were instituted in NSW.

The first sitting on Federal Parliament in Canberra was in 1927. Parliament was opened by the Duke of York and Cornwall (later King George VI). The Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) was founded. Further social welfare legislation continued in NSW with the introduction of child endowment. A system of single seats and preferential voting was introduced for State elections. Burrinjuck Dam was completed. The rail reached Broken Hill.

The Australian Loan Council was reformed in 1928. The Commonwealth agreed to take over the States debts and to continue paying revenue to them in return for the States agreeing to obtain loans through the Council.

1929 — Compulsory voting

Compulsory voting was introduced for State elections in 1929 and a Royal Commission on the coal industry commenced following the death of a miner at Rothbury in a clash between unionists and the police.

The great depression worsened in 1930. The State Government introduced the Moratorium Act to stop the repossession of homes due to default in payments and the unemployment relief tax was imposed as was sales tax. In 1931 the NSW Government defaulted on interest payments on NSW Government bonds held in London. The State Lottery started in that year.

1932 — Government dismissed

The Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened in 1932. The Governor, Sir Philip Game, dismissed the NSW Premier, J.T. Lang that year and the NSW Industrial Court was constituted. Sydney and Brisbane were connected by a standard gauge rail link on the completion of the Clarence River Bridge.

Child endowment tax was abolished in 1933; the same year as 'Bodyline' controversy in cricket erupted. In 1934 the Legislative Council was reconstituted as an elected chamber. In that year England–Australia air mail was inaugurated.

In 1935 the Sydney County Council (SCC) was formed to provide electricity and the State industrial undertakings were sold. The Hume Reservoir was opened on the Murray River the following year.

An epidemic of polio swept Australia in 1937. The Commonwealth Court's 'basic wage' was adopted for State awards and the Co-operative Home Building Societies were sponsored by the State Government.

The Empire Games were held in Sydney in 1938. In that year waterside workers at Port Kembla refused to load pig iron that was to go to Japan. Australia agreed to accept refugees from Nazi Germany.

1939 — The Second World War

The Second World War broke out in 1939 and military conscription for home defence was introduced. Sliced bread was introduced in Sydney. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted the forty-four hours as the standard week.

Australian troops sailed for the Middle East in 1940 and Australia's first diplomatic posts were established. Construction of the Captain Cook Graving Dock commenced at Garden Island. Petrol and newsprint were rationed and the compulsory attendance at school from the age of six (formerly seven) was introduced.

HMAS *Sydney* was sunk with all hands off Western Australia by the German raider *Kormoron* in 1941. The Commonwealth introduced income tax and payroll tax as well as commencing child endowment. Australia declared war on Japan and Australian troops were dispatched to Malaya.

1942 — Uniform income tax

In 1942 Singapore fell and fifteen thousand Australian troops were taken prisoner. Darwin was bombed and three Japanese midget submarines entered Sydney Harbour sinking the barracks ship *Kuttabul*. The Commonwealth Uniform Income Tax replaced State income and entertainment taxes. The Commonwealth introduced the widow's pension. Daylight saving was re-introduced.

Conscription was introduced for overseas service in 1943. School attendance was made compulsory between six and fifteen years of age and compulsory third party motor vehicle insurance was introduced. Butter was rationed.

1945 — War ends

Meat rationing began in 1944 and the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) tax system was introduced. The war ended in 1945 and Australia was an original signatory to the United Nations Charter. The yacht *Rani* won the first Sydney–Hobart yacht race.

In 1946 the Commonwealth assumed responsibility for social services after a referendum and the first free and assisted passages for British ex-servicemen began.

1947 — Forty hour week

The forty hour week was introduced in NSW in 1947 and voting became compulsory in local government elections. Immigration of displaced persons began.

The forty hour week became a Commonwealth award in 1948 and after a referendum was rejected the States assumed control of rents, prices and land sales. Don Bradman retired from cricket with a test average of 99.94.

1949 — Snowy Mountains Scheme

There was a general strike in the coal fields in 1949 and gas and electricity were rationed. The second university, the NSW University of Technology — now the University of NSW — was incorporated by the State Government and the Snowy Mountains Irrigation scheme commenced. Australian troops once again deployed overseas to Malaya and Korea in 1950. Rationing of petrol, tea and butter finished. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court raised the female basic wage to 75% of the male rate.

Conscription was re-introduced in 1951 and long service leave for all workers was introduced in NSW. The first oil refinery was constructed at Kurnell in 1952 and Jimmy Carruthers became the first Australian to win a world boxing championship. Compulsory unionism was introduced in NSW in 1953 and the Commonwealth Arbitration Court abolished quarterly adjustments of the basic wage.

1954 — First visit by monarch

In 1954 Elizabeth II became the first reigning monarch to visit Australia. Ten o'clock closing for hotels was introduced in NSW after a referendum in 1955. The first power was generated by the Snowy Mountain Scheme. The death penalty was abolished in NSW that year. Quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were re-introduced in State awards.

1956 — TV starts

Television commenced broadcasting in 1956 and land tax was re-introduced in NSW. The Commonwealth conciliation and arbitration system was reorganised establishing a court to handle legal decisions and a commission to settle disputes and determine awards. The following year Joern Utzon of Denmark won a world-wide competition to design the Sydney Opera House.

The principle of equal pay for equal work was adopted by the State Government in 1958. Australia's first and only nuclear reactor started at Lucas Heights, and Lake Eucumbene — Australia's largest reservoir — was completed in the Snowy Mountains. Three weeks annual leave was introduced in NSW in 1959, the same year as Jack Brabham (now Sir Jack) became the first Australian to win the World Formula One motor driving championship.

1961 — Parkes radio telescope

Compulsory national service training was abolished in 1960. In 1961 a referendum to abolish the Legislative Council was defeated and a uniform divorce law for Australia came into operation. The 64 metre in diameter radio telescope was completed at Parkes in that year. Legislation based on the 'Wyndham' report on secondary education was passed which introduced the Higher Schools Certificate (HSC) scheme.

A standard gauge railway connecting Sydney and Melbourne opened in 1962 as did the Cahill Expressway, Sydney's first freeway. Aborigines were given the right to vote in Commonwealth elections. The Commonwealth Arbitration Commission gave three weeks annual leave to all awards in 1963; the same year as uniform marriage laws were introduced.

1964 — TAB established

State public servants were given four weeks annual leave in 1964 and long service provisions were extended to commonwealth public servants. Macquarie University was opened that year. The quarterly adjustment of the State basic wage was abolished again. In the same year Commonwealth funding of private schools re-commenced after one hundred years. The Totalizator Agency Board (TAB) was established to allow off-course betting on racing. Dawn Fraser of Balmain won the 100m freestyle gold medal at the Tokyo Olympic Games. It was her third Olympic gold medal in this event.

1966 — Decimal currency

In 1965 compulsory military training was re-introduced and Australia sent troops to Vietnam. Provisional driving licences were introduced in NSW in 1966 and legislation was passed to allow the screening of films on Sundays. Married women were allowed to remain working in the Commonwealth Public Service. Decimal currency was introduced.

A referendum in 1967 gave the Commonwealth Government the power to legislate on Aborigines. Another referendum in North-East NSW proposing the establishment of a new State was defeated. The 'total wage' concept was introduced in Commonwealth awards and the first HSC examinations were held.

Compulsory voting at local government elections was rescinded and breathalyser tests for car drivers were introduced in 1968. Australia's first heart transplant was carried out at St. Vincents Hospital. The Commonwealth Arbitration Court accepted the principle of equal pay for women in the following year and the points system for driving offences was introduced in NSW. A State referendum to allow Sunday trading for hotels was rejected.

1971 — Legal age eighteen

In 1970 a standard gauge rail line opened linking Sydney and Perth. The gradual introduction of the metric system of weights and measures began. Work started on a new deep-water port at Port Botany and Pope Paul VI visited Australia. In 1971 the State Government lowered the minimum age of legal responsibility from twenty-one to eighteen. The control of payroll tax was transferred to the States from the Commonwealth. Daylight saving was introduced and the census included Aborigines for the first time.

The staged implementation of equal pay for women was introduced in 1972. In that year national military service ended and Australia withdrew its troops from Vietnam. The

Commonwealth Public Service was granted four weeks annual leave, annual leave loading and maternity leave in 1973. Also, the voting age for Federal elections was reduced to eighteen; tertiary education fees were abolished; Elizabeth II became Queen of Australia; and the Sydney Opera House was finally opened in this year.

1975 — Order of Australia

Four weeks annual leave and leave loading was granted under all State awards in 1974. The first NSW Ombudsman was appointed in 1975 and the Arbitration Commission introduced wage indexation based on the quarterly CPI. The Order of Australia was awarded for the first time. Australian Savings Bonds were introduced in 1976; the same year as a referendum on daylight saving was carried in NSW. Nude bathing was legalised on two Sydney beaches. Voting at local government elections was made compulsory yet again.

1977 — Hilton Hotel bombing

In 1977 Australia's worst train accident occurred at Granville in Sydney during the morning peak period. The following year a referendum was held in NSW to provide for the election of members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. A bomb exploded at the Hilton Hotel in Sydney during the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM); this was Australia's first act of political terrorism.

1979 — Sunday trading

State workers were granted a 37.5 hour week in 1979 and the Eastern Suburbs railway commenced operation — over 100 years after it was first mooted. Sunday trading for hotels was introduced as was Lotto. The legislative powers of the States was extended to coastal waters in the following year. All female employees in NSW were given the right to fifty-two weeks maternity leave and the Land and Environment Court commenced operations.

1981 — Sir Roden Cutler retires

Public funding of State parliamentary elections was introduced in 1981 and the Arbitration Commission abandoned wage indexation. Sir Roden Cutler, the longest serving Governor in NSW history retired and was replaced by Sir James Rowland. By 1982 most of NSW had been declared a drought area. Random breath testing for drivers commenced in NSW and BHP started to drastically cut its workforce in Newcastle and Port Kembla.

The drought broke in 1983 and Premier Neville Wran, stepped down from office while a Royal Commission investigated allegations of miscarriage of justice. The Premier was exonerated but the Commission found that the Chief Magistrate Murray Farquhar influenced a case in the Magistrates Court. The State Government introduced the 'Quit for Life' anti-smoking campaign and the Arbitration Commission returned to wage indexation. The Federal Government and the ACTU endorsed the prices and Incomes Accord.

1984 — Four year term

The Legislative Assembly was elected for a maximum term of four years in 1984. 'Advance Australia Fair' became the official National Anthem and green and gold were proclaimed as Australia's national colours. The Darling Harbour Authority was constituted to promote and control development of the area and retail shopping hours were extended to Friday night and Saturday afternoons. Homosexuality was decriminalised.

In 1985 training of nurses began in colleges of advanced education causing a shortage of nurses in many hospitals and the loss of many hospital beds. The former Chief Magistrate, Murray Farquhar, was found guilty of attempting to pervert the cause of justice and was jailed.

1986 — Australia Acts

In 1986 the proclamation of the Australia Acts ended the powers of the British Parliament and judicial system over the States. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly was increased from 99 to 109. Neville Wran resigned as State Premier after ten years — the longest serving Premier in the State's history. The Queen Victoria Building in Sydney re-opened after a major refit. The Arbitration Commission introduced the two-tiered wage fixing system.

The NSW Institute of Technology became the University of Technology, Sydney (UTS) in 1987. The Vietnam veterans marched in Sydney in a belated 'welcome home' parade that year. The stock market slumped 45% during a two month drop.

1988 — Bicentenary

1988 saw Australia celebrate its bicentenary. Among the celebrations were the re-enactment of the voyage of the First Fleet; the visit by the 'Tall Ships'; and the opening of Darling Harbour by Queen Elizabeth II. Kay Cottee became the first woman to sail single-handed non-stop around the world. The monorail started in Sydney amid great controversy. The 'Australia Telescope' — a CSIRO bicentenial project — was opened at Culgoora in central NSW.

1989 — Newcastle earthquake

In 1989, the Government formed the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). Work began on the tunnel under Sydney Harbour to provide four extra lanes of vehicular traffic. The new 'truth in sentencing' provisions of the Sentencing Act, altering the way prison terms are decided, came into operation. Gabby Kennard became the first woman to fly solo around the world. The Federal Government agreed to a third runway at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport pending an environmental impact statement. The NSW Government passed the 'Freedom of Information' Bill. The University of Western Sydney, an amalgamation of several tertiary institutions, was incorporated. In the latter part of the year, two bus crashes claimed the lives of fifty-seven people and Newcastle was devastated by an earthquake claiming twelve lives.

Geography

General

The present boundaries of NSW are as follows:

- on the east, the South Pacific Ocean from Point Danger to Cape Howe;
- on the west, the 141st meridian of east longitude;
- on the north, the 29th parallel of south latitude proceeding east to the Barwon River, along the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers to the junction with Tenterfield Creek, and then along the crest of a spur of the Great Dividing Range, the crest of that range north to the McPherson Range east to the sea; and
- on the south, the southern bank of the Murray River to its source at the head of the River Indi, and then by direct marked line to Cape Howe.

The greatest dimension of the State is along the diagonal line from Point Danger to the south-west corner of the State — a distance of 1,370 kilometres. The shortest dimension, along the western boundary, is about 550 kilometres. The length of coast, measured direct from Point Danger to Cape Howe, is 1,099 kilometres, the length of seaboard being 1,900 kilometres. The greatest breadth, measured along the 29th parallel of latitude, is 1,217 kilometres.

The area of States and Territories and the length of the coastline of Australia were determined in 1973 by the Australian Surveying and Land Information Group (AUSLIG) of the Department of Administrative Services by manually digitising these features from the 1 : 250,000 map series of Australia. Consequently, only features of measurable size at this scale were considered. About 60,000 points were digitised at an approximate spacing of 0.5 kilometres and these points were joined by chords as the basis for calculation of areas and coastline lengths by computer.

The official area of the State of NSW, determined by the (State) Lands Department, is 801,428 square kilometres.

Lord Howe Island

Lord Howe Island, which was discovered in 1788, is situated 702 kilometres north-east of Sydney and about 580 kilometres east of Port Macquarie. Mount Gower (866 metres) and Mount Lidgbird (763 metres) dominate the island, which is of volcanic origin and has an area of 16.54 square kilometres. The climate of the island is temperate and the rainfall abundant, but because of the rocky formation of most of its surface, only about 120 hectares are suitable for cultivation. Most of the arable area is devoted to the production of Howea (Kentia) palm seed. The island is linked with Sydney by a daily air service, and is a favoured tourist resort.

Under State legislation, Lord Howe Island is part of NSW and is included for purposes of State parliamentary representation for the forty-ninth and subsequent Parliaments in the metropolitan electoral district of McKell. State legislation makes provision for the care, control and management of the island and constitutes the Lord Howe Island Board. The Board, which administers the affairs of the island, consists of five members including three islanders, a government department representative, and an officer of the National Parks and Wildlife Service. The land is vested in the Crown and is leased at nominal rents. The Lord Howe Island group has been included on the World Heritage List.

Physical features

Natural features divide NSW into four main zones extending from north to south — the coastal districts, the tablelands (which contain the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains), the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The coastal districts are undulating well watered and fertile. Their average width is eighty kilometres in the north and thirty kilometres in the south — the widest portion being 240 kilometres in the valley of the Hunter River. The coastline is regular with numerous sandy beaches inlets and river estuaries, at intervals there are lakes, partly marine and partly estuarine, which provide extensive fishing grounds and tourist resorts.

The tablelands are formed by an almost unbroken succession of plateaus varying in width from 50 to 160 kilometres and forming the main watershed. The average height of the northern tableland is 750 metres, but a large portion in the New England Range has an altitude higher than 1,200 metres. The average height of the southern tableland is slightly less than the northern, though the Kosciusko Plateau, which it contains, is the most elevated part of the State rising at Mount Kosciusko (Australia's highest peak) to an elevation of 2,228 metres. The Jenolan and other caves occur in the limestone belt in the central portion of the tablelands.

To the west, the tablelands slope gradually to the western plains. The western slopes are in the main a fertile undulating region with rich plains along the rivers and occasional rugged areas. They are watered by the upper courses of the inland rivers and have an adequate and regular rainfall.

The western plains cover nearly two-thirds of the area of the State. Their surface consists of fertile red and black soils but (particularly in the western sections) the rainfall is low and intermittent and the rate of evaporation high. The plains are traversed by the western rivers in their lower courses but the rivers do not water a very extensive area because they are few and their natural flow is irregular.

Principal rivers

The tablelands, which contain the Great Dividing Range and form the main watershed, divide the rivers of NSW into two distinct groups — coastal rivers and inland rivers. The coastal rivers are mostly short, independent, and fast-flowing streams. These carry more than two-thirds of the State's total surface water resources — although they drain only about one-sixth of the area of its land surface. The principal coastal rivers include the Nepean–Hawkesbury (approximately 470 kilometres in length); Hunter (460 km); Macleay (400 km); Clarence (395 km); Shoalhaven (330 km); Richmond (260 km); Snowy (485 km — of which 255 km is in NSW); Manning (255 km); and Hastings (175 km). The inland rivers belong to the Murray–Darling system and are for the most part long, slow and meandering. All of the inland rivers flow generally westward into drier country and their flows are progressively diminished by natural transmission losses by evaporation and seepage from the river channels, from irrigation, stock and domestic usage, and town water supplies. The most important of the inland rivers is the Murray (2,590 km in length, of which 1,880 km is in NSW), which forms part of the border of the State and is fed by the snows of the southern tablelands. The Darling River system is the longest in NSW, comprising the Darling, Barwon, Macintyre, and Dumaresq Rivers. The total length is 2,740 km, of which 2,615 km is in NSW. It flows across western NSW from the north-east to join the Murray in the south-west at Wentworth. Large parts of the catchment areas of both the Murray and Darling lies beyond the State borders in both Victoria and Queensland. Other principal inland rivers include the Murrumbidgee (1,580 km); Lachlan (1,485 km); Macquarie (950 km); Namoi (845); Gwydir (670 km); and Castlereagh (550 km).

The flows of rivers in NSW vary greatly, from very large volumes of water during floods to scarcely flowing during protracted droughts. Because of this variability, dams, weirs and other forms of storage have been constructed on major rivers, thus enabling regulated flows to be provided. These storage works also give some degree of flood mitigation. Details of the catchment areas of the principal rivers and their average annual water flow are shown on page four of Year Book No. 64.

Climate

NSW is situated entirely in the temperate zone. Its climate is generally mild and equable and mostly free from extremes of heat and cold, but very high temperatures are experienced in the north-west and very cold temperatures on the southern tablelands. Abundant sunshine is experienced in all seasons. Sydney, the capital city, is without sunshine on an average of only twenty-three days per year, and the average range of temperature between the hottest and coldest month is less than eleven degrees Celsius. In the hinterland, there is even more sunshine but the range of temperature is greater.

Practically the whole of NSW is subject to the influence of frosts during five or more months of the year. Snow has been known to fall over nearly two-thirds of the State, but its occurrence is comparatively rare except in the tableland districts. Snow is found during most of the year on the peaks of the southern tablelands.

Although there are no definite dates dividing the year into seasons, for convenience the seasons in NSW are generally defined as follows: *spring* during September, October and November; *summer* during December, January and February; *autumn* during March, April and May; and *winter* during June, July and August. These seasons are less distinct in the western interior of the State than in coastal areas.

Meteorological observations

Meteorological services within Australia are the responsibility of the Bureau of Meteorology. The head office of the Bureau is in Melbourne and there is a regional office in each State's capital city which directs the Bureau's activities throughout that State.

The NSW Regional Office in Sydney runs a network of about 1500 rainfall recording stations across the State, of which about 150 also measure temperature, humidity, wind and sometimes other variables such as evaporation and sunshine hours. These observations are used to prepare bulletins and maps for public information and charts for use in forecasting. Forecasts issued cover ocean and coastal areas as well as the land. Special types of forecasts are prepared for aviation, shipping and other special interests in addition to those prepared for the general public. Warnings of particularly hazardous conditions such as strong winds, gales, flood and extreme fire danger are issued when necessary. Dissemination of forecasts and warnings is generally through the media — mainly TV and radio — or direct to government authorities with a special interest in the information.

Winds

The weather in NSW is determined by anti-cyclones (areas of high barometric pressure) with their attendant tropical and southern depressions. The anti-cyclones pass almost continually across or to the south of the continent of Australia from west to east. A general surging movement occasionally takes place in the atmosphere, sometimes towards, and sometimes from, the Equator. This movement causes sudden changes in the weather: heat when the surge is to the south, and cold weather when it moves towards the equator.

NSW is subject to occasional intense cyclonic disturbances — not usually exceeding three in any year — in the months February to May. Intense lows may result from an inland depression, or may reach the State from the north-east tropics or from the southern low-pressure belt which lies to the south of Australia. In the summer months, the prevailing winds on

AREA, COASTLINE, TROPICAL AND TEMPERATE ZONES: AUSTRALIA
(*Source:* Australian Surveying and Land Information Group)

State or territory	Estimated area: Total (km^2)	Estimated area: Proportion of total area (per cent)	Ratio of area to area of NSW	Length of coastline (km)	Proportion of total area in: Tropical zone (per cent)	Proportion of total area in: Temperate zone (per cent)
New South Wales	**(a) 801,600**	**10.43**	**1.00**	**1,900**	**—**	**100**
Victoria	227,600	2.96	0.28	1,800	—	100
Queensland	1,727,200	22.48	2.15	7,400	54	46
South Australia	984,000	12.81	1.23	3,700	—	100
Western Australia	2,525,500	32.87	315	12,500	37	63
Tasmania	67,800	0.88	0.08	3,200	—	100
Northern Territory	1,346,200	17.52	1.68	6,200	81	19
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	0.03	—	35	—	100
Australia	7,682,300	100.0	9.58	36,735	39	61

(a) The official area of the State of NSW, determined by the (State) Lands Department (based on land surveys), is 801,428 square kilometres.

AVERAGE EVAPORATION AND RAINFALL, NSW AND ACT
(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)
(millimetres)

Station	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Walgett –													
Evaporation	245	204	183	123	74	51	56	77	123	177	216	257	1,786
Rainfall	65	58	42	32	39	37	32	29	28	39	40	40	481
Cobar –													
Evaporation	372	302	263	171	108	72	81	115	162	232	306	387	2,571
Rainfall	55	43	40	25	37	25	27	32	25	36	34	36	415
Umberumberka (near Broken Hill) –													
Evaporation	379	346	303	178	116	74	86	130	188	248	323	372	2,743
Rainfall	19	17	15	14	19	16	14	14	17	20	19	18	202
Griffith –													
Evaporation	276	235	189	111	68	42	50	77	108	167	222	285	1,830
Rainfall	31	29	35	35	37	38	31	39	32	43	29	31	410
Wellington –													
Evaporation	273	216	189	123	77	51	53	74	105	158	210	282	1,811
Rainfall	66	68	54	40	49	40	43	47	45	67	53	47	619
Glen Innes –													
Evaporation	167	137	133	96	65	48	53	74	105	130	153	180	1,341
Rainfall	105	93	71	40	49	57	58	50	56	80	84	108	851
Canberra –													
Evaporation	257	204	167	105	71	48	53	81	111	158	195	260	1,710
Rainfall	60	58	55	48	48	38	38	48	52	69	61	51	626
Sydney –													
Evaporation (Airport)	220	179	164	123	93	81	90	118	141	170	195	242	1,816
Rainfall	102	113	136	124	122	132	102	77	69	78	8	78	1,214

the coast are north-easterly, mainly because of the consistency of the sea breezes, and they extend inland to the highlands. West of the Great Dividing Range however, the winds are variable, being dependent on the control of the various atmospheric systems — they have a marked northerly component in the northern half of the State and a pronounced southerly component in the southern areas. Southerly changes are characteristic of the summer weather on the coast. The winds, which blow from the higher southern latitudes, cause a rapid fall in the temperature and sometimes are accompanied by thunderstorms. During winter, the prevailing direction of the wind is westerly. In the southern areas of the State the winds are almost due west, but proceeding northwards there is a southerly tendency. Australia lies directly in the great high-pressure belt during the cold months of the year.

Temperature

NSW may be divided into four climatic regions which correspond with the terrain — the coastal districts, the tablelands, the western slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and the western plains.

The northern parts of the State are generally warmer than the southern, the difference between the average temperatures of the extreme north and south being about 4°C on the coast, 3°C on the tablelands and plains, and 2°C on the slopes. From east to west, the average mean annual temperatures vary little except where altitudes are different, but usually the summer is hotter and the winter colder in the interior than on the coast. For example, at Sydney the average temperature ranges from 22°C in Summer to 13°C in winter, compared with 24°C in summer and 11°C in winter at Mildura (on the Victorian border) on the same latitude in the western interior. Similar variations are found in the north. The mean daily range at any station is seldom more than 17°C or less than 8°C.

Evaporation

The rate of evaporation is influenced by several factors including temperature, humidity, pressure and wind. In NSW the rate of evaporation is important because in the greater part of the inland districts water for stock is generally conserved in open tanks and dams. Actual measurements of the loss by evaporation have been made at a number of stations by monitoring loss from exposed water. The total annual loss by evaporation is about 2,500 millimetres in the west. In the far north-western corner of the State, for which no actual records are available, the total loss from evaporation is thought to be around 3,000 millimetres per year.

Rainfall

Rainfall in NSW is associated mainly with tropical and southern depressions. The distribution of rainfall is dependent on the energy present in, and the rate of movement of, the atmospheric stream and the prevailing latitudes in which the anti-cyclones are moving. Rainfall exerts a very powerful influence in determining the character of settlement, but its

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALL
(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)
(millimetres)

Rainfall district	*Jan.*	*Feb.*	*Mar.*	*Ap.r*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug.*	*Sep.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
Coastal												
North Coast –												
Upper	167	191	190	138	132	114	86	59	56	88	103	129
Lower	174	194	204	148	123	119	76	64	61	97	105	136
Manning	135	153	164	138	122	130	77	68	71	94	90	107
Hunter	96	91	96	80	75	85	58	49	54	65	64	83
Metropolitan												
East	109	103	135	110	116	124	78	65	61	82	81	83
West	95	90	90	72	68	69	46	37	43	62	73	71
Illawarra	101	108	122	103	103	112	74	60	64	86	82	87
South Coast	87	94	101	86	86	59	55	54	58	79	77	79
Tablelands												
Northern Tablelands –												
Eastern	144	144	131	71	60	57	48	33	42	73	84	117
Western	106	89	64	41	47	54	55	47	53	78	82	96
Central Tablelands –												
North	72	65	54	44	45	49	48	47	46	58	60	60
South	96	92	81	71	75	75	66	61	60	77	75	81
Southern Tablelands –												
Goulburn–Monaro	63	56	58	51	55	54	49	51	50	66	59	62
Snowy Mountains	65	59	69	64	75	75	75	82	80	93	75	62
Western Slopes												
Northwest Slopes –												
North	83	79	55	37	44	44	46	37	41	63	68	77
South	83	68	48	39	42	47	46	43	43	61	63	72
Central Western Slopes –												
North	78	70	54	43	42	49	46	42	46	54	53	60
South	60	55	50	43	47	50	48	47	42	56	50	51
Southwest Slopes –												
North	51	43	47	47	51	53	54	55	47	60	46	48
South	53	46	55	61	71	78	84	89	72	83	58	55
Western Plains												
Northwest Plains –												
East	76	65	52	34	42	41	42	43	34	49	57	60
West	72	64	47	35	34	35	36	27	29	42	40	49
Central Western Plains –												
Northern	56	52	41	35	37	38	35	30	30	42	40	41
Southern	47	44	41	35	39	39	35	35	31	44	40	43
Riverina –												
East	36	33	36	37	43	44	42	45	40	49	33	35
West	29	27	30	38	31	33	29	31	29	37	25	27
Western –												
Far Northwest	28	29	24	15	18	16	15	13	13	21	14	21
Lower Darling	22	22	18	18	23	20	20	19	21	26	20	19
Upper Darling	44	42	36	23	26	26	25	19	18	29	27	33
Southwest Plains	30	29	30	24	31	29	27	28	26	35	27	28

effects can be gauged only in a general way from annual averages because consideration should also be given to other important factors such as reliability and seasonal distribution.

The annual amount of rain varies greatly over the wide expanse of the State. Coastal districts receive the largest annual rains, ranging from an average of about 800 millimetres in the south to about 1,500 millimetres in the north. Despite their proximity to the sea, the mountain chains are not of sufficient height to cause any great condensation, so that the average rainfall gradually diminishes towards the north-western limits of the State. The average annual rainfall in the north-western corner is about 200 millimetres. About 35% of the area of the State receives less than 350 millimetres of rain per year.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL, NSW *(a)*
(*Source:* **Bureau of Meteorology**)

Average annual rainfall (millimetres)	*Approximate area (sq km)*	*Proportion of total area (per cent)*
Under 250	99,680	12.4
250 and under 350	177,650	22.1
350 and under 500	184,890	23.0
500 and under 700	169,610	21.1
700 and under 1,000	106,110	13.2
1,000 and under 1,400	50,640	6.3
1,400 or more	15,280	1.9
Total	**803,860**	**100.0**

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

Over the greater part of the State, the annual rainfall varies from year to year by about 20%–35% of the mean, but the degree of variation is less in the south-eastern corner and more in the north-western quarter. Protracted periods of dry weather in one part or another are not uncommon, but simultaneous drought over the whole territory of the State has been experienced very rarely.

The seasonal distribution of rainfall may be described as follows. A winter rain region, which includes the southern portion of the western plains and about two-thirds of the Riverina, is bounded on the north by a line from Broken Hill to Wagga Wagga with a curve around Albury. A summer rain region is bounded on the south by a line which waves regularly, first south and then north of a direct line from the north-western corner of the State to Newcastle. Between these there extends a region, including the central and south-eastern portions of the State, where the rains are distributed fairly evenly throughout the year, but a narrow coastal strip between Nowra and Broken Bay receives its heaviest rains in the autumn.

Southern depressions are the main cause of good winter rains in the Riverina and on the southern highlands. A seasonal prevalence of this type of weather would cause a low rainfall on the coast and over that portion of the inland district north of the

ANNUAL RAINFALL, NSW
(*Source:* Bureau of Meteorology)
(millimetres)

Rainfall district	*Average rainfall*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Coastal							
North Coast (Upper)	1,453	1,621	1,396	785	1,679	2,102	1,781
North Coast (Lower)	1,501	1,573	1,823	950	1,327	1,906	1,898
Manning	1,349	1,436	1,687	1,100	1,277	1,687	1,762
Hunter	896	1,064	934	705	1,004	1,096	1,109
Metropolitan (East)	1,147	1,346	1,074	1,123	1,200	1,627	1,218
Metropolitan (West)	816	1,010	834	868	887	1,235	964
Illawarra	1,102	1,426	1,247	1,006	1,103	1,205	1,255
South Coast	945	1,087	1,047	611	661	1,121	1,248
Tablelands							
Northern Tablelands (Eastern)	1,004	1,068	992	634	1,057	881	1,504
Northern Tablelands (Western)	812	955	781	601	846	909	842
Central Tablelands (North)	648	768	594	516	701	581	714
Central Tablelands (South)	902	1,193	892	964	964	1,078	1,035
Southern Tablelands (Goulburn–Monaro)	674	801	655	549	579	660	696
Southern Tablelands (Snowy Mountains)	882	834	724	678	695	976	703
Western Slopes							
Northwest Slopes (North)	674	857	652	497	725	842	631
Northwest Slopes (South)	655	894	619	519	754	882	722
Central Western Slopes (North)	632	726	596	403	662	711	605
Central Western Slopes (South)	599	731	591	457	608	570	616
Southwest Slopes (North)	602	833	725	948	512	777	681
Southwest Slopes (South)	805	995	833	579	753	947	967
Western Plains							
Northwest Plains (East)	584	784	559	443	614	760	623
Northwest Plains (West)	513	590	444	338	455	600	487
Central Western Plains (Northern)	475	640	482	328	447	521	475
Central Western Plains (Southern)	473	624	424	329	497	592	520
Riverina (East)	473	504	471	465	370	566	591
Riverina (West)	359	482	381	359	313	471	455
Western (Far Northwest)	227	399	192	188	348	342	216
Western (Lower Darling)	248	332	240	240	292	339	414
Western (Upper Darling)	348	401	332	278	397	550	342
Western (Southwest Plains)	344	441	310	285	358	527	289

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS: SYDNEY (OBSERVATORY HILL)
(Source: Bureau of Meteorology)

Month	*Barometric pressure (a) (mb)*	*Temperature (in shade) (°C)*			*Average hours of sunshine per day*	*Rainfall (mm)*			*Average number of days on which rain fell*	*Relative humidity at 9 a.m (mean) (per cent)*
		Average daily	*Average maximum*	*Average minimum*		*Average*	*Greatest*	*Least*		
January	1,012.7	22.1	25.8	18.4	7.2	102	388	6	13	69
February	1,014.3	22.0	25.5	18.5	6.8	113	564	3	13	72
March	1,016.4	21.0	24.6	17.4	6.3	135	521	8	14	72
April	1,018.3	18.4	22.2	14.6	6.3	124	622	2	13	71
May	1,018.9	15.5	19.7	11.3	5.8	121	585	4	13	72
June	1,018.8	12.9	16.7	9.2	5.3	131	643	4	12	74
July	1,018.6	11.9	15.9	7.9	6.3	101	336	2	11	69
August	1,017.9	13.2	17.5	8.9	6.9	80	471	1	11	66
September	1,017.0	15.3	19.7	10.9	7.2	69	357	2	11	62
October	1,015.3	17.7	21.9	13.4	7.3	78	283	2	12	61
November	1,013.6	19.5	23.5	15.5	7.6	81	517	2	12	63
December	1,012.0	21.1	25.0	17.3	7.5	77	402	3	12	54
Year	**1,016.1**	**17.6**	**21.5**	**13.6**	**6.7**	**1,214**	**2,193**	**584**	**147**	**68**

(a) Average hourly reading of standard barometer, corrected to 0°C, standard gravity, and mean sea level.

Lachlan River. A tropical prevalence ensures a good season inland north of the Lachlan, but not necessarily in southern areas. An anti-cyclonic prevalence results in good rains over coastal and tableland districts, but causes dryness west of the mountains.

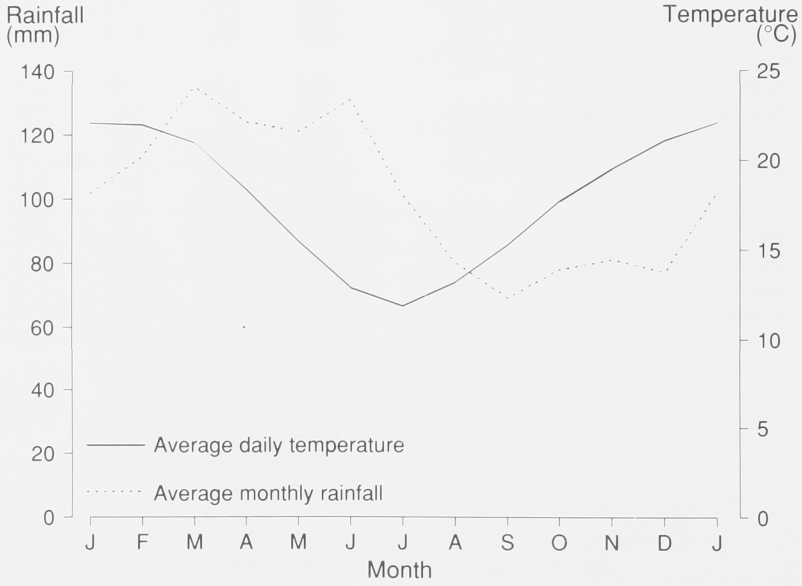
Sydney's weather

Sydney is situated on the coast about half-way between the extreme northern and southern limits of the State. Its mean annual temperature is 17.6°C. The seasonal range of mean temperature is only 9.0°C, the mean summer temperature being 21.7°C and the mean winter temperature 12.7°C. On the average, rain occurs only 147 days in the year. The hours of sunshine average 6.7 a day over the whole year, ranging from an average of 5.3 hours daily in June to 7.6 hours daily in November.

Sydney's highest and lowest recorded (shade) temperatures were 45.3°C on 14 January 1939 and 2.1°C on 22 June 1932.

The highest rainfall recorded on any day was 328 millimetres, on 6 August 1986. The heaviest recorded rainfall in one hour was 121 millimetres on 8 November 1984, and the heaviest in six hours was 202 millimetres also on 8–9 November 1984.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL IN SYDNEY



Time standard

The mean solar time of the 150th meridian of east longitude has been adopted as the standard time for NSW. This is ten hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). However, South Australian standard time has been adopted as the standard time in the Broken Hill district in the far west of the State.

NSW introduced 'summer time' daylight saving of one hour on a permanent basis in 1972 — it normally operates from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in March of the following year. Summer time on Lord Howe Island is one half-hour ahead of standard time and applies for the same period as daylight saving in the remainder of NSW.

Government

Constitution

The Constitution of NSW is not entirely written. It is drawn from several diverse sources — certain Imperial Statutes, an element of inherited English law, certain Commonwealth and State Statutes, a large number of legal decisions, and a large amount of English and local convention.

For practical purposes, the Parliament of NSW may legislate for peace, welfare and good government of the State in all matters not specifically reserved to the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Governor

The Governor is the Queen's representative in the State. The Governor has all the powers and functions of Her Majesty in respect to the State, with the exception of the power to appoint and the power to terminate the appointment of, the Governor. Advice to the appointment and termination of the appointment of the Governor is tendered to Her Majesty by the Premier.

In addition to exercising Her Majesty's powers and functions in respect to the State, the Governor is titular head of Government of NSW and performs the formal and ceremonial functions that attach to the Crown.

The Governor's more important duties are:

- to appoint the Executive Council and to preside at its meetings;
- to appoint the Premier and other ministers of the Crown for the State from among members of the Executive Council;
- to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Legislature;
- to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature;
- to keep and use the Public Seal of the State;
- to remove and suspend Officers of the State; and
- to exercise the Queen's prerogative of mercy.

Executive government

Executive government in NSW is based on the British system, known as 'Cabinet' government. The essential condition is that Cabinet is responsible to parliament. Its main principles are that the Head of State (i.e. the Governor) should perform governmental acts on the advice of his ministers. The Governor should choose his principal ministers from members of the party, or coalition of parties commanding a majority in the Lower House of Parliament (the Legislative Assembly). The Ministry chosen should be collectively responsible to that House for the for the government of the State and that the Ministry should resign if it ceases to command the confidence of the House.

The Executive Council

All important actions of State are performed by the Governor-in-Council (the Executive Council). Invariably members of the Executive Council are members of the Ministry formed by the leader of the dominant party in the Legislative Assembly.

The Governor presides at the meetings of the Executive Council, or in his absence the Vice-President of the Council or the next most senior member. The quorum is two.

The meetings are formal and official in character. At the meetings the decisions of the Cabinet are given legal form, appointments are made, resignations are accepted, proclamations are issued and regulations and the like are approved.

The Ministry or Cabinet

While the formal executive power is vested in the Governor, in practice the whole policy of a Ministry is determined by the ministers meeting, without the Governor, under the chair of the Premier. This group of ministers is known as the Cabinet.

The Ministry consists of those members of Parliament chosen to administer departments of State and to perform other executive functions. The Ministry is answerable to Parliament for its administration. It continues in office only so long as it commands the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. An adverse vote in the Legislative Council does not affect the life of the Ministry. Most ministers come from the Legislative Assembly. The Constitution limits the numbers of ministers to twenty.

MINISTRIES OF NSW SINCE 1973

Number	*Name of Premier and party*	*From*	*To*
66	Askin (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Jan. 1973	3 Dec. 1973
67	Askin (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Dec. 1973	3 Jan. 1975
68	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	3 Jan. 1975	17 Dec. 1975
69	Lewis (Liberal/Country Party)	17 Dec. 1975	23 Jan. 1976
70	Willis (Liberal/Country Party)	23 Jan. 1976	14 May 1976
71	Wran (Labor)	14 May 1976	19 Oct. 1978
72	Wran (Labor)	19 Oct. 1978	29 Feb. 1980
73	Wran (Labor)	23 Feb. 1980	2 Oct. 1981
74	Wran (Labor)	2 Oct. 1981	1 Feb. 1983
75	Wran (Labor)	1 Feb. 1983	10 Feb. 1984
76	Wran (Labor)	10 Feb. 1984	5 Apr. 1984
77	Wran (Labor)	5 Apr. 1984	6 Feb. 1986
78	Wran (Labor)	6 Feb. 1986	4 July 1986
79	Unsworth (Labor)	4 July 1986	25 Mar. 1988
80	Greiner (Liberal/National Party)	25 Mar. 1988	In office

The Legislature

The State Legislature consists of the Sovereign and the two Houses of Parliament — the Legislative Council (the Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (the Lower House).

All Bills for appropriating revenue or imposing taxation must originate in the Legislative Assembly, but any other Bill may originate in either place.

Every member must take an oath or affirmation of allegiance and must declare their pecuniary or other interests. There disclosures are open to public inspection.

It is a function of the Governor to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament. Both Houses must meet at least once a year. The duration of Parliament is limited to four years.

PARLIAMENTS OF NSW SINCE 1965

Number of parliament	Return of writs	Date of opening	Date of dissolution	Duration years	Duration mths	Duration days	No. of sessions
41	28 May 1965	26 May 1965	23 Jan. 1968	2	7	26	4
42	22 Mar. 1968	26 Mar. 1968	13 Jan. 1971	2	9	22	3
43	16 Mar. 1971	16 Mar. 1971	19 Oct. 1973	2	7	4	4
44	7 Dec. 1973	4 Dec. 1973	2 Apr. 1976	2	3	27	3
45	21 May 1976	25 May 1976	12 Sep. 1978	2	3	19	3
46	3 Nov. 1978	7 Nov. 1978	28 Aug. 1981	2	9	25	4
47	23 Oct. 1981	28 Oct. 1981	5 Mar. 1984	2	4	11	4
48	30 Apr. 1984	1 May 1984	22 Feb. 1988	3	9	21	3
49	22 Apr. 1988	27 Apr. 1988	In office				

The party system has become a dominant feature of Parliamentary government in NSW. Most members of Parliament belong to one of the three main parties — the Australian Labor Party, the Liberal Party of Australia and the National Party.

The Legislative Council

The Legislative Council has forty-five members each elected for a term of office equivalent to three terms of the Legislative Assembly. The term of office of fifteen members expires at each general election, at which fifteen members are elected.

The executive officers of the council are the President and the Chairman of Committees who are chosen by and from the members of the Council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: MEMBERSHIP BY PARTY AFFILIATION

	Year of election			
	1978	1981	1984	1988
Australian Democrats	—	1	1	2
Australian Labor Party	23	24	24	21
Independents	—	1	2	3
Liberal Party of Australia	14	12	11	12
National Party *(a)*	6	6	7	7
Total	**43**	**44**	**45**	**45**

(a) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

The Legislative Assembly

There are 109 members of the Legislative Assembly who are elected on a system of universal suffrage. The term of office is for a maximum of four years.

A Speaker presides over the House and the election for the position is the first business of the House after an election. The Speaker presides over debate, maintains order, represents the House officially, communicates its wishes and resolutions, defends its privileges when necessary and determines its

procedure. There is also a Chairman of Committees elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. The Chairman presides over the deliberations of the House in Committee of the Whole and acts as Deputy Speaker.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY: MEMBERSHIP BY PARTY AFFILIATION

	Year of election					
	1973	*1976*	*1978*	*1981*	*1984*	*1988*
Australian Labor Party	44	50	63	69	58	43
Independents	2	1	1	2	4	7
Liberal Party of Australia	34	30	18	14	22	39
National Party *(a)*	18	18	17	14	15	20
Democratic Labor Party	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**99**	**109**

(a) Prior to 1982, the 'National Country Party'.

State electoral system

The election of both Houses are conducted by secret ballot. All Australian citizens resident in NSW over the age of 18 years are required to enrol to vote. British subjects who were on the roll on 26 January 1984 also retain the right to vote. Voting is compulsory.

Optional preferential voting

There are 109 electorates in the Legislative Assembly. A member is elected by the optional preferential method of voting. In this method, a voter is required to record a vote for one candidate, but is permitted to record a vote for as many more candidates as desired, indicating the preferred order. In counting, the candidate with a absolute majority of first preference votes is elected. If there is no such candidate, then the candidate with the lowest number of votes is eliminated and the votes cast for that candidate are transferred, according to the second preferences, to the other candidates. This is repeated until a candidate has an absolute majority. That candidate is then declared elected.

The optional preferential method is also used in the Legislative Council with the whole State as a single electorate. A voter is required to vote for ten candidates but may indicate preferences beyond ten.

Polling day

At general elections, polling is held on the same day for all electorates. Polling day is invariably a Saturday. The Polls are open from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm.

Local government authorities

The two basic types of areas established for local government purposes are known as municipalities and shires. Municipalities are usually centres of population smaller in area than shires which are generally country areas embracing large tracts of rural land as well as towns and villages. A municipality may be proclaimed a city if it has a distinct character and entity as a centre of population. Currently, there are 31 Cities, 32 Municipalities and 113 Shires in NSW.

Each Local Government area is governed by an elected council. Each council has a chief executive and presiding officer — known as the Lord Mayor in Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong, the mayor in municipalities, and as the president in shires.

Local governments principal functions are to maintain public roads, operate garbage disposal services, run health services, provide recreation services, control building construction, and provide sundry other services of benefit to the local population.

County councils are constituted for the administration of specified local services of common benefit in districts which comprise a number of municipalities and shires. County councils may supply electricity or water, conduct abattoirs, run noxious weed and pest eradication schemes, be involved in flood control, operate coal mines and run aviation stations.

Further information on local government can be found in the LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE section of the FINANCE chapter of this Year Book.

Demography

Population estimates

General

The Population Census, held every five years, is the most accurate source of information about population and provides the basis of all subsequent population estimates. Estimates at State level are made quarterly and are derived from census counts by the addition of actual measures of natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) and net overseas migration, and estimates of net interstate migration. Estimates at sub-State level are made annually and are also derived from census counts but the measures of population change are more complex and varied.

Proportion of Australia's population

Although NSW comprises only 10.4% of the total area of Australia, over one-third (34.5%) of Australian residents live in NSW. The proportion of the nation's population living in this State has changed markedly since first settlement but little change has occurred since the start of the twentieth century, when about 36% of Australian residents lived in NSW.

AREA, ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION AND POPULATION DENSITY OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, 30 JUNE 1988

State or Territory	Area (km^2)	Estimated resident population ('000)	Persons per square kilometre	Proportion of Australian population (per cent)
New South Wales	**801,600**	**5,701.5**	**7.1**	**34.5**
Victoria	227,600	4,261.9	18.7	25.8
Queensland	1,727,200	2,743.8	1.6	16.6
South Australia	984,000	1,408.3	1.4	8.5
Western Australia	2,525,500	1,544.8	0.6	9.3
Tasmania	67,800	448.5	6.6	2.7
Northern Territory	1,346,200	155.9	0.1	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	273.5	114.0	1.7
Australia	7,682,300	16,538.2	2.2	100.0

Population growth

During the year ended 30 June 1988, NSW experienced the fourth highest growth rate (1.6%) of all Australian States and Territories, behind Western Australia (3.0%), the Australian Capital Territory (2.8%) and Queensland (2.5%). The growth rate for Australia as a whole was 1.7%. The actual increase in NSW population in that period was 89,300, the highest since 1971, and included a natural increase of 42,100, a net overseas migration gain of 61,400 (also the highest since 1971) but a net interstate migration loss of 14,200.

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	At 30 June 1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION ('000)						
New South Wales	**5,353.0**	**5,402.7**	**5,464.5**	**5,531.5**	**5,612.2**	**5,701.5**
Victoria	4,035.7	4,076.5	4,120.1	4,160.9	4,208.9	4,261.9
Queensland	2,482.3	2,523.9	2,571.2	2,624.6	2,676.8	2,743.8
South Australia	1,345.8	1,360.0	1,371.2	1,382.6	1,394.2	1,408.3
Western Australia	1,369.1	1,391.2	1,418.6	1,459.0	1,500.5	1,544.8
Tasmania	432.8	437.8	442.8	446.5	447.9	448.5
Northern Territory	135.9	142.2	148.5	154.4	156.7	155.9
Australian Capital Territory	239.0	245.1	251.4	258.9	266.1	273.5
Australia	15,393.5	15,579.4	15,788.3	16,018.4	16,263.3	16,538.2
PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (per cent)						
New South Wales	**34.8**	**34.7**	**34.6**	**34.5**	**34.5**	**34.5**
Victoria	26.2	26.2	26.1	26.0	25.9	25.8
Queensland	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.6
South Australia	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.5
Western Australia	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3
Tasmania	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
Northern Territory	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Australian Capital Territory	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Australia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

COMPONENTS OF CHANGE IN ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, NSW ('000)

Component	1982–83	1983–84	1984–85	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
Natural increase	42.8	41.3	41.9	39.4	41.3	42.1
Net overseas migration	25.7	20.7	31.3	40.9	49.7	61.4
Other changes	–19.1	–12.3	–11.4	–13.3	–10.3	–14.2
Total change	49.4	49.7	61.8	67.0	80.7	89.3
Total annual rate of increase (per cent)	0.93	0.93	1.14	1.23	1.46	1.59

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION IN STATISTICAL AREAS OF NSW ('000)

Statistical area	At 30 June 1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Sydney	3,350.7	3,382.9	3,425.2	3,472.7	3,531.0	3,596.0
Hunter						
Newcastle SSD	410.5	412.5	414.2	416.1	419.2	422.1
Hunter SD balance	73.5	75.1	76.4	77.7	79.4	81.2
Total	*484.0*	*487.5*	*490.5*	*493.8*	*498.6*	*503.3*
Illawarra						
Wollongong SSD	232.4	232.3	232.3	232.5	233.8	235.3
Illawarra SD balance	79.1	81.4	83.6	86.3	89.0	92.1
Total	*311.6*	*313.7*	*316.0*	*318.8*	*322.8*	*327.4*
Richmond–Tweed	141.7	145.1	148.4	151.9	156.4	161.7
Mid-North Coast	189.7	195.8	201.6	207.0	212.0	217.4
Northern	178.9	179.0	180.0	180.6	181.1	181.6
North Western	109.7	110.0	110.6	110.9	111.3	111.6
Central West	165.0	164.9	165.1	164.8	164.7	164.7
South Eastern	144.3	146.7	149.8	153.5	156.5	159.7
Murrumbidgee	144.0	143.7	143.7	143.6	143.7	143.8
Murray	102.3	102.9	103.8	104.6	105.9	106.9
Far West	31.4	30.9	30.3	29.5	28.5	27.4
Total NSW	**5,353.0**	**5,402.8**	**5,464.5**	**5,531.6**	**5,612.2**	**5,701.5**

Regional distribution

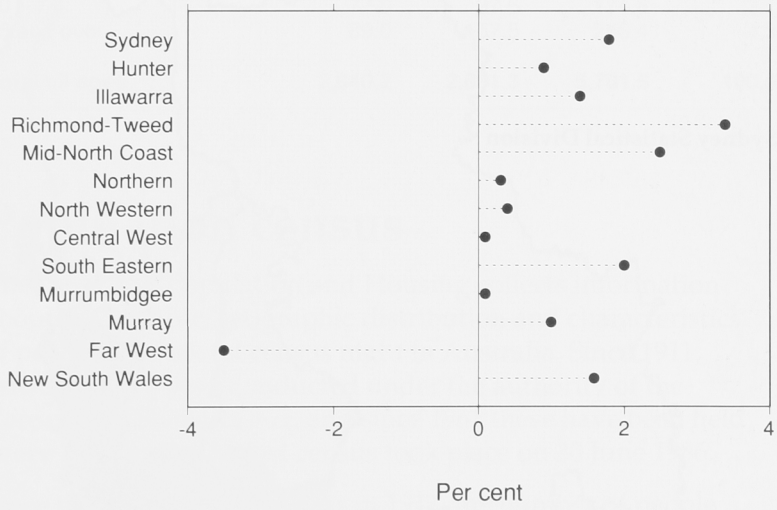
Most of the State's population is located around the three major coastal centres of Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. In 1988, Sydney Statistical Division, Newcastle Statistical Subdivision and Wollongong Statistical Subdivision contained nearly three-quarters (74.6%) of the population of NSW but comprised only 2.2% of its area. The six coastal divisions of Sydney, Hunter, Illawarra, Richmond–Tweed, Mid-North Coast and South Eastern, in aggregate, comprised 87.1% of the State's population and 17.4% of its area.

Regional growth

Sydney's population growth is predominantly due to overseas migration but growth in the other regions of the State is generally caused by an intrastate drift from Sydney to less populated coastal retreats or from rural areas into more populated urban cities or towns where work opportunities are greater.

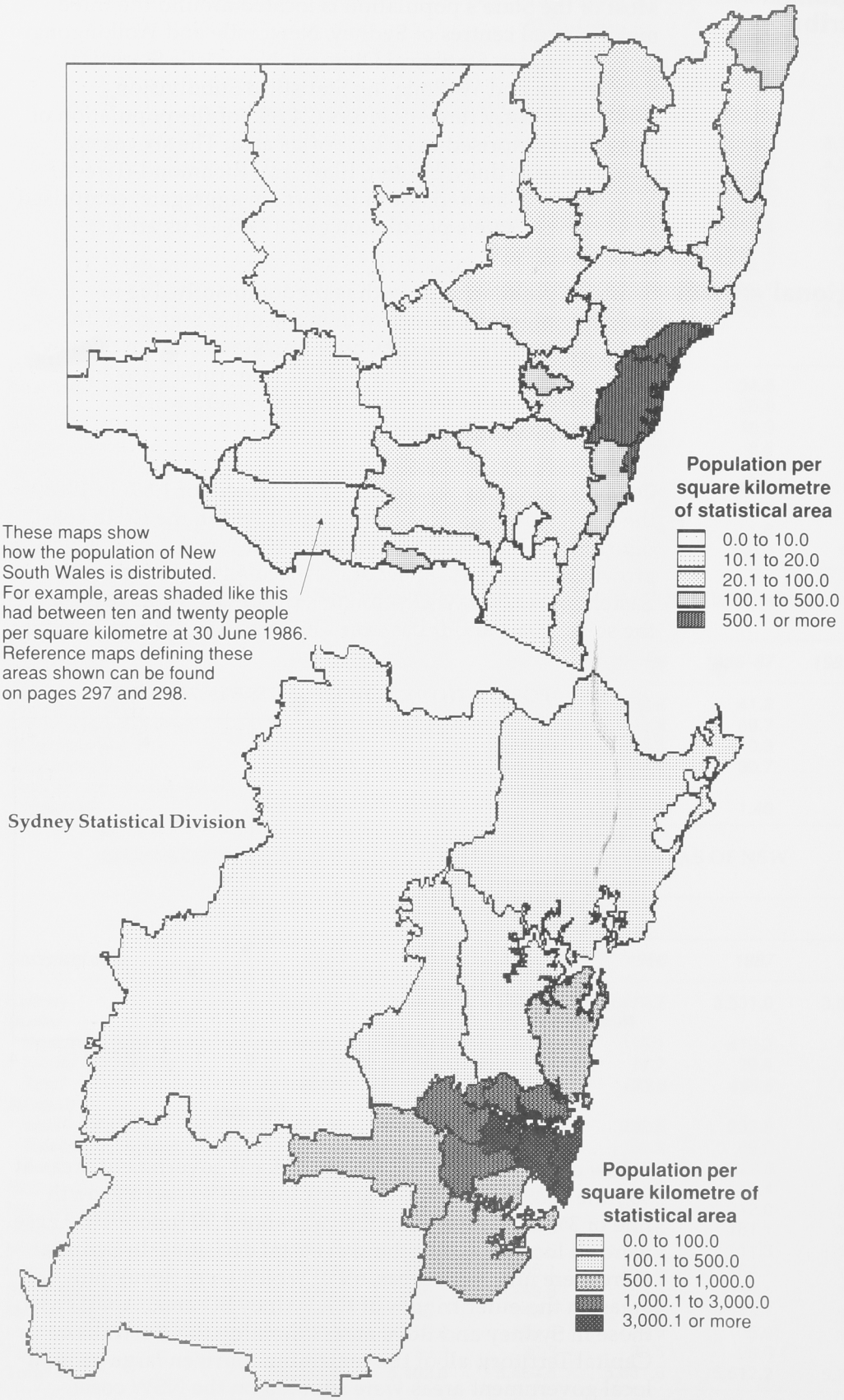
Outside of Sydney SD, which had a growth of 1.8% in 1988, the fastest growing areas are situated within the north coast divisions of Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast, with growth rates of 3.4% and 2.5% respectively, and the South Eastern SD (2.0%) which contains the developing areas on the south coast and those near Canberra, the national capital.

POPULATION GROWTH, 30 JUNE 1987 TO 1988



Below division level, NSW had 175 local government areas at 30 June 1988, of which twenty-six (or 14.9%) had a growth rate of 3% or more during the year ended 30 June 1988. These were all located within the six coastal divisions. In Sydney, there were nine such areas, all of which were developing areas on the outer fringes of the Sydney SD area. Apart from those in Sydney and three areas adjoining the Australian Capital Territory, all of the remaining fourteen large-growth local government areas were situated on the NSW coast.

POPULATION DENSITY, NSW, 30 JUNE 1986



Estimated age distribution

The Population Census is generally the only source of data relating to characteristics of the whole population. However, estimates of the age distribution of the resident population are made as at 30 June each year at State and sub-State levels. Care should be taken when comparing age estimates with census counts by age because of the conceptual differences in scope of these two populations. Comparisons of age proportions over time, as presented in the census graph on page 36, would, however, be expected to show similar trends on either basis.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, NSW, 30 JUNE 1988
('000)

Age group (years)	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Proportion of total (per cent)*
0 – 4	216.0	206.2	422.2	7.4
5 – 9	213.0	202.6	415.6	7.3
10 – 14	215.2	206.3	421.5	7.4
15 – 19	239.8	228.6	468.5	8.2
20 – 24	222.9	215.0	437.8	7.7
25 – 29	241.2	237.2	478.4	8.4
30 – 34	228.3	226.2	454.6	8.0
35 – 39	220.0	216.6	436.6	7.7
40 – 44	207.8	196.8	404.6	7.1
45 – 49	161.1	151.9	313.0	5.5
50 – 54	139.4	133.4	272.8	4.8
55 – 59	134.1	130.5	264.6	4.6
60 – 64	129.4	134.2	263.6	4.6
65 – 69	106.0	120.7	226.6	4.0
70 – 74	77.0	97.6	174.6	3.1
75 and over	89.0	157.5	246.4	4.3
Total all ages	**2,840.2**	**2,861.3**	**5,701.5**	**100.0**

Population census

General

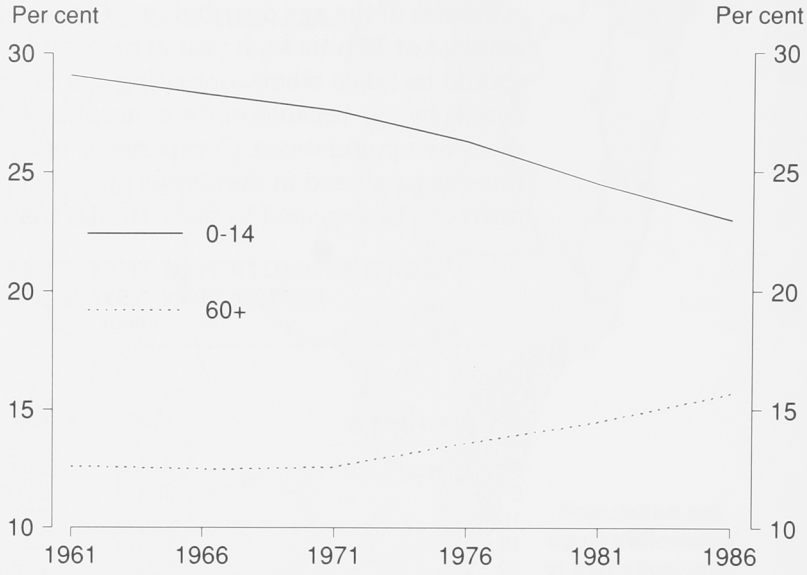
The Census of Population and Housing collects information about the number, geographic distribution and characteristics of people who spend census night in Australia. Since 1911, censuses have been conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act, and since 1961 these have been held every five years. The last census took place on 30 June 1986.

Since the first national census in 1911, the number of people counted in NSW on census night has increased over three-fold from 1.6 to 5.4 million in 1986.

Age composition

In keeping with Australia-wide trends, the proportion of the NSW population aged under fifteen years is declining. In 1961, 29% of the population were aged under fifteen years compared with 23% in 1986. Conversely, the proportion of persons aged sixty years and over has increased from 13% in 1961 to 16% in 1986. The median age of the population in 1986 was thirty-one years.

CHILDREN AGED 0-14 YEARS AND PERSONS AGED 60 YEARS AND OVER, AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION, NSW



Aboriginal age distribution

The age distribution of Aboriginals (including Torres Strait Islanders) is markedly different from that of the total population, with over 40% of Aboriginals aged under fifteen years and only 3% aged sixty years and over in 1986. The median age for Aboriginals in 1986 was eighteen years.

Marital status

Over half the people aged fifteen years and over in NSW in 1986 (58% of men and 56% of women) were married. There were more divorced and separated women than men, but men were more likely to have remained single. There were significantly fewer widowed men (52 thousand compared to some 235 thousand women), reflecting the predominance of women in the older age groups.

Additional data on patterns of marriage and divorce in recent years are shown later in this chapter.

POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, NSW, 30 JUNE 1986

	Males		*Females*	
Marital status	*Number ('000)*	*Proportion (Per cent)*	*Number ('000)*	*Proportion (Per cent)*
Ever married				
Married	1,188.3	58.1	1,190.8	56.4
Separated	48.5	2.4	58.6	2.8
Divorced	91.2	4.5	115.8	5.5
Widowed	51.9	2.5	234.7	11.1
Total	*1,379.9*	*67.4*	*1,599.9*	*75.8*
Never married	667.1	32.6	510.5	24.2
Total	**2,047.0**	**100.0**	**2,110.4**	**100.0**

Birthplace

The ethnic composition of the NSW population is extremely varied, the product of successive migration policies introduced by the Commonwealth Government as part of its national development initiatives.

One fifth of the people counted in NSW at the 1986 Census were born overseas (over one million), most of them in Europe (61%) and Asia (22%). The predominant countries of origin were the United Kingdom and Ireland, New Zealand, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece and Lebanon.

OVERSEAS BORN POPULATION: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL, NSW

	Period of arrival		
Birthplace	*1977 to 1986 (Per cent)*	*Before 1977 (Per cent)*	*Total (a) ('000)*
Europe			
U.K. and Ireland	16.0	34.4	325.5
Italy	0.9	8.8	73.2
Yugoslavia	1.6	6.7	58.4
Greece	0.7	5.3	44.8
Germany *(b)*	1.3	3.9	35.3
Netherlands	0.7	2.8	24.3
Malta	0.5	2.7	22.9
Poland	2.1	1.8	21.0
U.S.S.R.	0.6	1.7	16.6
Other	4.6	6.7	67.0
Total Europe	*29.0*	*74.7*	*689.0*
Asia			
Lebanon	4.0	3.6	42.0
Vietnam	9.9	0.2	34.0
China	3.0	1.3	20.7
Philippines	3.9	0.5	16.6
Hong Kong	3.2	0.7	16.0
India	1.6	1.2	14.6
Malaysia and Brunei	2.7	0.7	14.4
Other	14.5	4.9	87.2
Total Asia	*42.9*	*13.0*	*245.5*
Oceania			
New Zealand	13.0	3.7	73.6
Other	3.7	1.3	23.2
Total Oceania	*16.7*	*5.0*	*96.7*
America			
U.S.A.	2.2	0.9	14.6
Other	4.6	3.0	38.6
Total America	*6.8*	*3.9*	*53.2*
Africa			
South Africa	2.7	0.7	14.0
Other	2.0	2.7	27.8
Total Africa	*4.6*	*3.4*	*41.8*
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**1,126.3**

(a) Includes not stated period of arrival. *(b)* East and West Germany.

Pattern of inward migration

At various times there have been marked changes in the pattern of countries of origin of the NSW overseas born population. For example, of those who arrived before 1977 the vast majority were born in Europe (75%) and only 13% were born in Asia. On the other hand, of those who arrived between 1977 and 1986, only 29% were born in Europe and 43% in Asia. Countries such as Italy, Yugoslavia and Greece when combined, accounted for over 20% of those who arrived before 1977, but were not predominant in the following decade. In that time countries such as Vietnam and New Zealand (with 10% and 13% respectively) contributed significantly to the NSW overseas born population.

Language spoken at home

Some 15% of people over the age of four in NSW (over 766 thousand) spoke a language other than English at home. The languages most commonly spoken were Italian, Greek, Arabic/Lebanese, Chinese and Spanish. About 24% of those who spoke a foreign language at home were born in Australia, and again Italian and Greek were the predominant languages.

PERSONS*(a)* WHO SPOKE A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME: LANGUAGE BY SEX, NSW, 30 JUNE 1986

	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	
Language spoken	*('000)*	*('000)*	*('000)*	*(Per cent)*
Italian	56.4	53.5	109.9	14.3
Greek	46.9	46.0	92.9	12.1
Arabic/Lebanese	40.8	37.7	78.5	10.2
Chinese	31.4	31.4	62.8	8.2
Spanish	20.2	20.3	40.5	5.3
German	16.8	17.9	34.7	4.5
Yugoslav (n.e.i.)	14.7	13.4	28.2	3.7
Serbian, Croatian	14.0	13.1	27.1	3.5
Maltese	12.1	11.4	23.5	3.1
Vietnamese	13.2	9.9	23.1	3.0
Polish	10.3	10.4	20.6	2.7
French	9.5	10.2	19.7	2.6
Dutch	7.5	8.2	15.7	2.0
Macedonian	7.4	6.8	14.3	1.9
Turkish	6.6	6.1	12.7	1.7
Hungarian	6.2	6.3	12.5	1.6
Filipino languages	4.6	7.7	12.3	1.6
Portuguese	6.0	5.7	11.6	1.5
Other	55.0	52.9	107.8	14.1
Total *(b)*	**388.6**	**377.8**	**766.4**	..

(a) Excludes children 0–4 years. *(b)* Includes responses where language was not stated.

Religion

The people of NSW are predominantly Christian. Of those who stated a religion in the 1986 Census, 28% were Catholic and a further 28% were Anglican. These two religions combined had over three million followers.

Non-Christian religions accounted for less than 3% of the population. The largest groups identified were Muslim (57,600), Buddhist (35,100) and Jewish (28,200).

RELIGION BY SEX, NSW, 30 JUNE 1986

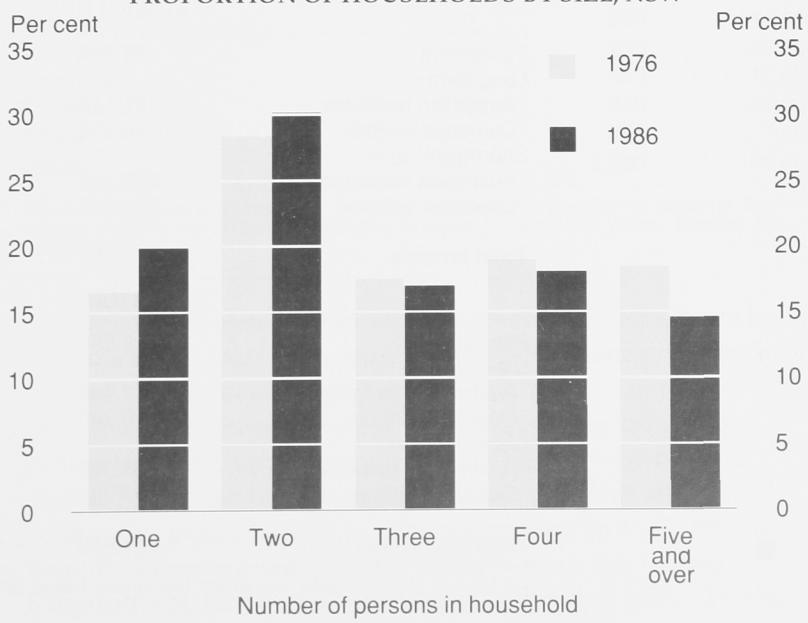
Religion(a)	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)	Persons (Per cent)
Christian				
Catholic	747.7	781.5	1,529.2	28.3
Anglican	732.4	787.4	1,519.8	28.1
Uniting Church	153.9	173.5	327.4	6.1
Presbyterian	107.9	119.8	227.7	4.2
Orthodox	84.6	81.1	165.7	3.1
Baptist	31.5	35.7	67.2	1.2
Lutheran	15.5	16.4	31.9	0.6
Other Christian	137.3	151.5	288.9	5.3
Total Christian	*2,010.7*	*2,146.9*	*4,157.6*	*77.0*
Non-Christian				
Muslim	30.5	27.1	57.6	1.1
Buddhist	18.1	17.0	35.1	0.7
Jewish	13.6	14.7	28.2	0.5
Other non-Christian	10.3	9.3	19.7	0.4
Total non-Christian	*72.5*	*68.0*	*140.6*	*2.6*
No religion	306.6	232.8	539.5	10.0
Not stated(a)	294.7	269.5	564.2	10.4
Total	**2,684.6**	**2,717.3**	**5,401.9**	**100.0**

(a) Includes non-theistic and inadequately described.

Household size

More than half the households in NSW in 1986 were composed of one or two people (368 thousand and 553 thousand respectively), an increase over the equivalent figures for 1976. On the other hand, households with five or more people have declined both in absolute and proportional terms in that period from 275 thousand (18%) to 267 thousand (15%).

PROPORTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE, NSW



Overseas arrivals and departures

Scope of the data

The statistics of overseas arrivals and departures for NSW represent overseas ship and aircraft passengers arriving in and departing from all ports in Australia, whose State of intended residence or stay was NSW (arrivals) or who regarded themselves as living or as having spent most time in NSW (departures). Arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay, as stated by travellers on arrival and departure, into the following categories:

- *Permanent movement* covers persons arriving to settle permanently in Australia and Australian residents leaving to settle permanently abroad;
- *Long-term movement* covers persons whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was twelve months or more (but not permanent);
- *Short-term movement* covers persons whose intended or actual period of stay in Australia or overseas was less than twelve months.

Overseas migration

For the purpose of estimating population, migration into and out of Australia is measured as the net of permanent and long-term arrivals less departures, with adjustments for persons who jump from one category to another. During the year ended 30 June 1988, there were 96,790 permanent and long-term overseas arrivals whose State of residence/stay was recorded as NSW, and 37,650 permanent and long-term departures. The net figure of 59,140 was the highest recorded since 1970. After adjustment for category jumping, net overseas migration for NSW in 1987–88 was 61,420.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, NSW

Type of movement	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
	ARRIVALS		
Permanent	36,820	45,700	57,310
Long-term –			
Australian residents	21,140	20,410	21,060
Overseas visitors	15,310	16,080	18,420
Short-term *(a)* –			
Australian residents	602,500	616,700	667,600
Overseas visitors	601,800	780,100	978,000
Total arrivals	**1,277,600**	**1,478,900**	**1,742,500**
	DEPARTURES		
Permanent	6,850	7,600	7,520
Long-term			
Australian residents	17,930	17,490	17,940
Overseas visitors	10,340	10,880	12,190
Short-term *(a)*			
Australian residents	608,900	637,900	683,300
Overseas visitors	637,700	778,600	990,700
Total departures	**1,281,800**	**1,452,500**	**1,711,700**

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

Short-term movement

The figures in all four short-term movement categories in the above table are the highest ever recorded, reflecting the growing importance of NSW as a business and tourist State and the desire of NSW residents to broaden their knowledge and experiences through overseas travel. The number of overseas visitors in 1987–88 was just short of one million (978,000), which represented an increase of 25.4% on the number of visitors in 1986–87 (780,100) and 62.5% on those in 1985–86 (601,800).

While the number of Australian residents departing on a short-term basis has steadily increased each year, the number in 1986–87 (616,700) fell below the number of short-term overseas visitors (780,100) for the first time since 1971–72. This also occurred to a greater extent in 1987–88, due mainly to the attractions of Australia's bicentenary celebrations.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS *(a)*: COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE BY TYPE OF ARRIVAL, NSW, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1988

Country of last residence	*Permanent*	*Long-term*	*Short-term*
United Kingdom *(b)*	7,280	2,120	101,600
New Zealand	6,380	4,270	217,500
Philippines	5,620	130	6,900
Hong Kong	4,550	560	20,900
Lebanon	3,070	10	1,200
Malaysia	2,350	960	17,000
Fiji	1,730	350	12,000
South Africa	1,620	80	4,800
Thailand	1,420	260	6,500
Yugoslavia	1,390	90	2,900
Korea	1,370	390	6,100
USA	1,180	1,780	180,900
India	930	150	4,700
Ireland *(b)*	860	470	5,900
Singapore	840	280	14,400
Germany *(b)*	780	200	29,900
Indonesia	770	650	12,500
Canada	570	340	29,600
China	540	450	7,600
Japan	430	2,390	146,600

(a) Excludes Australian residents returning. *(b)* It is not possible to separate Northern Ireland and Eire nor to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly East or West Germany.

Country of last residence of settlers

Historically, Australia's inward migration patterns have been dominated by persons whose previous residence was in the United Kingdom or New Zealand. While these countries still contribute the largest proportions, a changing migration policy in recent times has resulted in trends which have varied from year to year depending on political and economic circumstances in other countries. In 1987–88, there were 7,279 permanent settlers to NSW from the United Kingdom (or 12.7% of all permanent arrivals), 6,377 (11.1%)

from New Zealand, 5,622 (9.8%) from the Philippines, 4,549 (7.9%) from Hong Kong, 3,067 (5.4%) from Lebanon, and 2,345 (4.1%) from Malaysia.

Country of residence of short-term visitors

In 1987–88, the largest numbers of short-term visitors to NSW were residents of New Zealand (217,500 or 22.2% of all short-term visitors to NSW), USA (180,900 or 18.5%), Japan (146,600 or 15.0%), United Kingdom (101,600 or 10.4%), Germany (29,900 or 3.1%), and Canada (29,600 or 3.0%).

Vital statistics

Sources of statistics

Vital statistics cover births, deaths, marriages and divorces. Statistics on births, deaths and marriages are made possible by the registration of such events by the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Civil registration has been compulsory in NSW since 1856. Statistics on divorces result from the granting of dissolution of marriage by the Family Law Court. The irretrievable breakdown of the marriage is the only ground on which application for dissolution of marriage can be made. This ground is established by the husband and wife having lived apart for at least twelve months.

Compilation of vital statistics

Vital statistics in this chapter are compiled for the calendar year in which the birth, death or marriage was registered or the divorce was granted. Ninty-eight percent of all births are usually registered wihin three months of the month of occurrence, and 99% of all deaths and marriages are usually registered within two months of the month of occurrence. Births statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the mother, while deaths statistics are presented on the basis of the State of usual residence of the deceased.

Birth rate

In 1988, there were 84,647 live births registered (in Australia) to women whose usual residence was in NSW. The crude birth rate (14.8 per 1,000 population in 1988) has fallen steadily since 1971 and is about half the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. There were 106 males born for every 100 females. During this century, sex ratio at birth has fluctuated between 104 and 107, but averaged at 105. The total fertility rate was 1,868 — the number of children 1,000 women would bear during their lifetime if the birth rates of the year shown applied throughout their reproductive life. This is a significant reduction on the rate of 3,373 which existed in 1961. The general fertility rate was 64.1 births to mothers aged fifteen to forty-four years per 1,000 estimated female resident population of the same age group at 30 June 1988. The corresponding general fertility rate in 1961 was 108.4.

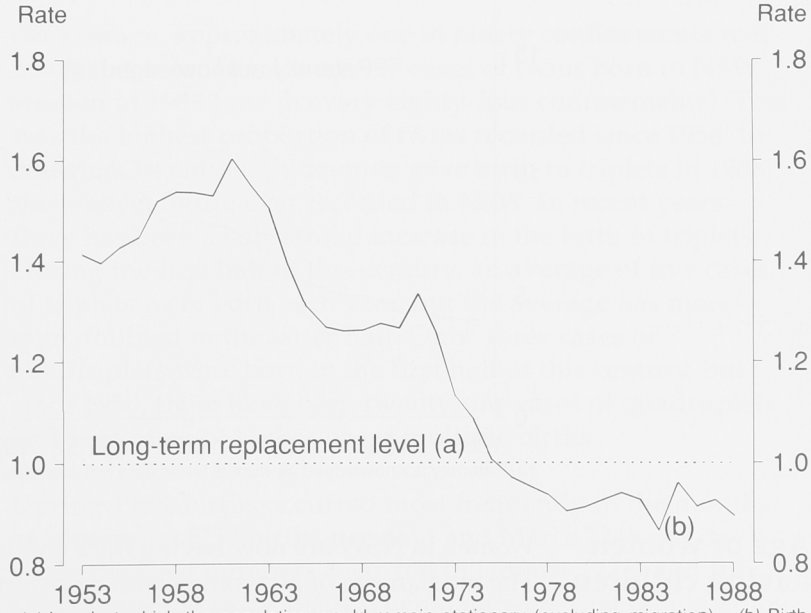
LIVE BIRTHS: SUMMARY, NSW

Particulars	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Live births			
Males	43,458	44,035	43,495
Females	41,073	42,058	41,152
Persons	*84,531*	*86,093*	*84,647*
Sex ratio	106	105	106
Crude birth rate	15.3	15.3	p14.8
Total fertility rate	1,914	1,925	1,868
General fertility rate (15-44)	66.8	66.5	64.1
Female gross reproduction rate	0.929	0.940	0.908
Female net reproduction rate	0.913	0.925	0.893

Female population replacement

The female gross reproduction rate of 0.908 is an indication of the average number of female children born to each woman passing through the child-bearing period, while the female net reproduction rate of 0.893 adjusts for the effects of mortality. A net reproduction rate of one indicates that the female population is just replacing itself and the total population will ultimately become stationary if there is no migration. The net reproduction rate has been below this long term replacement level since 1976.

FEMALE NET REPRODUCTION RATE



(a) Level at which the population would remain stationary (excluding migration). *(b)* Birth rates were affected by delays in the registration of births in 1984 which were made up in 1985.

Children born outside marriage

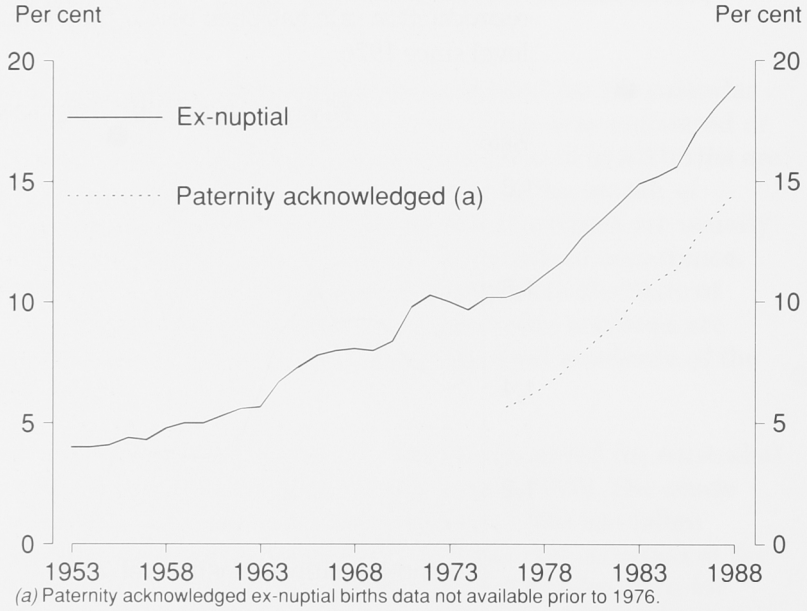
The proportion of ex-nuptial births to total births increased to 19% in 1988. This proportion was fairly steady at 4% to 5% for three decades up to the 1960s, when it began to increase sharply, and it has doubled in the last twenty years.

The proportion of ex-nuptial births where both parents acknowledge paternity has continued to increase each year, from 56% in 1976 — when such information was first recorded — to 77% in 1988. The number of ex-nuptial births where paternity was not acknowledged has remained steady during this period. The figures point to a significant increase in the number of *de facto* relationships.

LIVE BIRTHS: NUPTIALITY, NSW

Particulars	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Nuptial	70,202	70,590	68,644
Ex-nuptial			
Number	14,329	15,503	16,003
Percentage of total live births	17.0	18.0	18.9
Paternity acknowledged births	10,723	11,727	12,249
Percentage of total ex-nuptial births	74.8	75.6	76.5
Total	**84,531**	**86,093**	**84,647**

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS
AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS, NSW



(a) Paternity acknowledged ex-nuptial births data not available prior to 1976.

Age of women having children

Women in NSW are now having their children at a later age. The median age of all women who gave birth in 1988 was 28.0 years compared with 26.8 years in 1981. The proportion of married women who had their first child when aged thirty years and over increased from 15.9% in 1981 to 25.6% in 1988. The proportion of births to teenage mothers, on the other hand, has decreased substantially from 7.4% in 1981 to 5.5% in 1988, while the proportion of births to mothers aged forty years and over has increased by 50% from 0.8% to 1.2%.

Age-specific fertility rates have decreased most noticeably since 1981 for teenage mothers (28%), but have increased by a similar margin (27%) for mothers aged 35 to 39 years.

Nuptial first births

At the beginning of this century, 60% of all nuptial first births occurred during the first year of marriage and only 7.5% after three or more years. The trend has altered dramatically and currently only 22% occur during the first year, with almost 40% delayed until three or more years and 17% until five or more years.

Size of families

Over the years there has been a significant reduction in the size of families. The average number of children born to married mothers, who gave birth to a child in 1988, was 2.0 compared with 2.5 in 1958. Only 8% of the children born in 1988 represented the fourth or later child compared with 17% in 1951, and around 50% at the turn of the century.

Regional births

Of the NSW women who gave birth during 1988 61% lived in the Sydney Statistical Division. The crude birth rate in Sydney is slightly lower than the birth rate for the State. The proportion of ex-nuptial to total births was substantially lower in Sydney than the balance of NSW (22.8% overall). The highest proportions of ex-nuptial births were recorded in Far West (30.3%), North Western (30.2%), and Richmond–Tweed (28.2%) divisions.

Multiple births

On average, approximately one in ninety confinements will result in twins. There were 997 cases of twins born to NSW women in 1988 (one in every eighty-four confinements). This was the highest proportion of twins recorded since 1956. In addition, twenty-eight women gave birth to triplets in 1988, the highest figure ever recorded in NSW. In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the birth of triplets. During the first half of this century, an average of five cases of triplets were born each year, but the average has more than doubled in the latter half. Only three cases of quadruplets were born in the first half of this century, but since 1950, there have been twenty-one cases of quadruplets and four cases of higher order multiple births.

Month of occurrence

During 1988, births occurred most frequently in the months of September (252 births per day) and March (245 per day), while the least numbers occurred in January (222) and July (223). Since the early 1960s when data were first tabulated by month of occurrence, the highest daily average of 285 was recorded in March 1971 and the lowest daily average of 198 was recorded in November 1980.

Hospital and home births

In 1988, over 93% of births in NSW occurred in public hospitals, 5.8% occurred in private hospitals and 0.6% (544) were born at home.

LIVE BIRTHS: AGE OF MOTHER, NUPTIALITY AND AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, NSW

	Nuptial live births		*All live births*		*Age specific fertility rate*	
Age group (years)	*1981*	*1988*	*1981*	*1988*	*1981*	*1988*
Under 20	2,657	1,301	6,091	4,697	28.3	20.5
20 – 24	19,693	12,728	23,691	18,186	106.9	84.6
25 – 29	28,244	28,389	30,372	32,381	144.3	136.5
30 – 34	15,739	19,172	16,737	21,343	79.5	94.3
35 – 39	4,044	6,208	4,393	7,034	25.6	32.5
40 – 44	589	811	652	962	4.5	4.9
45 and over	27	33	31	36	0.2	0.2
Not stated	1	2	4	8	..	..
Total	**70,994**	**68,644**	**81,971**	**84,647**	**1,947**	**1,868**

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE GROUP OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, NSW, 1988

			No. of married mothers with previous issue of				
Age group (years)	*Total married mothers*	*Average no. of children*	*0*	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4 and over*
Under 20	1,292	1.2	1,041	227	24	—	—
20 – 24	12,603	1.6	7,279	4,017	1,091	180	36
25 – 29	28,050	1.9	11,663	10,492	4,401	1,170	324
30 – 34	18,883	2.3	5,271	6,822	4,540	1,561	689
35 – 39	6,112	2.6	1,415	2,009	1,445	729	514
40 and over	834	3.1	185	232	149	120	148
Not stated	2	2.0	–	2	—	—	—
Total	**67,776**	**2.0**	**26,854**	**23,801**	**11,650**	**3,760**	**1,711**
Proportion of total married mothers (per cent)	100.0	..	39.6	35.1	17.2	5.5	2.5

LIVE BIRTHS: RATES AND NUPTIALITY IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, NSW, 1988

Statistical division of usual residence	*Number*			*Proportion ex-nuptial to total live births*	*Rate*
	Nuptial	*Ex-nuptial*	*Total*		
Sydney	43,287	8,514	51,801	16.4	14.4
Hunter	5,962	1,501	7,463	20.1	14.8
Illawarra	4,081	1,022	5,103	20.0	15.6
Richmond–Tweed	1,729	680	2,409	28.2	14.9
Mid-North Coast	2,414	861	3,275	26.3	15.1
Northern	2,127	745	2,872	25.9	15.8
North Western	1,429	617	2,046	30.2	18.3
Central West	2,000	588	2,588	22.7	15.7
South Eastern	1,979	576	2,555	22.5	16.0
Murrumbidgee	1,918	447	2,365	18.9	16.5
Murray	1,382	306	1,688	18.1	15.8
Far West	336	146	482	30.3	17.6
New South Wales	**68,644**	**16,003**	**84,647**	**18.9**	**14.8**

Death rate

There were 44,676 deaths of NSW residents registered in 1988 — the crude death rate was 7.8 deaths per 1,000 population. The death rate has shown a steady decline from a level of 12.0 at the turn of the century with the most noticeable decline taking place between 1971 and the present time.

DEATHS: SUMMARY, NSW

Particulars	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Deaths			
Males	22,571	22,611	23,877
Females	19,596	19,578	20,799
Persons	*42,167*	*42,189*	*44,676*
Crude death rate			
Males	8.2	8.1	p8.4
Females	7.1	6.9	p7.3
Persons	*7.6*	*7.5*	*p7.8*
Infant deaths			
Males	436	407	439
Females	323	324	336
Persons	*759*	*731*	*775*
Infant death rate	9.0	8.5	9.2
Median age at death (years) –			
Males	70.8	70.1	71.3
Females	77.5	77.1	78.1
Mean age at death (years) –			
Males	66.4	66.8	66.8
Females	73.6	74.2	74.1

Age at death

In comparing death rates, the age and sex distributions of a population are the most important factors to be considered. However long term comparisons must take into consideration the significant improvements in the standard of living and the effects of the eradication of preventable diseases, especially in the very young population. In 1901, children under five years accounted for 29% of all male deaths and 36% of all female deaths, while in 1988 they each accounted for only 2% of the total. Adults aged 75 years and over each accounted for 10% of total deaths in 1901, but in 1988, males of that age represented almost 40% of total male deaths and females in the same category comprised 60% of total female deaths.

Life expectation

Expectation of life has been calculated on the NSW mortality experience since 1971. In the period 1971 to 1988, expectation of life at birth has improved by 4.5 years for both males and females. The main reasons for this considerable improvement are the decrease in infant mortality from 17.4 to 9.2 per 1,000 live births, and the decline in death rates from degenerative diseases (other than cancer). This has been a period where the importance of exercise and diet to good health has become well established, leading to a significant reduction in cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases.

DEATHS: NUMBER AND AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES, NSW

Age group (years)	1986		1987		1988	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
MALES						
0 – 4	514	2.42	486	2.28	506	2.34
5 – 9	53	0.26	49	0.23	43	0.20
10 – 14	67	0.29	67	0.30	68	0.32
15 – 19	266	1.18	233	1.00	251	1.05
20 – 24	379	1.65	354	1.57	369	1.66
25 – 29	296	1.27	309	1.30	386	1.60
30 – 34	274	1.26	295	1.33	337	1.48
35 – 39	339	1.53	337	1.54	349	1.59
40 – 44	429	2.37	422	2.15	492	2.37
45 – 49	555	3.65	523	3.36	593	3.68
50 – 54	873	6.53	840	6.16	909	6.52
55 – 59	1,536	11.14	1,534	11.27	1,460	10.89
60 – 64	2,307	18.17	2,229	17.42	2,303	17.80
65 – 69	2,891	29.84	2,887	28.52	3,050	28.78
70 – 74	3,480	46.32	3,562	46.41	3,641	47.28
75 – 79	3,518	75.47	3,489	71.80	3,801	74.81
80 – 84	2,544	111.93	2,688	111.17	2,844	112.22
85 and over	2,238	193.36	2,299	188.24	2,469	192.80
Not stated	12	..	8	..	6	..
Total	**22,571**	**..**	**22,611**	**..**	**23,877**	**..**
FEMALES						
0 – 4	389	1.93	360	1.77	396	1.92
5 – 9	38	0.19	38	0.19	33	0.16
10 – 14	37	0.17	31	0.15	29	0.14
15 – 19	85	0.39	94	0.42	102	0.45
20 – 24	124	0.56	95	0.44	107	0.50
25 – 29	108	0.47	120	0.51	115	0.48
30 – 34	121	0.56	119	0.54	133	0.59
35 – 39	160	0.75	164	0.77	169	0.78
40 – 44	235	1.37	232	1.25	254	1.29
45 – 49	323	2.24	345	2.34	366	2.41
50 – 54	487	3.81	463	3.55	500	3.75
55 – 59	812	6.06	727	5.50	743	5.69
60 – 64	1,267	9.44	1,214	9.04	1,239	9.23
65 – 69	1,790	15.98	1,594	13.75	1,756	14.55
70 – 74	2,441	25.49	2,358	24.19	2,483	25.44
75 – 79	2,900	41.69	3,054	42.17	3,271	43.41
80 – 84	3,178	74.76	3,224	72.43	3,534	76.28
85 and over	5,099	150.42	5,343	153.57	5,568	155.65
Not stated	2	..	3	..	1	..
Total	**19,596**	**..**	**19,578**	**..**	**20,799**	**..**

Infant deaths

In 1988, there were 775 infant deaths (children under one year) — the infant death rate was 9.2 per 1,000 live births. The infant death rate has shown a remarkable improvement since 1901 when it exceeded 100 per 1,000 live births. It fell below 50 in 1930, below 30 in 1947, below 20 in 1963 and below 10 in 1983. The sex ratio of infant deaths in 1988 was 131 males per 100 females, compared with the sex ratio at birth of 106.

Regional deaths

In 1988, 62% of NSW deaths were of residents of the Sydney Statistical Division, where the death rate (7.7 per 1,000 population) is slightly less than the death rate for the balance of NSW (8.1). The highest death rates occurred in Far West (9.8)

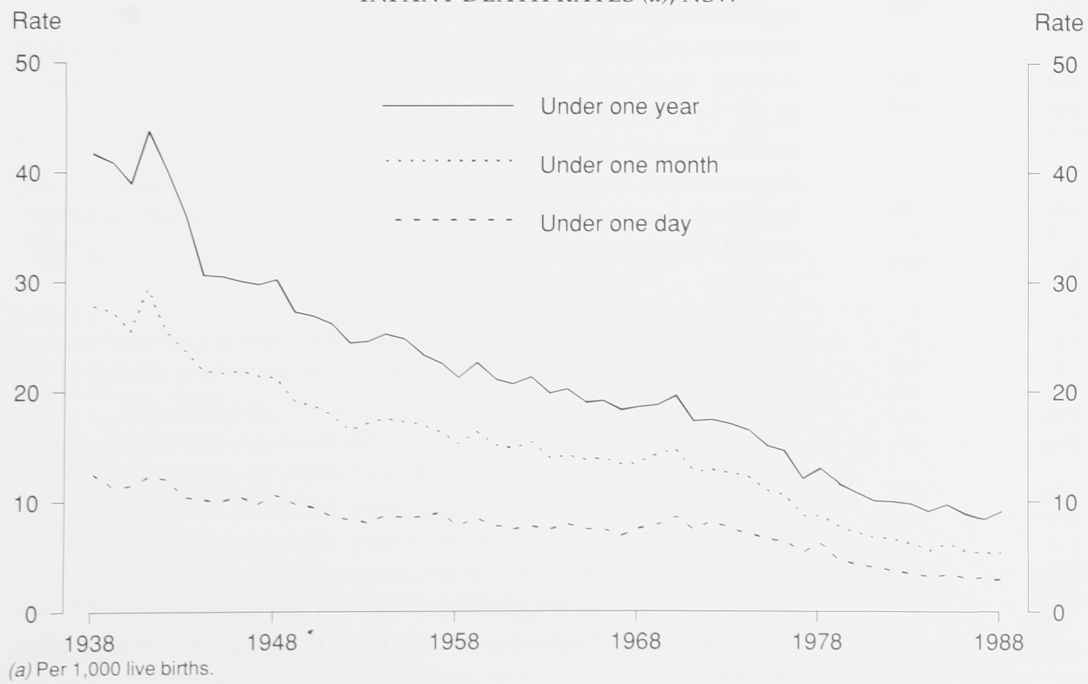
EXPECTATION OF LIFE, NSW
(years)

At age	Males			Females		
	1971	1981	1988	1971	1981	1988
0	68.04	71.14	72.56	74.41	78.26	78.92
10	59.79	62.24	63.47	65.90	69.15	69.73
20	50.33	52.66	53.85	56.15	59.35	59.92
30	41.08	43.39	44.66	46.46	49.63	50.19
40	31.73	33.93	35.27	36.96	39.97	40.50
50	22.98	24.96	26.19	27.96	30.69	31.15
60	15.51	17.12	18.04	19.70	21.98	22.38
70	9.74	10.74	11.35	12.34	14.23	14.51
80	5.72	6.22	6.55	6.96	7.97	8.22
90	3.47	3.47	3.49	4.03	4.03	4.12

DEATHS AND INFANT DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, NSW, 1988

Statistical division of usual residence	Total deaths				Infant deaths			
	Males	Females	Persons	Rate	Males	Females	Persons	Rate
Sydney	14,330	13,286	27,616	7.7	292	197	489	9.4
Hunter	2,330	1,855	4,185	8.3	29	32	61	8.2
Illawarra	1,350	1,094	2,444	7.5	25	21	46	9.0
Richmond–Tweed	779	587	1,366	8.4	11	5	16	6.6
Mid-North Coast	1,070	805	1,875	8.6	12	12	24	7.3
Northern	764	659	1,423	7.8	18	20	38	13.2
North Western	493	365	858	7.7	9	11	20	9.8
Central West	816	649	1,465	8.9	10	15	25	9.7
South Eastern	707	565	1,272	8.0	12	6	18	7.0
Murrumbidgee	625	493	1,118	7.8	12	8	20	8.5
Murray	445	341	786	7.3	6	8	14	8.3
Far West	168	100	268	9.8	3	1	4	8.3
New South Wales	**23,877**	**20,799**	**44,676**	**7.8**	**439**	**336**	**775**	**9.2**

INFANT DEATH RATES *(a)*, NSW



(a) Per 1,000 live births.

and Central West (8.9) Divisions. The Northern Statistical Division clearly recorded the highest infant death rate of 13.2 per 1,000 live births, while Richmond–Tweed Statistical Division recorded the lowest rate (6.6). The overall infant death rate for for divisions outside Sydney was 8.7 per 1,000 live births.

Seasonal variations in deaths

Deaths traditionally occur most frequently during the winter months. In 1988, 29% of deaths occurred during winter, 24% during autumn, 24% during spring and 23% during summer. The highest daily average of 140 deaths occurred in the month of July, while the lowest (106) occurred in January. Since 1961, the highest daily average was 168 recorded in July 1980, while the lowest was 83 recorded in March 1962.

Causes of death

The coding of cause of death is based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) as determined and altered by International Conferences convened by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The four most significant cause groups in 1988 were Diseases of the circulatory system (48.0% of all deaths of NSW residents), Malignant neoplasms (cancer) (24.2%), Diseases of the respiratory system (7.2%) and Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes) (6.4%).

Comparisons of causes of death over time

Completely accurate comparisons over time are difficult because of changes to the ICD and earlier classifications and through developments in medical technology and diagnoses. Since 1950, when the sixth revision of the ICD was introduced, comparisons can be more reasonably made with current data. The cause groups listed above were also the four most significant groups in 1950, with 49.4%, 12.9%, 6.4% and 6.3% respectively. Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system had steadily risen from 49.4% in 1950 to 57.6% in 1968, but fell to 48.0% by 1988 due to recognition of the need for proper diet and exercise to reduce cardiovascular and cerebrovascular degeneration and extend life expectancy. In comparison, however, deaths from malignant neoplasms increased steadily since 1950 and the proportion of deaths almost doubled in that period.

In 1950, 3.4% of all deaths were caused by infectious and parasitic diseases (the most significant being tuberculosis, syphilis, diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and hepatitis), but this fell to 0.7% in 1988 through improved medical treatment and vaccination. Similarly, deaths from diseases of the genito-urinary system fell from 3.5% to 1.6% — due mainly to introduction of kidney dialysis and transplant techniques — and deaths from congenital anomalies and certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, which are almost entirely children under five years of age, fell from 4.9% to 1.4%.

CAUSES OF DEATH, NSW, 1988

Cause of death	Males	Females	Persons
Infectious and parasitic diseases	193	117	310
Neoplasms			
Malignant neoplasms			
Digestive organs and peritoneum	1,681	1,381	3,062
Trachea, bronchus and lung	1,643	580	2,223
Melanoma of skin	190	117	307
Breast	9	855	864
Uterus and ovary	..	454	454
Prostate	651	..	651
Lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	571	471	1,042
Other	1,340	861	2,201
Total malignant neoplasms	*6,085*	*4,719*	*10,804*
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	53	75	128
Total neoplasms	*6,138*	*4,794*	*10,932*
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders			
Diabetes mellitus	283	315	598
Disorders involving the immune mechanism	71	5	76
Other	106	112	218
Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	*460*	*432*	*892*
Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	76	88	164
Mental disorders	316	339	655
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	369	368	737
Diseases of the circulatory system			
Ischaemic heart disease	6,728	5,423	12,151
Cerebrovascular disease	1,990	3,026	5,016
Other	1,899	2,390	4,289
Total diseases of the circulatory system	*10,617*	*10,839*	*21,456*
Diseases of the respiratory system			
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and allied conditions	1,569	800	2,369
Other	429	436	865
Total diseases of the respiratory system	*1,998*	*1,236*	*3,234*
Diseases of the digestive system			
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	333	121	454
Other	469	590	1,059
Total diseases of the digestive system	*802*	*711*	*1,513*
Diseases of the genito-urinary system			
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	203	303	506
Other	101	111	212
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	*304*	*414*	*718*
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	4	4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	16	45	61
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	84	163	247
Congenital anomalies	161	133	294
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	196	135	331
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	161	118	279
Accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)			
Motor vehicle traffic accidents	698	300	998
Suicide	569	161	730
Homicide	63	50	113
Other	656	352	1,008
Total accidents, poisonings and violence (external causes)	*1,986*	*863*	*2,849*
All causes	**23,877**	**20,799**	**44,676**

Marriage rate

There were 40,812 marriages registered in NSW in 1988, a rate of 7.2 marriages per 1,000 of total population. The marriage rate is currently similar to the rate recorded at the beginning of this century. High marriage rates were recorded during both world wars with the peak of 12.2 experienced in 1942.

Age at marriage

People in NSW are getting married at a later age than ever before. The median ages for all bridegrooms and brides in 1988 were 27.9 years and 25.6 years respectively, the highest ever recorded. By comparison, the lowest median ages were recorded in 1971, and were 23.9 years for bridegrooms and 21.5 years for brides.

Month of marriage

In 1988, the most popular month for marriage was October when, for the first time ever in NSW, more than five thousand marriages were celebrated in one month. There were however five Saturdays in October, and 71% of 1988 marriages were celebrated on Saturdays.

Marriage rites

Civil celebrants, other than State registered officers, have been authorised to celebrate marriages in NSW since 1975 and civil ceremonies have since increased significantly, especially for re-marriages. At the beginning of this century, 90% of all marriages were religious ceremonies, 7% took place in matrimonial agencies and 3% were performed by district registrars. In 1988, 60% were performed by ministers of religion, 12% by State registered officers and 28% by other civil celebrants.

MARRIAGES: DENOMINATION OF CEREMONY, NSW, 1988

Rites used in marriage ceremony	*Number*	*Proportion (per cent)*
Christian denominations		
Anglican Church of Australia	6,307	15.5
Assemblies of God in Australia	237	0.6
Baptist Union of Australia	647	1.6
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	166	0.4
Churches of Christ in Australia	174	0.4
Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia	705	1.7
Presbyterian Church of Australia	1,067	2.6
Roman Catholic Church	8,659	21.2
Salvation Army	239	0.6
Seventh-day Adventist Church	167	0.4
Uniting Church in Australia	3,974	9.7
Other recognised denominations	1,091	2.7
Other Christian	314	0.8
Total Christian	*23,747*	*58.2*
Non-Christian denominations		
Islam	281	0.7
Jewry	108	0.3
Other recognised denominations	44	0.1
Other non-Christian	278	0.7
Total non-Christian	*711*	*1.7*
Civil		
State registered officers	4,822	11.8
Other civil celebrants	11,532	28.3
Total civil	*16,354*	*40.1*
Total	**40,812**	**100.0**

Re-marriage

In one out of every three marriages, one or both of the partners had been married previously. In 10% of all marriages, both parties had previously been divorced, compared with less than 3% in 1971.

Where both partners were marrying in 1988 for the first time, 71% were married by ministers of religion, but where one or both partners were re-marrying, 64% were civil ceremonies. Of the religious ceremonies, 41% of first marriages (for both partners) were celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church, while 34% of re-marriages were celebrated in the Uniting Church in Australia.

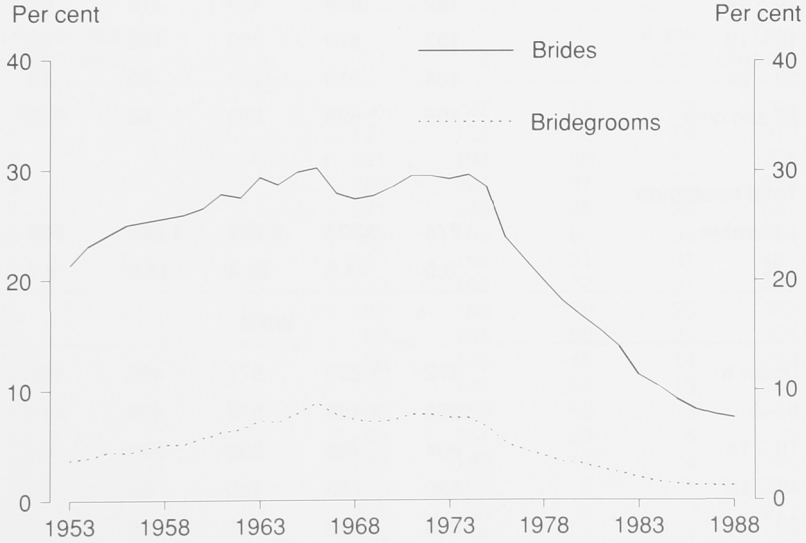
MARRIAGES: RELATIVE MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOM AND BRIDE, NSW, 1988

	Marital status of bride			
Marital status of bridegroom	*Never married*	*Widowed*	*Divorced*	*Total*
Never married	27,611	240	3,440	31,291
Widowed	185	381	455	1,021
Divorced	3,936	464	4,100	8,500
Total	**31,732**	**1,085**	**7,995**	**40,812**

Teenage marriage

One of the most significant trends in marriage statistics has been the dramatic decline in teenage marriages. Only 1.4% of bridegrooms and 7.5% of brides in 1988 were teenagers, compared with the peak figures of 9% and 30% recorded in 1966. Less than 1% of 1988 marriages involved two teenagers.

TEENAGE BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MARRIAGES, NSW



Divorce rate

There were 11,880 divorces granted in NSW in 1988. The crude divorce rate for the last three years was 2.1 divorces per 1,000 population. In 1976, the year in which the Family Law Act was introduced, a record 22,147 divorces were granted, a figure which

MARRIAGES: AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS AT MARRIAGE, NSW, 1988

	Bridegrooms				Brides			
Age group (years)	*Single*	*Widowed*	*Divorced*	*Total*	*Single*	*Widowed*	*Divorced*	*Total*
Under 20	560	—	1	561	3,058	—	6	3,064
20 – 24	10,886	2	70	10,958	15,383	10	340	15,733
25 – 29	12,647	22	929	13,598	9,342	45	1,601	10,988
30 – 34	4,763	28	1,805	6,596	2,741	86	1,976	4,803
35 – 44	2,010	127	3,382	5,519	1,025	223	2,743	3,991
45 – 59	357	320	1,958	2,635	151	374	1,205	1,730
60 and over	68	522	355	945	32	347	124	503
All ages	**31,291**	**1,021**	**8,500**	**40,812**	**31,732**	**1,085**	**7,995**	**40,812**

DIVORCES: DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE GROUP OF PARTIES AT MARRIAGE, NSW, 1988

	Age of party at marriage (years)							
Duration of marriage (years)	*Under 20*	*20 – 24*	*25 – 29*	*30 – 39*	*40 – 49*	*50 or more*	*Not stated*	*Total divorces*
				HUSBAND				
Under 5	89	979	824	637	211	159	8	2,907
5 – 9	164	1,341	909	640	197	94	8	3,353
10 – 14	182	889	429	315	84	28	2	1,929
15 – 19	133	870	350	125	38	11	2	1,529
20 – 24	104	616	220	80	13	1	—	1,034
25 and over	106	628	290	88	13	3	—	1,128
Total husbands								
Number	**778**	**5,323**	**3,022**	**1,885**	**556**	**296**	**20**	**11,880**
%	**6.5**	**44.8**	**25.4**	**15.9**	**4.7**	**2.5**	**0.2**	**100.0**
				WIFE				
Under 5	412	1,220	577	460	157	72	9	2,907
5 – 9	694	1,486	572	439	111	45	6	3,353
10 – 14	604	756	290	223	41	12	3	1,929
15 – 19	520	745	180	63	15	3	3	1,529
20 – 24	368	533	92	35	3	1	2	1,034
25 and over	404	548	122	44	7	—	3	1,128
Total wives								
Number	**3,002**	**5,288**	**1,833**	**1,264**	**334**	**133**	**26**	**11,880**
%	**25.3**	**44.5**	**15.4**	**10.6**	**2.8**	**1.1**	**0.2**	**100.0**

more than doubled the number of divorces granted in the previous year. In recent years the number of divorces has remained very stable.

Trends

The median interval between marriage and separation has declined in recent years to 6.5 years in 1988, and the median duration of marriage also declined to 9.4 years. This trend towards shorter marriages has resulted in a decrease in the median age at divorce for the first time since 1980. The median ages at divorce in 1988 were 37.4 years for husbands and 34.5 years for wives.

Re-marriages resulting in divorce

Although the percentage of divorced people who re-marry has decreased, those who do re-marry are more likely to divorce again. In 1988, 15% of persons who were divorced had been divorced previously. The age at divorce is decreasing in spite of the fact that people are marrying at a later age.

Children affected by divorce

In 1988, 54% of divorces involved at least one child who was under 18 at the time of application for divorce. The predominant age of the youngest child was three years. Almost 40% of divorces which did not involve children occurred within five years of the marriage, while 12% of divorces involving children occurred during this period and almost 30% occurred within five to nine years of marriage. On the other hand, divorces which did not involve children were more likely to occur after twenty years marriage than divorces involving children.

DIVORCES: AGE OF YOUNGEST CHILD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, NSW, 1988

	No. of children of marriage				
Age of youngest child (years)	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4 and over*	*Total divorces*
Under 1	21	27	14	2	64
1	127	122	50	14	313
2	221	194	56	37	508
3	289	224	87	27	627
4	221	245	95	26	587
5	169	193	89	33	484
6	143	192	91	31	457
7	133	185	77	27	422
8	98	180	79	25	382
9	89	154	60	21	324
10	86	148	45	14	293
11	72	149	53	13	287
12	80	152	53	3	288
13	98	151	23	6	278
14	103	142	17	4	266
15	161	107	6	1	275
16	237	35	5	—	277
17	165	16	5	1	187
Not stated	12	14	7	—	33
Total divorces involving children	*2,525*	*2,630*	*912*	*285*	*6,352*
Total divorces not involving children	..	..	..	..	*5,528*
Total divorces	..	..	..	..	**11,880**

Related publications

NSW

Census '86 — Children in New South Wales (2201.1)
Census '86 — Birthplace and Ethnicity, New South Wales (2203.1)
Census '86 — Age and Sex of Persons in Statistical Local Areas and Statistical Divisions, New South Wales (2454.0)
Census '86 — Persons and Dwellings in Legal Local Government Areas, Statistical Local Areas and Urban Centres/(Rural) Localities, New South Wales (2462.0)
Census '86 — Profile of Legal Local Government Areas — Usual Residents Counts, New South Wales (2470.0)
Census '86 — Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, New South Wales (2479.0)
Census '86 — Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, New South Wales (2490.0)
Sydney — A Social Atlas (2502.1)
Estimated Resident Population and Components of Change in Population of Statistical Local Areas in New South Wales (3208.1)
Age and Sex Distribution of the Estimated Resident Population of Statistical Local Areas, New South Wales (3209.1)
Causes of Death, New South Wales (3302.1)
Perinatal Deaths, New South Wales (3303.1)
Divorces, New South Wales (3304.1)
Marriages, New South Wales (3305.1)
Births, New South Wales (3306.1)
Deaths, New South Wales (3307.1)

Australia

Census '86 — Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Australia (2487.0)
Census '86 — Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings, Australia (2498.0)
Census '86 — Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders: Australia, States and Territories (2499.0)
Census '86 — Australia in Brief (2501.0)
Census '86 — Australia in Profile (2502.0)
Census '86 — Australian Families and Households (2506.0)
Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)
Australian Demographic Trends (3102.0)
Estimated Resident Population , Australia, States and Territories of Australia (3201.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex: States and Territories (3217.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Australia (3220.0)
Estimated Resident Population by Country of Birth, Age and Sex, Australia (3221.0)
Projections of the Populations of Australia, States and Territories, 1989–2031 (3222.0)
Family Formation Survey, Australia (3223.0)
Births, Australia (3301.0)
Deaths, Australia (3302.0)

Causes of Death, Australia (3303.0)
Perinatal Deaths, Australia (3304.0)
Marriages, Australia (3306.0)
Divorces, Australia (3307.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Monthly) (3401.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Quarterly) (3402.0)
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Annual) (3404.0)

Social

Education

General

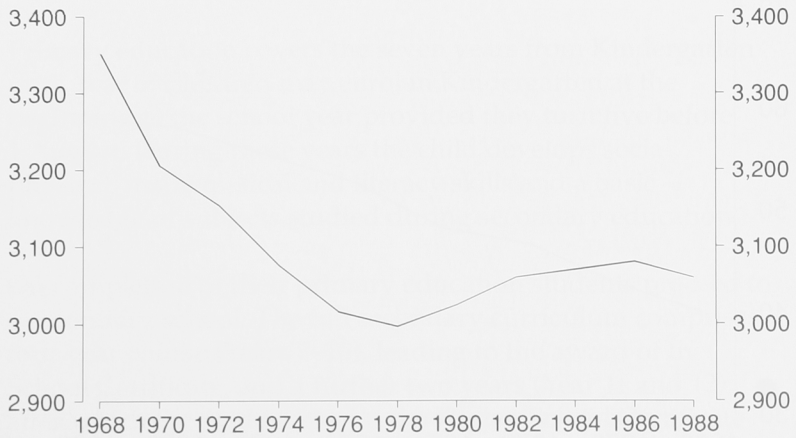
Most children start school at five years of age and continue to Year 12, completing their school education at about eighteen years of age. During these years students undertake primary and secondary education. Attendance at school is compulsory in NSW for children between the ages of six and fifteen years. Pre-school education is also offered for children up to five years of age.

Formal tertiary education is provided at technical and further education colleges, agricultural and teaching colleges, colleges of advanced education, universities and other institutions. Non-formal education, often referred to as adult or continuing education, is widely offered by many government and private agencies in the State.

School education

In 1988, some sixty-five thousand teachers (i.e. full-time teaching staff plus full-time equivalents of part-time staff) taught over a million pupils in 3,060 schools in NSW. The number of schools has been following a downward trend for many years, levelling off during the last decade. Conversely the numbers of students and teachers is at an all time high. Their growth, however, has not been at the same rate. Whereas student enrolments have grown by almost a quarter in the past twenty-five years, the number of teaching staff has doubled. In the following tables, particulars for schools cover all government and non-government schools, including the School of the Air, the Correspondence School, schools in institutions and agricultural high schools. Excluded are colleges, separate kindergartens and pre-schools.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, NSW



SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS BY CATEGORY OF SCHOOL, NSW

Particulars	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
	SCHOOLS		
Government	2,233	2,210	2,204
Non-government	848	852	856
Total schools	**3,081**	**3,062**	**3,060**
	TEACHERS*(a)*		
Government schools –			
Males	20,354	19,834	20,039
Females	26,769	27,489	28,406
Persons	47,123	47,323	48,445
Non-government schools –			
Males	5,909	6,095	6,159
Females	10,285	10,485	10,849
Persons	16,194	16,580	17,008
All schools –			
Males	26,263	25,929	26,198
Females	37,054	37,974	39,255
Total teachers	**63,317**	**63,903**	**65,453**
	STUDENTS		
Government schools –			
Males	387,556	387,708	388,662
Females	367,701	367,376	369,259
Persons	755,257	755,084	757,921
Non-government schools –			
Males	136,643	138,866	141,099
Females	134,150	137,074	139,546
Persons	270,793	275,940	280,645
All schools –			
Males	524,199	526,574	529,761
Females	501,851	504,450	508,805
Total students	**1,026,050**	**1,031,024**	**1,038,566**

(a) Full-time teachers plus the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers.

TEACHERS, NSW

Government and non-government schools

Almost all children receive their primary and secondary education in full-time government and non-government schools. The NSW Department of Education runs government schools, where education is secular. Most non-government schools are run by religious organisations.

Just under three-quarters of all schools, teachers and students are in the government sector. The number of non-government schools in NSW has grown by 10% since 1978, the year for which the lowest number of schools was recorded this century. On the other hand in the last ten years government schools have marginally declined in number.

Students and teachers

Male students slightly outnumber their female counterparts, particularly from kindergarten to Year 10. Thereafter, female students are in the majority. However, men account for only 40% of all teachers. This proportion is lower in non-government schools (36%), even though the number of male teachers in these schools has in recent times been increasing faster than in government schools. The number of female teachers continues to grow faster than that of males.

There has only been a marginal increase in student numbers during the last ten years, but an obvious drift of students from government to non-government schools is evident. The percentage of students enrolled at non-government schools increased from 21% in 1978 to 27% in 1988. The rates are about the same for both male and female students. Government school enrolments increased for the first time for ten years in 1988, but still are fifty thousand less than in 1978 — the year in which the highest government school enrolment was recorded.

The average number of students to teaching staff dropped from 18.6 in 1978 to 16.0 in 1988. The decrease was greater for non-government schools, which fell from 20.2 to 16.5. The student-teacher ratio continues to be lower in government schools (15.7).

Primary and secondary schools

Primary education covers the seven years from Kindergarten until Year 6. Children may enrol in Kindergarten at the beginning of the school year provided they turn five before 1 August. During these years the child develops social, physical, mathematical and literacy skills and a basic knowledge of subjects studied during secondary education.

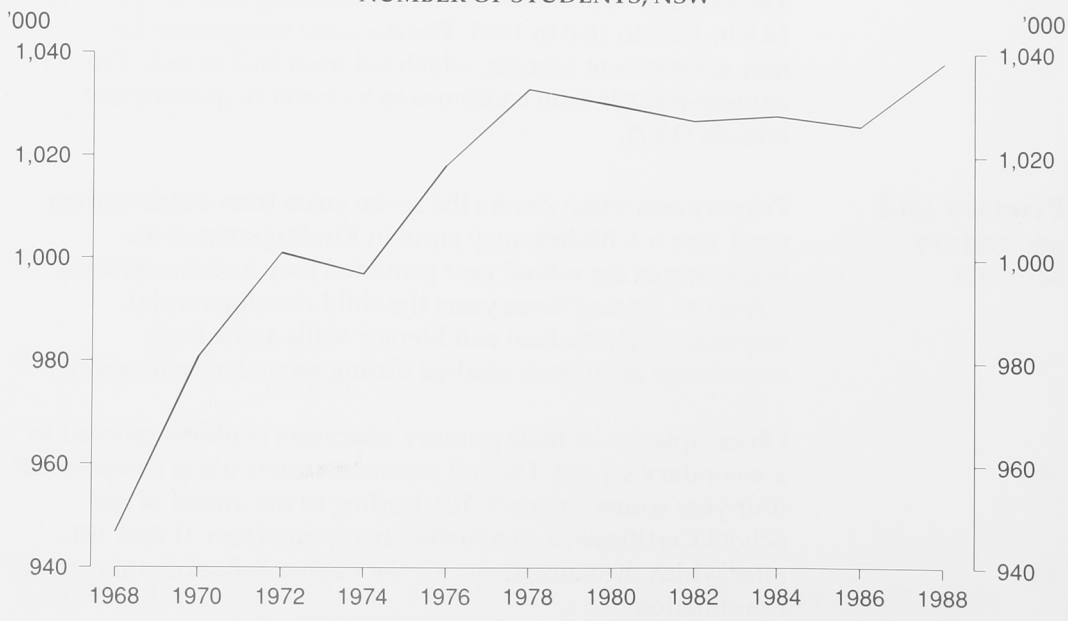
On completion of their primary education students proceed to a secondary school. The full secondary curriculum comprises a four year course (Years 7–10), leading to the award of the School Certificate, and a further two years (Year 11 and 12), after which the student sits for the Higher School Certificate examination.

STUDENTS BY YEAR OF EDUCATION, CATEGORY OF SCHOOL AND SEX, NSW, 1988

	Government schools		*Non-government schools*		
Year of education	*Males*	*Females*	*Males*	*Females*	*Total students*
Primary					
Kindergarten	33,090	31,352	10,518	10,260	85,220
Year 1	34,364	31,684	10,560	10,409	87,017
Year 2	32,353	30,203	10,474	10,161	83,191
Year 3	30,431	28,701	10,603	10,031	79,766
Year 4	30,394	28,821	10,301	10,154	79,670
Year 5	30,160	28,981	10,666	10,403	80,210
Year 6	30,572	28,748	10,861	10,650	80,831
Ungraded classes	3,107	1,850	168	150	5,275
Total primary	*224,471*	*210,340*	*74,151*	*72,218*	*581,180*
Secondary					
Year 7	29,385	27,848	12,263	12,317	81,813
Year 8	30,866	29,052	12,612	12,177	84,707
Year 9	31,864	29,871	12,460	12,372	86,567
Year 10	31,191	30,084	12,239	12,073	85,587
Year 11	20,978	22,192	9,143	9,690	62,003
Year 12	14,876	16,498	7,665	8,345	47,384
Ungraded classes	2,200	1,579	12	21	3,812
Total secondary	*161,360*	*157,124*	*66,394*	*66,995*	*451,873*
Special schools					
Primary	781	484	209	112	1,586
Secondary	750	404	154	99	1,407
Not identifiable(a)	1,300	907	190	121	2,518
Total special schools	*2,831*	*1,795*	*553*	*332*	*5,511*
Total students	**388,662**	**369,259**	***(b)*141,099**	***(b)*139,546**	***(b)*1,038,566**

(a) Students in special schools not identifiable to primary or secondary. *(b)* Includes students in non-special schools not identifiable to primary or secondary.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS, NSW

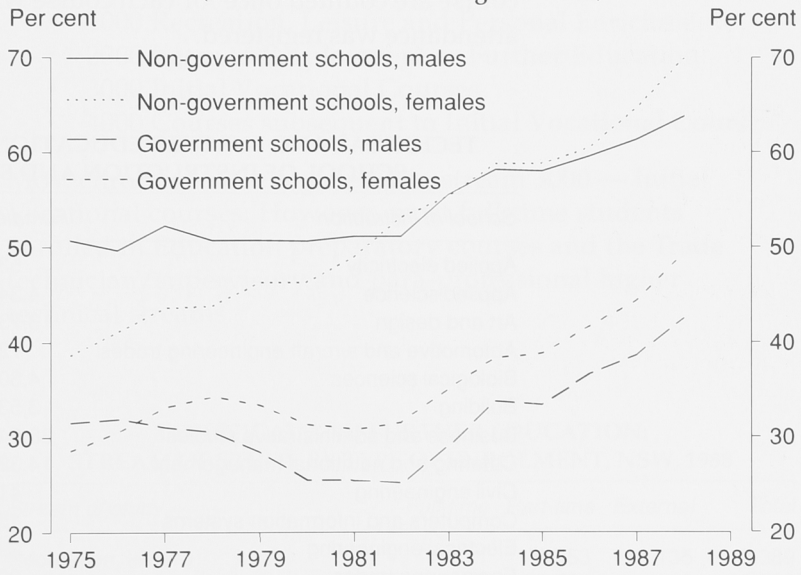


Apparent retention rate

The proportion of Year 7 students staying on at school to the end of Years 10 and 12 continued to increase in 1988 — 94% stayed on to the end of Year 10 and 51% to the end of Year 12. This contrasts with the rates for 1978 of 91% for Year 10 and 37.5% for Year 12. In 1988 the retention rate for non-government schools was higher than that for government schools. This was particularly pronounced in Year 12, where the retention rate in non- government schools was 67%, and for government schools 46%.

A comparison of retention rates for males and females in 1988 and twenty years ago shows some interesting changes in patterns of school attendance. In 1968, 21% of female students continued to Year 12 compared to 30% of males. In 1988 the female retention rate was higher (at 55%) than that for males (48%). While the increasing retention rate for females over the twenty year period has featured in both government and non-government schools, the greatest increase has occurred in non-government schools — from 25% in 1968 to 70% in 1988.

APPARENT RETENTION RATE, NSW
(Year 7 students remaining to Year 12)



Higher School Certificate

Fifty-four thousand students (including some 3,500 TAFE and self-tuition students) sat for the Higher School Certificate examination in fifty-five subjects in 1989. All candidates studied English and almost as many, forty-nine thousand, studied Mathematics. The next most popular subjects were Economics (twenty thousand students), Biology (ninteen thousand) and General studies (eighteen thousand).

Females comprised over 90% of students in Textiles and Design and Home Science while a similarly high proportion of males studied Rural Technology, Industrial Arts and Industrial Technology.

Technical and further education

Technical and further education (TAFE) colleges and associated teaching centres are administered and mainly funded by the NSW Government through the Department of Technical and Further Education. However, from 1 July 1990 administrative responsibility will be passed to the Technical and Further Education Commission — a statutory authority reporting directly to the (State) Minister for Education. The Department runs approximately two thousand courses in 108 colleges. Almost 475 thousand enrolments were registered in 1988, mainly in vocational courses. These provide specialised instruction in particular job skills, supplement previous training or give sufficient instruction to permit entry to a new vocation. Other courses cater for leisure and hobbies or for personal enrichment.

Since 1986 more enrolments have been registered to females than to males. Enrolments represent the number of students who have enrolled into at least one course during the whole or any part of the year. Students enrolling into more than one course are counted once for each course where at least one class attendance was registered.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION: ENROLMENTS BY SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AND SEX, NSW, 1988

School of instruction	*Females*	*Males*	*Persons*
Applied electricity	535	13,172	13,707
Applied science	4,349	7,349	11,698
Art and design	13,730	3,997	17,727
Automotive and aircraft engineering trades	725	13,546	14,271
Biological sciences	4,308	1,601	5,909
Building	3,536	18,844	22,380
Business and administrative studies	38,641	38,037	76,678
Catering and nutritional management	14,320	2,897	17,217
Civil engineering	418	3,129	3,547
Computers and information systems	150	395	545
Electrical engineering	291	8,820	9,111
Engineering trades	908	25,172	26,080
Fashion	32,045	510	32,555
Food	6,464	8,330	14,794
Footwear	53	159	212
General studies	43,693	33,419	77,112
Graphic arts	1,144	2,426	3,570
Hairdressing and beauty	3,496	543	4,039
Maritime and aviation	1,612	9,089	10,701
Mechanical engineering	443	6,306	6,749
Office administration	42,400	5,168	47,568
Plumbing	228	5,535	5,763
Rural studies	5,960	11,243	17,203
Textiles	1,419	319	1,738
Vehicle trades	157	6,353	6,510
Other*(a)*	17,800	8,867	26,667
Total	**238,825**	**235,226**	**474,051**

(a) Enrolments in courses that cannot be allocated to a school.

School of Instruction

TAFE enrolments in NSW can be classified according to either School of Instruction or Stream of Study. Schools with the highest number of enrolments are General Studies, Business and Administrative Studies and Office Administration - the latter attracting predominantly female students.

In 1988, the majority of TAFE courses were part-time, undertaken concurrently with employment. While there is provision for full-time and external study, less than 6% of enrolments were full-time. This continues the recent trend of a fall in the proportion of full-time enrolments. Only 7% of enrolments are for external study.

Some TAFE courses are also provided by colleges of advanced education and bycertain adult education authorities.

Stream of Study

TAFE courses are classified into seventeen streams of study, which are further grouped into four major series:

- 1000 Recreation, Leisure and Personal Enrichment
- 2000 Entry to Employment or Further Education
- 3000 Initial Vocational Courses
- 4000 Courses subsequent to Initial Vocational Courses

Most enrolments are registered in stream 3000 — Initial Vocational courses. However, most full-time students enrolled in Education preparatory courses and the Trade technician/supervisory and para-professional higher technical streams.

TECHNICAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION:
STREAM OF STUDY BY TYPE OF ENROLMENT, NSW, 1988

Stream of study	*Full-time*	*Part-time*	*External*	*Total*
Recreation, leisure	1	8,253	135	8,389
Basic employment skills	49	62,721	110	62,880
Educational preparation	7,135	7,169	6,717	21,021
Operatives: initial courses	686	147,434	12,442	160,562
Recognised trades: part exemption	3,494	793	26	4,313
Recognised trades: complete	1,518	42,087	917	44,522
Other skills: part exemption	54	9,707	1	9,762
Other skills: complete	2,306	9,230	1,921	13,457
Trade technician/supervisory	5,575	68,635	5,304	79,514
Para-professional technician	522	1,854	1,064	3,440
Para-professional higher technician	5,813	26,289	3,465	35,567
Professional	380	566	—	946
Operatives: post initial	8	6,019	33	6,060
Skilled level: post initial	12	16,972	163	17,147
Trade technician/supervisory: post initial	—	2,242	771	3,013
Para-professional technician: post initial	—	18	13	31
Para-professional higher technical: post initial	44	3,256	127	3,427
Total enrolments	**27,597**	**413,245**	**33,209**	**474,051**

Advanced education

Advanced education courses are offered by colleges of advanced education (CAE), non-government teachers colleges, certain TAFE institutions and higher education institutions such as Avondale College and the National Institute of Dramatic Art (NIDA). Students commencing courses will have completed a full secondary education or demonstrated a high probability of successfully completing a course.

Level of courses

In 1987, an advanced education course was completed by 12,636 students, 40% of whom were awarded a bachelor degree. Courses can be either undergraduate or postgraduate.

On 30 April 1988, there were 61,077 students enrolled in a course of advanced education, 34% more than at the same time in 1983. The increase was almost totally due to the growth in diploma and bachelor degree enrolments.

The majority of students (57%) were enrolled in full-time courses. Part-time and external courses are also available. Female students (also 57%) outnumbered their male counterparts.

ADVANCED EDUCATION, NSW: STUDENTS ENROLLED BY COURSE LEVEL, 1988 AND STUDENTS COMPLETING COURSES, 1987

	Students enrolled at 30 April 1988					
Course level	*Full-time*	*Part-time and external*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*	*Students completing courses in 1987*
Master degree	125	758	599	284	883	122
Graduate diploma	1,269	4,509	2,402	3,376	5,778	3,031
Bachelor degree	18,769	14,905	16,895	16,779	33,674	4,976
Diploma	11,801	1,531	2,589	10,743	13,332	3,141
Associate diploma	2,769	4,489	3,806	3,452	7,258	1,366
Non-award course	24	128	77	75	152	—
Total	**34,757**	**26,320**	**26,368**	**34,709**	**61,077**	**12,636**

Fields of study

Courses are usually of a vocational or practical nature and are available in fields such as agriculture, applied science, building, engineering, business, teacher education and the performing arts. Most smaller institutions specialise in certain fields (e.g. Hawkesbury Agricultural College, Cumberland College of Health Sciences, the NSW Conservatorium of Music).

Colleges of advanced education

In 1988, there were fifteen CAEs as defined by the Commonwealth Department of Employment, Education and Training. The largest is the University of Technology (10,979 students), which changed its name from the NSW Institute of Technology in January 1988. Since 1986, the fastest-growing CAE has been the Macarthur Institute of Higher Education, where enrolments have increased by almost 50% to 3,621 students.

ADVANCED EDUCATION: STUDENTS BY INSTITUTION, NSW, 30 APRIL 1988

Institution	*Full-time*	*Part-time and external*	*Total*
Colleges of advanced education			
Armidale College of Advanced Education	790	1,294	2,084
Catholic College of Education Sydney	1,548	879	2,427
Cumberland College of Health Sciences	1,945	676	2,621
Hawkesbury Agricultural College	1,301	790	2,091
Hunter Institute of Higher Education	2,654	1,593	4,247
Ku-ring-gai College of Advanced Education	2,166	1,713	3,879
Macarthur Institute of Higher Education	2,482	1,139	3,621
Mitchell College of Advanced Education	1,897	3,505	5,402
Nepean College of Advanced Education	2,741	1,283	4,024
New South Wales State Conservatorium of Music	417	91	508
Northern Rivers College of Advanced Education	1,687	520	2,207
Orange Agricultural College	264	553	817
Riverina–Murray Institute of Higher Education	1,734	4,459	6,193
Sydney College of Advanced Education	4,402	1,888	6,290
University of Technology, Sydney	6,518	4,461	10,979
Other institutions *(a)*	2,211	1,476	3,687
Total, all institutions	**34,757**	**26,320**	**61,077**

(a) TAFE institutions, Avondale College, NSW Institute of the Arts and NIDA.

UNIVERSITIES: STUDENTS BY COURSE LEVEL AND TYPE OF ENROLMENT, NSW, 1988

Particulars	*University of Sydney*	*University of NSW*	*University of New England*	*University of Newcastle*	*Macquarie University*	*University of Wollongong*	*Total*
HIGHER DEGREE – RESEARCH							
Full-time	990	858	164	220	257	192	2,681
Part-time	652	487	82	131	391	174	1,917
External	—	40	236	—	1	—	277
Total	**1,642**	**1,385**	**482**	**351**	**649**	**366**	**4,875**
HIGHER DEGREE – COURSEWORK							
Full-time	401	541	32	32	117	20	1,143
Part-time	1,465	1,744	54	136	862	61	4,322
External	—	71	610	—	19	—	700
Total	**1,866**	**2,356**	**696**	**168**	**998**	**81**	**6,165**
OTHER THAN HIGHER DEGREE – POST GRADUATE							
Full-time	374	205	179	141	28	174	1,101
Part-time	182	416	73	161	163	398	1,393
External	—	2	782	—	68	60	912
Total	**556**	**623**	**1,034**	**302**	**259**	**632**	**3,406**
OTHER THAN HIGHER DEGREE – BACHELOR							
Full-time	12,655	10,718	2,656	3,940	4,642	3,911	38,522
Part-time	1,222	2,749	193	1,539	3,285	1,664	10,652
External	—	394	4,223	—	986	451	6,054
Total	**13,877**	**13,861**	**7,072**	**5,479**	**8,913**	**6,026**	**55,228**
OTHER (INCLUDING NON-AWARD COURSES)							
Full-time	48	62	7	27	18	415	577
Part-time	247	383	7	48	211	318	1,214
External	—	36	129	—	146	126	437
Total	**295**	**481**	**143**	**75**	**375**	**859**	**2,228**
ALL COURSE LEVELS							
Full-time	14,468	12,384	3,038	4,360	5,062	4,712	44,024
Part-time	3,768	5,779	409	2,015	4,912	2,615	19,498
External	—	543	5,980	—	1,220	637	8,380
Total students	**18,236**	**18,706**	**9,427**	**6,375**	**11,194**	**7,964**	**71,902**

Universities

In 1988, there were six universities in NSW, totalling 71,902 students — some 11% more than the number enrolled in 1983. (The University of Technology is defined as a college of advanced education.) There is a high demand for places in universities and quotas are placed on new enrolments by most faculties. Although provisions for mature age entry exists, the majority of students progress straight from school.

The University of NSW has the highest number of enrolments (18,706) followed closely by the University of Sydney (18,236). However, the University of Wollongong has grown the fastest — more than doubling its enrolment in the five years to 1988.

Type of enrolment

Over 60% of all students study full-time, however part-time and external courses are available at most universities. Macquarie University has the highest proportion of part-time students (44%). Over 70% of external students are enrolled at the University of New England.

Level of courses

Students enrolled in more than one course are allocated to the course with the greatest student load. More than three-quarters of all students are enrolled in bachelor degree courses. A further 11,040 students are enrolled in higher degree courses, 55% of whom are completing their degree by coursework.

Fields of study

Over one-third of all enrolments are in Arts, humanities and social sciences, which continues to be the field of study attracting the highest number of students. The Science and Business, administration and economics fields follow in popularity, but both attract less than half as many enrolments as Arts.

UNIVERSITIES: STUDENTS IN BACHELOR DEGREE(*a*) COURSES BY FIELD OF STUDY, NSW

	At 30 April		
Field of study	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Agriculture, animal husbandry	576	454	434
Architecture, building	1,961	2,076	2,090
Arts, humanities and social sciences	17,693	18,158	19,129
Business, administration and economics	8,276	8,470	8,711
Education	2,127	1,662	2,755
Engineering, surveying	6,160	6,167	6,042
Health	2,941	3,945	3,948
Law, legal studies	3,519	2,453	2,792
Science	8,522	8,019	8,951
Veterinary science	366	363	376
Not classified	4	—	—
Total	**52,145**	**51,767**	**55,228**

(*a*) Includes postgraduate bachelor

Social welfare

General

Social welfare is provided either through the payment of pensions, benefits and allowances (generally by the Commonwealth Government) or through the provision of a wide range of social services. Most services are provided by the State Government, mainly through the Department of Family and Community Services, or by charitable organisations.

Commonwealth Government social welfare benefits

For the year ending 30 June 1988, about $7.5 thousand million were paid to residents in the NSW region. (Since October 1987, the Department of Social Security has defined, for statistical purposes, the NSW region as including the Australian Capital Territory and excluding Broken Hill. The Department of Veteran Affairs includes the Australian Capital Territory in NSW data.)

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS: NUMBER OF PENSIONS AND BENEFITS AND AMOUNTS PAID, NSW AND ACT, AT 30 JUNE 1988

Pension or benefit	*Number*	*Amount paid (a) ($'000)*
Paid by Department of Social Security *(b)* –		
Age pensions –		
Number of age pensions	479,987	
Wife/carer pensions	8,764	
Total pensions	*488,751*	*2,549,427*
Invalid pensions –		
Number of invalid pensions	99,325	
Wife/carer pensions	29,481	
Total pensions	*128,806*	*734,990*
Widows' pensions	50,607	353,361
Supporting parents' benefits	68,387	578,692
Family allowances	681,219	478,129
Unemployment benefits	181,445	1,312,173
Sickness benefits	33,329	222,215
Special benefits	9,379	64,202
Paid by Department of Veterans' Affairs –		
Veterans' disability pensions	129,968	406,694
Service pensions	136,223	690,796

(a) Year ended 30 June 1988. *(b)* For DSS payments NSW excludes Broken Hill.

The principal social security and repatriation benefits paid by the Commonwealth Government in the NSW region are the aged and wife/carer pension, the unemployment benefit and veterans' disability and service pensions). Family allowances were paid to 681 thousand parents and guardians caring for 1.3 million children or dependent full-time students.

Other payments provided by the Department of Social Security include the child disability, sheltered employment and mobility allowances, orphan's pension and job search allowances. Funds are also provided for joint programs with State Government departments and other welfare organisations.

NSW Department of Family and Community Services

The Department provides or co-ordinates services for families, children, the aged, Aboriginals, ethnic communities, people with a disability, and the homeless. It has particular responsibilities in the areas of care of dependant children, rehabilitation of young offenders, adoption, child employment, early childhood services, and emergency assistance. Support is also provided to community groups for services such as women's refuges and youth crisis centres.

Substitute care

For those children who need to be cared for away from their homes, a range of substitute care is available. Children may enter care through a temporary or voluntary care arrangement, by being placed in custody of a suitable person or by becoming a Ward or Protected Person under the guardianship of the Minister or Director–General of the Department of Family and Community Services. There were 3,633 children in care at 13 March 1988, 68% of whom were Wards of the State.

Adoption

The Department of Family and Community Services provides services to children who are surrendered for adoption, to people who wish to adopt a child, to adults who have been adopted and to parents wishing to place a child for adoption. The Department is also responsible for the guardianship of children, reporting to Courts on adoption applications and the licensing of private adoption agencies.

ADOPTIONS: CHILDREN ADOPTED BY NON-RELATIVES, NSW
(*Source:* Department of Family and Community Services)

	Birthplace of child		
Year	*Australia*	*Overseas*	*Total*
1981–82	395	64	459
1982–83	453	89	542
1983–84	292	97	389
1984–85	276	93	369
1985–86	291	142	433
1986–87	218	134	352
1987–88	168	120	288

The number of children adopted has been declining in recent times; however, the proportion born overseas has increased from 14% in 1981–82 to over 40% in 1987–88. For statistical purposes, adoptions are recorded at the time the order is signed and may be affected by administrative and other special circumstances. The number of children being surrendered for adoption is a further factor to be borne in mind when comparing these statistics from year to year.

Children's services

The Department of Family and Community Services has the statutory responsibility for licensing children's services and ensuring that the quality of care is maintained. These services are either operated by community based management committees or sponsored by local government authorities, State-wide or church organisations or private individuals.

CHILDREN'S SERVICES: FUNDS ALLOCATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, NSW

		1987–88	
Type of service	*1986–87 Amount ($'000)*	*Amount ($'000)*	*Proportion of total (per cent)*
Pre-school	36,200	35,151	71.0
Long day care and occasional care	9,441	8,765	17.7
Vacation care	914	2,014	4.1
Special services *(a)*	3,987	3,589	7.2
Total	**50,542**	**49,519**	**100.0**

(a) Includes mobile resource units, toy libraries and outreach workers.

Child protection

Over twenty-two thousand cases of child abuse or neglect were notified during 1987–88, 45% more than in the previous year. Although neglect is the most common reason for notification, sexual abuse increased at the greatest rate (75%) between 1986–87 and 1987–88. The Department of Family and Community Services has the responsibility to investigate, assess and monitor each case and to co-ordinate services to children in need of protection. The Child Protection and Family Crisis Service receives and registers all notifications and provides a round-the-clock telephone and crisis call-out service. Child Protection workers undertake home visits where required.

CHILDREN AT RISK: NOTIFICATIONS*(a)*, NSW, 1987–88

	Number	*Proportion of total notifications (per cent)*
Reason for notification		
Sexual abuse	5,910	26.0
Physical abuse	5,376	23.7
Emotional abuse	3,204	14.1
Neglect	8,232	36.2
Total notifications	*22,722*	*100.0*
Of children notified		
Number assessed and confirmed	11,997	52.8
Number assessed but not confirmed	8,191	36.0
Number not assessed	2,534	11.2
Total notifications	*22,722*	*100.0*
Of those confirmed, number taken to court	1,363	6.0

(a) Notifications received by the Child Protection and Family Crisis Service (Department of Family and Community Services).

Juvenile justice

Programs and policies for the development and maintenance of departmental services for young offenders are co-ordinated by the Juvenile Justice Unit of the Department of Family and Community Services. In 1987–88, 15,305 juveniles appeared before the Children's Court, 6% more than in the previous year (14,417 appearances) — 10% of appearances were not proven and 21% were dismissed. Less than 8% resulted in the juvenile being committed to an institution.

COURT APPEARANCES OF JUVENILES, NSW, 1987–88
(*Source:* Department of Family and Community Services)

Final outcome	*Number*	*Proportion of total (per cent)*
Proven		
Committed to an institution	1,164	7.6
Community service order	402	2.6
Other supervision order	2,453	16.0
Non-supervised recognisance	2,878	18.8
Fined	2,715	17.7
Dismissed or dismissed and cautioned	3,267	21.3
Other proven outcomes	876	5.7
Total proven	*13,755*	*89.9*
Not proven	1,550	10.1
Total final appearances	**15,305**	**100.0**

The Department maintains ten detention centres for young people remanded in custody or committed to control by the courts. It also provides the following community-based services for young offenders:

- Young Offenders Support Services;
- Railway Reparation Scheme; and
- Fine Default Scheme.

A further 4,145 cautions were issued to juveniles not appearing before the Court.

Emergency assistance

The Department of Family and Community Services administers the Supported Accommodation Program — which provides assistance and support to temporarily homeless people — and the Emergency Relief Program. The latter provides grants to welfare organisations who assist people in financial crisis by paying for essential goods and services.

Home and Community Care Program

The Home and Community Care Program (HACC) provides a wide range of services for the frail elderly and persons with disabilities, who are living at home and thus preventing their premature or inappropriate institutionalisation. Services that are provided mainly consist of housekeeping, personal care, community nursing and paramedical services.

HOME AND COMMUNITY CARE PROGRAM: FUNDS ALLOCATED BY TYPE OF SERVICE, NSW, 1987–88
(*Source:* Department of Family and Community Services)

Type of service	*Amount ($'000)*	*Proportion of total (per cent)*
Housekeeping and personal care	58,113	53.4
Community nursing and paramedical services	25,201	23.2
Respite care	7,386	6.8
Co-ordination and development	3,693	3.4
Home maintenance and modification	3,585	3.3
Capital facilities	3,585	3.3
Food services	3,367	3.1
Community transport	2,824	2.6
Neighbour aid and other support	978	0.9
Total	**108,732**	**100.0**

HACC is administered on a co-operative basis by six statutory authorities: the Department of Family and Community Services (co-ordinating body); the Department of Health; the Department of Housing; Department of Local Government; The Home Care Service of NSW; and the Urban Transit Authority.

Other services

The Department of Family and Community Services also administers or co-ordinates the following programs.

- *The National Family Support Program* directs funding to community-based organisations providing support to families in times of crisis, by developing living skills and independence.
- *The Youth Services Program* within the Department consists of the allocation of funds to community groups providing services for youth and the administration of several specialist projects (e.g. Kings Cross Adolescent Support and Referral Service). However, responsibility for youth policy has been transferred to the Youth Co-ordination Unit — now forming part of the Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs.
- *The Flood Relief and Bush Fire Relief Schemes* are administered by the Department. The NSW Disaster Welfare Plan has been developed to ensure co-ordination of welfare services provided by various departments and other organisations in the event of a major disaster.

The Department provides a range of services to people with disabilities, either directly or through the funding of relevant community organisations.

Housing

The Department of Housing provides public rental housing and also funds community-based housing organisation. There are special provisions for the aged, Aboriginals and people with disabilities. Certain non-profit-making organisations can obtain Commonwealth subsidies for the provision of nursing home, hostel or residential facilities for the aged.

Law, order and public safety

General

A wide range of crime and justice statistics is available from the administrative records of several NSW Government departments, notably the Attorney General's, Police, and Corrective Services. Data relating to court appearances are collected and published by the NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research. Statistics on prisoners and corrective institutions are mainly published by the Australian Institute of Criminology.

NSW Police Force

The primary duties of the police are protection of life and property, crime prevention and detection, and the maintenance of public order.

There were 413 thousand offences recorded by the police in NSW in 1987–88, a decrease of eight thousand or 2% since the previous year. The most commonly recorded offences were theft without violation of premises (132 thousand) and property breakings (almost 100 thousand).

There were 105 thousand offences cleared in 1987–88. This represented a 'clear-up rate' (i.e. offences cleared divided by offences recorded expressed as a percentage) of 25% — the same as in 1986–87. High clear-up rates were obtained for manslaughter and accessory/conspiracy to murder (100%), motoring (98%) and drug offences (97%). Motor vehicle thefts (5%) had the lowest clear-up rate.

SUMMARY OF CRIME STATISTICS: OFFENCES RECORDED *(a)* AND CLEARED BY POLICE, NSW, 1987–88
(*Source:* NSW Police Department)

Offence	*Offences recorded*	*Offences cleared*
Offences against the person		
Murder	95	72
Murder, accessory/conspiracy	3	3
Attempted murder	87	71
Manslaughter (non motoring offences)	22	22
Robbery	4,276	778
Assault, aggravated	4,089	2,786
Assault, non aggravated	16,165	12,002
Other offences against the person	396	126
Total offences against the person	*25,133*	*15,860*
Motoring offences (Crimes Act)	322	317
Sexual offences	3,857	2,168
Property breakings	99,265	7,247
Theft without violation of premises	131,895	20,798
Motor vehicle theft	53,092	2,537
Offences involving fraud	15,115	8,588
Drug offences	17,713	17,224
Arson	2,169	162
Malicious injury and damage to property	37,888	6,652
Other coded offences	26,928	23,735
Total offences	**413,377**	**105,288**

(a) Refers to offences reported to the police and accepted by them as being genuine (i.e. on the evidence available, not mischievous, frivolous or false).

Corrective services

In August 1988, the Department of Corrective Services, which is responsible for the Prison Service in NSW, underwent a major organisational change. The Corrective Services Commission was abolished and managerial responsibility was placed into the hands of Director-General of the Department of Corrective Services.

Prisons

There has been a significant rise over the last five years in the number of persons imprisoned. The NSW prison population was 5,304 on 25 June 1989, including 562 persons in periodic detention centres. About 80% were under sentence. The number of prisoners rose by over 600 (13%) in the last year, and by 1,950 (60%) in the last five years.

PRISONERS IN CUSTODY *(a)*, NSW
(*Source:* Department of Corrective Services)

	At 30 June					
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989 (b)*
Sentenced *(c)* –						
Number	2,722	3,339	3,478	3,702	3,712	4,282
Per cent	81.2	81.1	82.2	81.3	79.1	80.7
Not under sentence *(d)* –						
Number	632	776	752	849	979	1,022
Per cent	18.8	18.9	17.8	18.7	20.9	19.3
Total number	**3,354**	**4,115**	**4,230**	**4,551**	**4,691**	**5,304**

(a) Includes Periodic Detention Centres. *(b)* As at 25 June. *(c)* Includes 'unfit to plead'. *(d)* Includes prisoners in custody awaiting the results of appeals.

Parole

The Parole Board is responsible for approving the release on parole of prisoners after they have served their non-parole period. The introduction of *The Sentencing Act 1989*, with its provisions for 'truth in sentencing', will do away with remissions and non-parole periods in favour of fixed minimum and maximum sentences.

Fire Brigades

The Board of Fire Commissioners of NSW controls the public services for the prevention and extinguishing of fires. Its jurisdiction extends over the Sydney metropolitan area and cities and towns in the rest of the State, and covers 86% of the State's population.

The cost of the Board's services in each district is borne mostly by insurance companies but also by the State Government and local government authorities. The contributions by insurance companies represent a percentage of the premiums received in respect of fire and certain other policies. The Board establishes and maintains permanent fire brigades and authorises the constitution of volunteer town fire brigades which are subsidised by Board funds.

Over sixty-eight thousand incidents were responded to by fire stations operated by the Board — an increase of 9% on the previous year. Of these, 24,195 (35%) were to actual fires, and 2,649 (4%) to rescues. There were 7,740 (11%) malicious false calls and 12,740 (18%) false alarms due to system malfunction.

State emergency services

The Director of State Emergency Services and Civil Defence is the Commissioner for Police, who is responsible for the preparation of plans to be followed in a range of emergency situations, and for the civil defence of the State. The organisation provides assistance in emergencies and co-ordinates resources in the event of a declaration of a special emergency.

While the organisation is made up of permanent staff, it can rely on approximately twenty-four thousand volunteers, who are attached to division and local headquarters distributed throughout the State. In addition, the Commonwealth Government provides several forms of assistance, including reimbursement of certain salaries, issue of equipment to local State Emergency Services organisations, funding of training at the Australian Counter Disaster College and assistance from the Australian Defence Forces where appropriate.

Government expenditure on public order and safety

Over $560m was allocated to current expenditure on police services in the year ending 30 June 1988, 15% more than in the previous year. Law courts and legal services also received a substantial increase in current funding (23%) to over $200m. There was a significant decrease in the allocation for current expenditure on fire protection services and in capital expenditure.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC ORDER AND SAFETY, NSW
($'000)

Particulars	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88p*
STATE GOVERNMENT			
Current expenditure			
Police services	439,054	486,923	558,840
Fire protection services *(a)*	110,627	132,474	120,297
Law courts and legal services	143,894	167,684	205,757
Prisons and corrective services	139,936	156,535	169,823
Other public order and safety *(b)*	5,457	5,478	5,043
Total current expenditure	*838,968*	*949,094*	*1,059,760*
Capital expenditure			
Police services	37,020	44,383	20,171
Fire protection services *(a)*	18,646	16,368	4,258
Law courts and legal services	39,425	16,207	24,745
Prisons and corrective services	21,182	27,974	32,045
Other public order and safety *(b)*	254	641	78
Total capital expenditure	*116,527*	*105,573*	*81,297*
Total current and capital expenditure	**955,495**	**1,054,667**	**1,141,057**
COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT			
Grants to the State for current purposes			
Legal aid *(c)*	434	6,032	27,939
Human rights	333	500	415
Law library costs reimbursement	367	330	465
Emergency services *(d)*	83	84	176
Total grants to the State for current purposes	*1,217*	*6,946*	*28,995*

(a) Excludes forest fire protection services. *(b)* Excludes outlays on road safety. *(c)* Significant increase in this grant since 1985–86 reflects the additional costs borne by the Commonwealth Government following the merger of the NSW Legal Aid Commission and the Australian Legal Aid Office, NSW, as from 1 January 1987. *(d)* Grants paid to the State and passed on to local government authorities.

Health

Administration

Health services in NSW are provided by the Commonwealth, the State, local government authorities and by private individuals, companies and volunteer organisations. The State Department of Health co-ordinates all services offered by these bodies.

Health care is available from hospitals, medical practitioners and a broad range of community health services concerned with both the treatment and prevention of illness. These services include home nursing; health education; care for special groups; screening; counselling; dental health; immunisation; blood transfusion services; forensic medicine; diagnostic and analytical laboratories; ambulance transport; and treatment for people living in remote locations. The Department also administers Acts of Parliament relating to pure foods, therapeutic goods and sanitation.

Management of hospitals and community health services is undertaken by Area Health Services within the Department of Health. These regional organisations are responsible for the planning of services to meet the health needs of the population.

The principle contribution of local councils is in preventative measures through their responsibility for sanitation and hygiene.

The Commonwealth Government is responsible for the operation of the national health scheme known as Medicare. The scheme is available to all persons resident in Australia and provides access, without charge, to public hospitals and contributes towards the cost of doctor's fees. It is funded, in part, by a levy on persons whose income is above a certain threshold (for 1988–89, $9,560 for a single person, or $16,110 for a married couple, increasing if there are dependant children).

Registered private organizations offer optional health insurance cover in addition to the benefits available through Medicare.

Health professionals

To ensure that the standard of service is maintained, all people working as health professionals are required to register annually with the board established under statutory authority for each profession .

In the last five years there has been a steady increase in the number of persons registered within each profession, most of which have grown at a faster rate than the population. For instance, there has been greater than a 40% rise in the number of chiropractors and osteopaths registered since 1984.

HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ON REGISTER, NSW

Particulars	At 30 June 1986	1987	1988	1989
Chiropodists	462	477	505	522
Chiropractors and/or osteopaths	818	878	903	977
Dental technicians	627	659	644	651
Dental prostheticists	326	335	350	361
Dentists	3,330	3,439	3,609	3,652
Medical Practitioners	18,133	18,519	19,212	n.y.a.
Nurses				
List A *(a)*	..	..	68,446	68,569
List B *(a)*	..	..	277	264
General	57,933	60,922	..	..
Geriatric	763	739	..	..
Infants	122	118	..	..
Mental retardation	2,290	2,402	..	..
Midwifery	19,607	20,364	..	..
Mothercraft	2,801	2,860	..	..
Psychiatric	6,041	6,341	..	..
Total nurses registered	*62,378 (b)*	*66,134 (b)*	*68,723*	*68,833*
Optical dispensers	866	911	954	992
Optometrists	933	964	984	1,039
Pharmacists	6,046	6,211	6,291	6,409
Physiotherapists	3,310	3,440	3,633	3,773

(a) New registration procedures introduced in 1988 separated nurses into two lists. List A includes nurses who meet specified criteria pertaining to qualifications and experience. List B contains the remainder of registered nurses. *(b)* Nurses may be registered in more than one class.

Hospitals and nursing homes

Hospital services are provided in a range of institutions: hospitals and nursing homes; psychiatric centres; State hospitals (for the developmentally disabled and for geriatric and other patients); and repatriation hospitals.

Principal responsibility for hospital administration in NSW lies with the State Department of Health which implements the provisions of several Acts of Parliament affecting both public and private hospitals.

All private hospitals must be licensed and meet prescribed standards for their construction and operation.

Hospital beds are primarily provided in public hospitals which accounted for 83% of available beds at 30 June 1989. The number of public hospital beds has decreased while the number of private beds has increased, resulting in a net loss of 918 beds between 1986 and 1989. This change has followed the same pattern in both the Sydney Health Region and the remainder of NSW.

In contrast the private sector provides 90% of nursing home beds. Reductions in the number of public beds throughout the State and private beds within Sydney has led to a net decrease in nursing home beds in NSW since 1986.

HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES: NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND BEDS, NSW

Particulars	At 30 June 1986	1987	1988	1989
HOSPITALS				
Public –				
Sydney Health Region –				
Hospitals	74	73	72	71
Beds	17,144	16,368	16,463	16,494
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	4.9	4.7	4.6	p4.5
Balance of NSW –				
Hospitals	174	174	174	174
Beds	13,435	13,415	13,265	12,989
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	6.5	6.4	6.3	p6.1
NSW –				
Hospitals	248	247	246	245
Beds	30,579	29,783	29,728	29,483
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	5.5	5.3	5.2	p5.1
Private –				
Sydney Health Region –				
Hospitals	78	79	77	74
Beds	4,721	4,860	4,811	4,884
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	1.4	1.4	1.3	p1.3
Balance of NSW –				
Hospitals	22	21	21	23
Beds	1,319	1,308	1,308	1,334
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	0.6	0.6	0.6	p0.6
NSW –				
Hospitals	100	100	98	97
Beds	6,040	6,168	6,119	6,218
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	1.1	1.1	1.1	p1.1
NURSING HOMES				
Public –				
Sydney Health Region –				
Nursing homes	17	17	17	17
Beds	2,027	2,015	1,862	1,778
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	0.6	0.6	0.5	p0.5
Balance of NSW –				
Nursing homes	14	14	14	14
Beds	1,348	1,184	1,194	1,202
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	0.7	0.6	0.6	p0.6
NSW –				
Nursing homes	31	31	31	31
Beds	3,375	3,199	3,056	2,980
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	0.6	0.6	0.5	p0.5
Private –				
Sydney Health Region –				
Nursing homes	357	358	351	344
Beds	20,214	20,151	20,007	19,877
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	5.8	5.7	5.6	p5.5
Balance of NSW –				
Nursing homes	135	137	138	139
Beds	6,730	6,834	6,914	7,084
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	3.3	3.3	3.3	p3.3
NSW –				
Nursing homes	492	495	489	483
Beds	26,944	26,985	26,921	26,961
Beds per 1,000 population(a)	4.9	4.8	4.7	p4.7

(a) Estimated resident population.

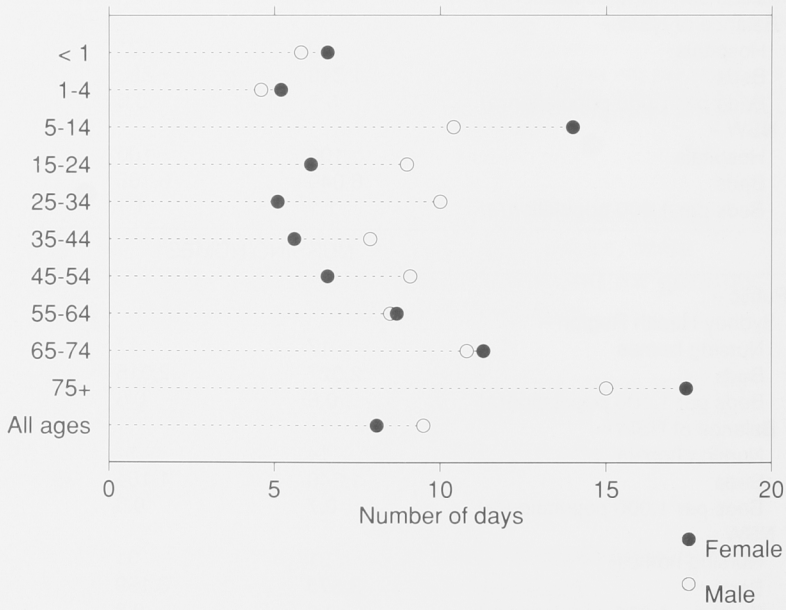
In-patients

In 1986 there were 1,147,950 hospital separations of which 75% were from public hospitals. Females accounted for more than half (57%) of all separations and have higher hospitalisation rates per 1,000 of population in the age range fifteen to fifty-four years. Males predominate in the ages one to fourteen years and fifty-five years onwards. However, it is precisely this age group where females have a higher average duration of stay.

Similarly, males will spend longer in hospital, on average, in age groups where their hospitalisation rates are lower. Over all ages, males have a higher duration of stay in hospital.

The NSW hospital separation rate was 208 per thousand residents. Average length of stay was 8.7 days although 36.2% of in-patient separations had a stay of one day or less. A stay greater than one month was recorded for only 3.3% of separations.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS: AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY AGE AND SEX, NSW, 1986



The greatest number of separations of females were accounted for by childbirth and complications of pregnancy and the puerperium and by diseases of the genito-urinary system. For males, injury and poisonings, diseases of the digestive system and diseases of the circulatory system were the most common diagnoses.

Additional information on education, housing, income, child care and disabled people can be found in the HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS chapter. Details of employment injuries are presented in the LABOUR chapter.

HOSPITAL SEPARATIONS: NUMBER AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY BY PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS(a), NSW, 1986

Principal diagnosis	*Number of in-patient separations*	*Average length of stay (days)*
Intestinal infectious diseases	2,919	3.3
Tuberculosis	289	17.9
Meningococcal infection	7	46.3
Measles	209	3.0
Malaria	69	4.2
Venereal diseases	236	8.9
Malignant neoplasms		
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	1,244	16.1
Malignant neoplasm of colon	2,984	16.6
Malignant neoplasm of rectum, rectosigmoid junction and anus	1,945	16.1
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	4,944	11.9
Malignant neoplasm of female breast	4,143	11.9
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	1,127	9.1
Leukaemia	2,218	10.6
Total malignant neoplasms	*52,071*	*11.0*
Benign neoplasm of uterus	3,028	6.8
Diseases of thyroid gland	1,477	7.4
Diabetes mellitus	5,480	11.8
Nutritional deficiencies	220	15.8
Mental disorders	44,451	63.7
Multiple sclerosis	345	28.1
Diseases of eye and adnexa	24,576	3.9
Diseases of ear and mastoid process	14,040	2.4
Diseases of the circulatory system		
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	600	10.1
Hypertensive disease	3,865	9.0
Acute myocardial infarction	11,080	11.5
Cerebrovascular disease	15,094	24.8
Varicose veins of the lower extremities	5,628	9.6
Total diseases of the circulatory system	*99,055*	*12.3*
Chronic diseases of the tonsils and adenoids	8,832	2.5
Pneumonia	7,558	12.3
Influenza	446	5.0
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	19,920	4.8
Diseases of teeth and supporting structures	13,177	1.6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	11,010	5.0
Appendicitis	10,627	5.0
Hernia of abdominal cavity	17,901	5.3
Diseases of urinary system	29,784	5.5
Hyperplasia of prostate	7,336	7.4
Salpingitis and oophoritis	684	5.2
Uterovaginal prolapse	4,197	9.0
Abortion	19,661	1.7
Direct obstetric conditions	76,327	6.0
Normal delivery	24,863	5.2
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	68,226	7.3
Congenital anomalies	11,916	19.1
All other diseases and conditions	352,097	5.3
Injury and poisoning		
Fractures	38,600	10.9
Intracranial and internal injuries including nerves	11,707	4.8
Burns	2,323	10.9
Poisonings and toxic effects	9,625	3.6
Total injury and poisoning	*107,449*	*7.5*
Other reasons for contact with health services	107,467	3.6
Total all diagnoses	**1,147,950**	**8.7**

(a) Classified in accordance with the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (1975), (Morbidity List).

Related publications

NSW

Household Telephone Connections, New South Wales (4110.1)
Schools, New South Wales (4221.1)
Hospital In-patients, New South Wales (4306.1)
Census of Mental Health and Long-stay In-patients in Hospitals and Nursing Homes, New South Wales (4310.1)
Lifestyle: Health Risk Factors, New South Wales (4311.1)
Children's Dental Survey, New South Wales (4350.1)
Children's Immunisation Survey, New South Wales (4352.1)

Australia

Social Indicators, Australia (4101.0)
Household Telephone Connections, Australia (4110.0)
Australia's Youth Population (4111.0)
Overseas Born Australians (4112.0)
Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks, Australia (4115.0)
The Aboriginal Population (4116.0)
Australia's Children (4119.0)
Disability and handicap, Australia (4120.0)
Aged Persons, Australia (4121.0)
Persons Caring for the Handicapped, Australia (4122.0)
Housing, Australia (4123.0)
Occasional Paper: Aboriginal Child Survival (4126.0)
Reasons for Completion and Non-completion of Secondary Education, Australia (4214.0)
Tertiary Education, Australia (4218.0)
National Schools Statistics Collection, Australia (4221.0)
Apparent Consumption of Foodstuffs and Nutrients, Australia (4306.0)
Australian Health Survey (4311.0)
Health Insurance Survey, Australia (4335.0)
Persons Employed in Health Occupations and Industries, Australia, Census of Population and Housing (4345.0)
Characteristics of Persons Employed in Health Occupations, Australia, Census of Population and Housing (4346.0)
Characteristics of In-patients of Health Institutions, Australia, Census of Population and Housing (4347.0)
Children's Dental Survey, Australia (4350.0)
Children's Immunisation Survey, Australia (4352.0)
Health Insurance Survey of Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Eight Capital Cities (4355.0)
Australian Health Survey: Illness Conditions Experienced (4356.0)
Australian Health Survey: Health-related Actions Taken by Australians (4358.0)

Household surveys

Introduction

Each year the Australian Bureau of Statistics conducts a large number of household sample surveys across Australia. This chapter provides a short description of the survey program and a selection of results from surveys conducted recently.

Household surveys collect information on a range of topics related to persons, families, households and dwellings from a sample of private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). The ABS survey program is divided into two broad categories:

- Monthly Population Survey; and
- Special Supplementary Surveys.

Monthly Population Survey

The Monthly Population Survey, comprises the Labour Force Survey and in most months, one or more supplementary topics. Since February 1978, the survey has been conducted monthly. Previously, the survey was conducted quarterly and was first conducted in November 1960. The survey is based on a sample of private dwellings (about thirty-one thousand houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings, covering about three-fifths of one per cent of the population of Australia. The survey is conducted by interview with occupants of the selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month.

The Labour Force Survey component collects information on the labour force and demographic characteristics — including the key economic indicators of employment and unemployment — of the Australian civilian population aged fifteen years and over. Selected results from the Labour Force Survey can be found in the Labour chapter.

Supplementary topics

In most months supplementary topics are included on a range of labour market issues and some social, demographic and economic topics. Most topics are conducted on a regular basis, some annually, others less frequently. One month each year (usually October) is specifically reserved for supplementary topics nominated by State government agencies in each State.

MONTHLY POPULATION SURVEY: SUPPLEMENTARY TOPICS, 1989

Month	*Topic*
February	Labour force experience Labour mobility Labour force status and educational attainment
April	Persons employed at home
May	Transition from education to work Annual and long service leave
August	Weekly earnings of employees Employment benefits
September	Educational attendance Persons not in the labour force
October	Domestic energy use (NSW only)
November	Persons retired from full-time work Persons who intend to retire from full-time work

Special Supplementary Surveys

Special Supplementary Surveys are normally conducted on a sample of dwellings similar to, but completely separate from the Monthly Population Survey sample. This program of surveys includes topics that are either too lengthy or complex to be included in the Monthly Population Survey (for example, income surveys), require personal interviews with all household members, or require special collection techniques (such as the completion of diaries). The number of dwellings surveyed varies from survey to survey. The following survey topics have been conducted in recent years.

- Disabled and Aged Persons, 1988
- Housing Survey, 1988
- Household Expenditure Survey, 1988–89
- How Workers Get Their Training, 1989
- Career Paths of Tradespersons, 1989
- Career Paths of Nurses, 1989
- National Health Survey, 1989–90

Results

Statistics for NSW from a selection of topics conducted as supplements to the Monthly Population Survey or as Special Supplementary Surveys are presented below. For additional information, please refer to specific ABS publications from each topic — a listing of these is included at the end of this chapter.

Persons not in the labour force

In measuring employment and unemployment, the ABS uses concepts and definitions which conform closely to those recommended by the International Labour Organisation. The definition of unemployed is based on criteria including whether the person had actively looked for work in the last four weeks and whether they were available to start work in the reference week. As such, some people who wanted a job, but did not meet these criteria, are not included in the measure of unemployment.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, NSW, MARCH 1988
('000)

Selected characteristics	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
With marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work and were actively looking for work			
Were available to start work within four weeks	* 3.6	5.0	8.6
Were not available to start work within four weeks	* 1.1	* 1.0	* 2.0
Total	** 4.6*	*6.0*	*10.6*
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were available to start work within four weeks			
Discouraged jobseekers	10.0	26.1	36.1
Other	51.7	158.6	210.3
Total	*61.7*	*184.7*	*246.3*
Total with marginal attachment to the labour force	*66.3*	*190.7*	*257.0*
Without marginal attachment to the labour force			
Wanted to work but were not actively looking for work and were not available to start work within four weeks	21.8	67.8	89.5
Did not want to work	395.0	795.9	1,190.9
Permanently unable to work	16.1	12.5	28.6
Institutionalised*(a)* and boarding school pupils	22.6	42.3	64.8
Total	*455.4*	*918.5*	*1,373.9*
Total	**521.7**	**1,109.1**	**1,630.9**

(a) Includes some patients in hospitals and sanatoriums and inmates of reformatories, gaols etc.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULLY EMPLOYED OR UNDEREMPLOYED, NSW

	Month of May					
	1985			*1988*		
	Males	*Females*	*Persons*	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
	NUMBER ('000)					
Part-time workers						
Fully employed	64.8	249.6	314.4	83.2	321.9	405.0
Underemployed	19.2	41.7	60.9	21.3	45.4	66.8
Total	*84.0*	*291.3*	*375.3*	*104.5*	*367.3*	*471.8*
Full-time workers						
Fully employed	1,317.9	573.0	1,890.9	1,385.8	641.9	2,027.7
Underemployed	5.1	* 2.5	7.6	5.3	* 2.3	7.6
Total	*1,323.0*	*575.5*	*1,898.5*	*1,391.1*	*644.3*	*2,035.3*
Total	**1,407.0**	**866.9**	**2,273.9**	**1,495.6**	**1,011.6**	**2,507.2**
	PROPORTION OF WORKERS WHO WERE UNDEREMPLOYED (per cent)					
Part-time	22.9	14.3	16.2	20.4	12.4	14.2
Full-time	0.4	* 0.4	0.4	0.4	* 0.4	0.4

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

The *Persons not in the labour force* survey collects information on the potential labour supply. This group is referred to as being marginally attached to the labour force. The survey allows for measurement of *hidden unemployment* by collecting information on whether people wanted to work, reasons for not actively looking for work, reasons for not being available to start work, and intentions to look for work. Information on the number and characteristics of discouraged jobseekers, and reasons for their discouragement are also collected.

Those marginally attached to the labour force were predominantly women, nearly 75% of a total 257 thousand. Of those who were not actively looking for work, the predominate reasons related to a child care (that is, children too young/ preferred to look after children, and unable to find suitable child care). Other reasons included full-time study, ill health, and other personal and family reasons. There were 36,100 discouraged jobseekers.

Underemployed workers

Related to hidden unemployment and potential labour supply is the concept of underemployment. Underemployment is defined by the International Labour Organisation as follows:

'Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skill.'

Statistics on underemployment and unemployment allow the measurement of *labour underutilisation.*

Because of conceptual difficulties in measuring all aspects of underemployment (both visible and invisible), the ABS has defined two categories of underemployed workers:

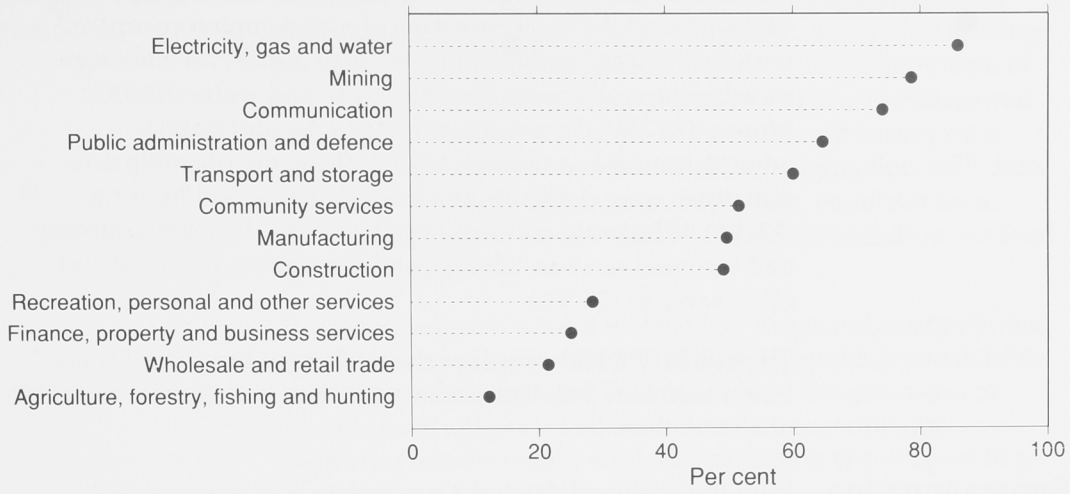
- Part-time workers who indicate that they would prefer to work more hours; and
- Full-time workers who did not work full-time hours (i.e. did not work thirty-five hours or more) in the reference week for economic reasons (i.e. stood down, short time and insufficient work).

The May 1988 survey on underemployment revealed that 14.2% of part-time workers were underemployed. There were few underemployed full-time workers (7,600). Although two-thirds of underemployed part-time workers were women, part-time employed men were more likely to be underemployed. Approximately 20% of part-time employed men preferred to work more hours compared to 12% for part-time employed women.

Trade union membership

The ABS conducts a survey on trade union membership on a regular basis, the most recent being August 1988. The survey provides information on the social, labour force and demographic characteristics of union members and

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, NSW, AUGUST 1988



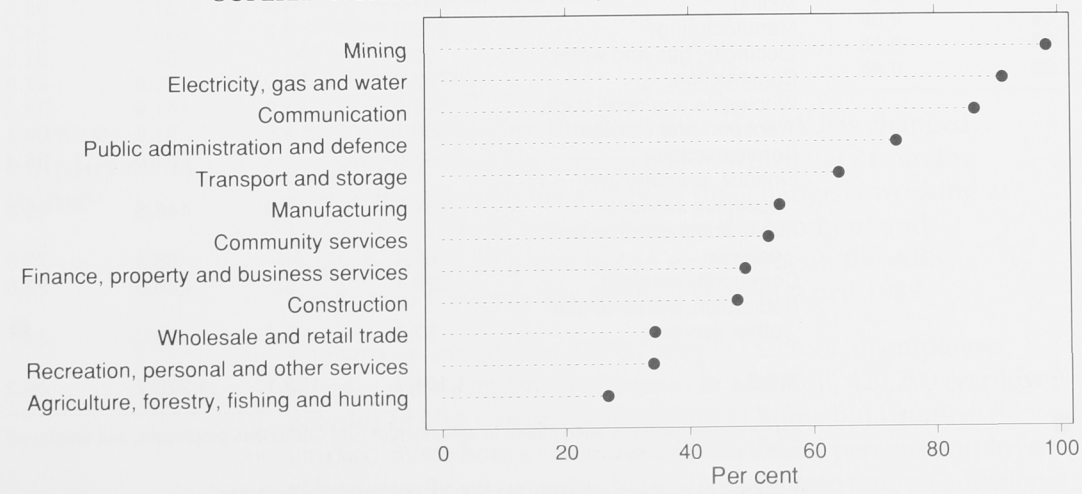
ALL EMPLOYEES: TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, NSW, AUGUST 1988

	Proportion who were trade union members			
Industry	*Full-time employees (per cent)*	*Part-time employees (per cent)*	*Total(a) (per cent)*	*Total members ('000)*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	* 11.5	* 23.9	12.3	5.9
Mining	78.7	* —	78.7	24.3
Manufacturing	52.1	14.1	49.6	199.9
Electricity, gas and water	87.2	* —	85.9	34.2
Construction	53.6	* 10.5	49.1	55.8
Wholesale and retail trade	20.5	24.1	21.5	92.2
Transport and storage	63.9	* 20.9	60.0	64.5
Communication	75.7	* 50.4	74.1	37.8
Finance, property and business services	25.9	21.9	25.1	66.2
Public administration and defence	64.9	* 54.7	64.7	57.0
Community services	60.3	26.9	51.5	215.3
Recreation, personal and other services	31.8	21.8	28.5	41.5
Total	**46.1**	**23.6**	**41.8**	**894.5**

(a) Includes a small number of persons for whom full-time or part-time status could not be determined.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE, NSW, NOVEMBER 1988



non-members. The August 1988 survey revealed that only 41.8% of workers were members of a trade union compared with 51% in 1982 and 46% in 1986. The industries with high membership rates were Electricity, gas and water (85.9%), Mining (78.7%), Communication (74.1%), and Public administration and defence (64.7%). Low membership rate industries were Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (12.3%), Wholesale and retail trade (21.5%), Finance, property and business services (25.1%), and Recreation, personal and other services (28.5%).

The industry which employs the the largest number of trade union members was Community services with almost a quarter of all members.

Superannuation

With the ageing of Australia's population, retirement and retirement income planning have become important social and economic issues. Contributing to a superannuation scheme is now encouraged and monitoring of trends in superannuation membership is of particular interest to governments, employers and unions.

The November 1988 survey on superannuation coverage found that nearly half of those persons employed were covered by a superannuation scheme. In comparing the trade union membership rates with the superannuation coverage rates by industry, it can be seen that industries with high levels of union membership, tend to have high levels of superannuation coverage.

SUPERANNUATION COVERAGE *(a)*, NSW, NOVEMBER 1988 ('000)

	Covered			Proportion covered
Industry	*Employees*	*Other (b)*	*Total*	*(per cent)*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19.1	15.4	34.5	26.7
Mining	31.7	* —	31.7	98.2
Manufacturing	228.0	8.2	236.2	54.7
Electricity, gas and water	32.1	* —	32.1	91.0
Construction	63.9	22.0	85.9	47.8
Wholesale and retail trade	140.9	21.0	161.9	34.3
Transport and storage	86.1	* 5.6	91.8	64.4
Communication	41.6	* —	41.6	86.4
Finance, property and business services	134.8	11.9	146.8	49.0
Public administration and defence	66.4	* —	66.4	73.8
Community services	220.1	* 8.7	228.8	52.8
Recreation, personal and other services	57.0	* 9.2	66.2	34.1
Total	**1,121.7**	**102.1**	**1,223.7**	**49.2**

(a) Employed persons aged fifteen to seventy-four. *(b)* Comprises employers, self employed and unpaid family helpers.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Employment benefits

For many jobs, an important component of remuneration is non-wage employment benefits commonly referred to as fringe benefits. These include benefits ranging from the provision of sick leave and annual leave to the payment of allowances and other incentives. Each year the ABS conducts a survey on a range of employment benefits which, in conjunction with data collected on weekly earnings of employees, enables a more detailed analysis of the level and type of remuneration received by employees.

The most common benefit received by wage and salary earners in NSW is annual leave (80.8%), followed by sick leave (80.1%) and long-service leave (63.7%). Since 1984, the provision of benefits such as goods and services and entertainment allowance has decreased while the provision of transport (e.g. company car) has increased.

EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS, NSW

	Month of August		
	1984	*1987*	*1988*
TOTAL EMPLOYEES ('000)			
Number	1,882.7	2,018.8	2,137.7
TYPE OF BENEFIT RECEIVED (per cent)			
No benefits	9.7	12.1	12.0
Holiday expenses	3.7	3.5	3.6
Low-interest finance	2.8	3.0	3.1
Goods and services	20.1	13.2	13.6
Housing	3.4	2.8	2.7
Electricity	2.2	1.7	1.9
Telephone	9.5	7.9	8.6
Transport	9.7	16.3	17.4
Medical	3.4	2.9	3.0
Union dues	3.0	2.3	2.9
Club fees	2.0	1.3	1.3
Entertainment allowance	6.0	1.8	1.8
Shares	1.7	2.4	2.8
Study leave	1.9	2.2	1.8
Superannuation	41.4	41.3	41.9
Child care/education expenses	0.4	0.2	0.3
Sick leave	83.6	80.9	80.1
Annual leave	83.9	81.6	80.8
Long-service leave	66.6	66.0	63.7

Persons employed at home

Over recent decades, the flexibility of work has changed introducing working arrangements which vary from the *nine to five* cliche. One aspect of this change is working at home. To provide information on the extent of and characteristics of home based employment, the ABS conducted a survey for the first time in April 1989.

The survey found that 82,700 people (3.2% of all employed people) were employed at home. In addition, 420,200 employed people (16.3%) worked some hours at home but usually worked more hours elsewhere. Over 40% of persons employed at home were wives with dependant children and an additional

HOME EMPLOYMENT(a) BY FAMILY STATUS, NSW, APRIL 1989 ('000)

Family status	Employed				
		Worked some hours at home			
	Worked no hours at home	Usually worked less hours at home than elsewhere	Persons employed at home	Total(b)	Total
Member of a family					
Husband					
With dependents present	425.1	158.7	9.5	182.6	607.7
Without dependents present	260.7	72.2	8.6	92.6	353.3
Total	*685.9*	*230.9*	*18.1*	*275.2*	*961.1*
Wife					
With dependents present	256.4	62.1	33.9	105.0	361.4
Without dependents present	187.5	31.1	14.8	52.1	239.6
Total	*443.9*	*93.2*	*48.7*	*157.2*	*601.0*
Other family head					
With dependents present	44.3	6.8	* 2.4	9.7	54.1
Without dependents present	33.4	5.8	* —	6.5	39.9
Total	*77.7*	*12.6*	** 2.4*	*16.2*	*94.0*
Full-time student aged 15 to 24	67.9	* 1.0	* —	* 2.4	70.3
Other child of married couple or family head	350.6	14.6	* 2.2	22.5	373.1
Other relative of married couple or family head	37.1	* 1.0	* 0.2	* 2.1	39.2
Total family members	*1,663.1*	*353.4*	*71.6*	*475.6*	*2,138.7*
Not a member of a family					
Living alone	109.1	29.3	* 2.6	34.1	143.2
Not living alone	167.9	23.3	* 1.2	26.8	194.7
Total	*277.0*	*52.6*	** 3.9*	*60.9*	*337.9*
Family status not determined	69.3	14.3	7.2	24.8	94.2
Total	**2,009.4**	**420.2**	**82.7**	**561.4**	**2,570.8**

(a) Employed persons aged fifteen years and over. *(b)* Includes 58,400 persons comprising farmers (ASCO unit groups 1401 and 8201) who worked more hours at home than away in their main job, unpaid voluntary workers and persons who worked less than one hour at home.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE *(a)*, NSW, YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 1989 ('000)

	Males	Females	Persons
Not in the labour force at any time during the year	447.5	937.7	1,385.3
In the labour force at some time during the year	1,698.2	1,258.6	2,956.8
Did not work during the year	535.1	1,040.1	1,575.2
Worked at some time during the year	1,610.6	1,562.2	2,766.8
Time worked during the year (weeks)			
1 and under 4	20.0	25.1	45.1
4 and under 13	61.4	75.3	136.7
13 and under 26	38.9	55.8	94.7
26 and under 39	76.2	91.7	167.9
39 and under 49	127.1	137.4	264.5
49 and under 52	83.2	68.7	151.8
52	1,203.9	702.2	1,906.2
Total	**2,145.7**	**2,196.3**	**4,342.1**

(a) Persons aged fifteen years and over.

18% were wives without dependent children. By comparison, 11% were husbands with dependent children and 10% were husbands without dependent children.

Labour force experience

Apart from examining the current labour force status of the population, an important aspect of labour market analysis is the time people work during a year. This topic is designed to provide information on the labour force experience of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over during the year ending February, and is the only source of data for labour force experience over a twelve month period. As a result, this topic is a major source of data for the analysis of the dynamic nature of the labour force.

During the year ending February 1989, only 63.7% of the population aged fifteen years and over worked at some time. However, only 43.9% worked for a full year. Of those people who worked during the year, men were more likely to work a full year (74.7%) than women (60.7%).

Labour force status and educational attendance

For young people aged fifteen to twenty-four years, it is important to take into consideration their participation in full-time or part-time education as well as their labour force status when analysing their participation in the labour force. As part of the Labour Force Survey, the ABS publishes monthly statistics of the labour force participation of school students and full-time tertiary students. Twice each year, the ABS also publishes additional statistics from two supplementary topics which deal with labour force and educational participation: Transition From Education to Work (conducted in May); and Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance (conducted in September). These topics include statistics on part-time students as well as other information on the educational courses being studied.

Of the 538,600 employed young people (aged fifteen to twenty-four years), 30% were studying at an educational institution and were evenly split between full-time study and part-time study. Of those studying full-time and working, most were working part-time. Over a quarter of unemployed young people were studying full-time. Generally these were looking for part-time work.

Of school students aged fifteen to twenty years, 20% had a part-time job and an additional 3.9% were looking for a part-time job. For full-time university students, 35.8% had a part-time job and 31.2% of full-time CAE students had a part-time job.

Only 59,900 (6.6%) of all people aged fifteen to twenty-four years were not participating in the labour force or studying.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDANCE *(a)* BY LABOUR FORCE STATUS, NSW, SEPTEMBER 1988 ('000)

	Employed						
Attendance details	*Full-time*	*Part-time*	*Total*	*Unemployed*	*Labour force*	*Not in labour force*	*Total*
Attending							
School	* 0.8	47.1	48.0	11.0	59.0	176.3	235.3
University							
Full-time	* 1.2	14.4	15.6	*2.5	18.1	22.1	40.2
Part-time	5.5	* 0.7	6.2	* —	6.2	* —	6.2
Total	*6.7*	*15.1*	*21.8*	*2.5	*24.3*	*22.1*	*46.4*
CAE							
Full-time	* 0.8	8.4	9.3	* 3.1	12.4	14.4	26.9
Part-time	* 1.5	* 0.5	* 2.0	* 0.4	* 2.3	* —	*2.3
Total	*2.3	*8.9*	*11.2*	*3.5	*14.7*	*14.4*	*29.2*
TAFE/technical college							
Full-time	* 1.4	* 3.8	5.2	* 3.2	8.4	9.6	17.9
Part-time	59.7	5.7	65.4	* 2.5	68.0	* 2.0	70.0
Total	*61.1*	*9.5*	*70.6*	*5.7*	*76.3*	*11.6*	*87.9*
Other	6.3	4.2	10.5	* 1.7	12.2	* 3.5	15.7
Total attending							
Full-time	4.5	76.7	81.2	20.5	101.8	224.8	326.6
Part-time	72.7	8.2	80.9	* 3.9	84.8	* 3.0	87.8
Total	*77.3*	*84.9*	*162.1*	*24.4*	*186.6*	*227.9*	*414.4*
Not attending	339.3	37.1	376.5	52.9	429.3	59.9	489.2
Total	**416.6**	**122.0**	**538.6**	**77.3**	**615.9**	**287.7**	**903.6**

(a) Persons aged fifteen to twenty-four years.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Household expenditure

The Household Expenditure Surveys (HES) provides a measure of the levels and patterns of expenditure on commodities and services by private households. These results are then used in reweighting the basket of goods and services used in compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Statistics on household expenditure are also needed because households are important economic and social units and because private expenditure by households is a major indicator of their well being.

The most recent Household Expenditure Survey was conducted in 1988–89 and final results will be released progressively in 1990. The previous survey, conducted in 1984 showed the NSW average weekly household expenditure on goods and services to be $373.31. Generally the average household expenditure on commodities and services in the Sydney Statistical Division was higher than for the balance of the State with the exception of three categorie — fuel and power, household furnishings and equipment, and transport. Of total expenditure on commodities and services, 60% was attributable to four of the broad

groupings: food and non-alcoholic beverages (19.59%), transport (15.33%), current housing costs (13.94%) and recreation (11.34%).

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE *(a)*, SYDNEY AND BALANCE OF NSW, 1984

Broad level expenditure items	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Balance of NSW*	*Total NSW*
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ($)			
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	60.79	36.86	52.05
Fuel and power	9.62	10.01	9.76
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	76.85	66.68	73.14
Alcoholic beverages	13.90	11.80	13.13
Tobacco	5.93	5.15	5.65
Clothing and footwear	28.89	21.70	26.26
Household furnishings and equipment	28.33	29.74	28.85
Household services and operation	16.73	15.27	16.20
Medical care and health expenses	14.52	13.28	14.07
Transport	57.01	57.58	57.22
Recreation	45.90	36.15	42.34
Personal care	7.29	5.77	6.74
Miscellaneous commodities and services	30.61	23.21	27.91
Total commodity or service expenditure	**396.37**	**333.22**	**373.31**
PROPORTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON COMMODITIES AND SERVICES (per cent)			
Current housing costs (selected dwelling)	15.34	11.06	13.94
Fuel and power	2.43	3.00	2.62
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	19.39	20.01	19.59
Alcoholic beverages	3.51	3.54	3.52
Tobacco	1.50	1.55	1.51
Clothing and footwear	7.29	6.51	7.04
Household furnishings and equipment	7.15	8.92	7.73
Household services and operation	4.22	4.58	4.34
Medical care and health expenses	3.66	3.99	3.77
Transport	14.38	17.28	15.33
Recreation	11.58	10.85	11.34
Personal care	1.84	1.73	1.80
Miscellaneous commodities and services	7.72	6.97	7.48
Total commodity or service expenditure	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

(a) Excludes selected payments comprising capital housing costs, superannuation, life insurance and income tax.

Housing costs

The 1988 Housing Survey was conducted between February and May 1988 and collected, amongst other information, data on the housing costs of income units. Housing costs comprise rate payments for income units owning their dwelling outright, rates and mortgage payments for those purchasing their dwelling and rent payments for those renting their dwelling. For the purposes of this survey an income unit was defined as a group of people who live together and form a single spending unit. Income units are classified into married couples, one parent and one person income units. In the following table, one person income units who lived with their parents or other relatives are excluded. For this group, statistics were collected on payments for board and lodging.

In Sydney, one parent income units who were renting their dwellings in 1988 paid 33.3% of their mean gross weekly income on rent while married couple and one person income units only paid 22.7% and 22.8% respectively on rent. For income units purchasing their dwellings, married couple units paid 19.9% of their mean weekly income on mortgage payments on their mortgage, whereas one parent units paid 28.9% and one person units paid 25.1%.

INCOME AND HOUSING COSTS, SYDNEY, FEBRUARY–MAY 1988

	Type of income unit		
Characteristics	*Married couple*	*One parent*	*One person (a)*
PURCHASING DWELLING			
Mean weekly income ($)	777	408	495
Mortgage payments as a percentage of mean weekly income (per cent)	19.9	28.9	25.1
RENTING DWELLING			
Mean weekly income ($)	556	220	337
Rental payments as a percentage of mean weekly income (per cent)	22.7	33.3	22.8

(a) Excludes non-dependent children living with their parents, and other one person income units living with other relatives.

Income

The 1986 Income Distribution Survey is one of a series of surveys designed specifically for the collection of income data from households. Presented in the following table are results for income units. An income unit is a group of people who live together and form a single spending unit. Income units comprise married couple income units, one parent income units, and one person income units. Gross weekly income is defined as the sum of amounts usually received per week (before tax or any other deductions) at the time of interview. It includes moneys received from wages or salary, government pensions and benefits and other regular payments such as superannuation, maintenance, etc. It also includes derived weekly equivalent amounts of income received annually from own business, partnerships, interest, rent, dividends, etc. during 1985–86.

In 1986, there were 2,636,200 income units in NSW. Nearly half (48.7%) were married couple units, 46.8% were one-person units and the remainder (4.5%) were one parent units. The mean weekly income for all income units was $413. Married couples with dependants had the highest of all mean weekly incomes at $636. Married couples without dependants had a mean weekly income of only $493, whereas one parent income units had only $249.

GROSS WEEKLY INCOME BY TYPE OF INCOME UNIT , NSW, SEPTEMBER–DECEMBER 1986
('000)

Gross weekly income ($)	Type of income unit					
	Married couples					
	With dependent children	Without dependent children	Total	One parent	One person	All units
1–149	18.6	30.0	48.7	20.9	472.0	541.5
150–199	20.1	109.8	129.9	38.7	97.8	266.3
200–249	41.6	71.4	113.0	18.5	96.7	228.2
250–299	28.0	34.4	62.4	* 5.1	104.5	171.9
300–349	34.0	30.6	64.6	12.6	118.7	196.0
350–399	42.4	31.7	74.1	9.9	96.3	180.3
400–449	45.4	38.0	83.5	* 4.6	74.8	162.8
450–499	39.1	24.2	63.3	* 2.8	50.6	116.7
500–549	66.6	21.6	88.2	* 2.0	28.4	118.6
550–599	53.9	26.6	80.4	* 1.9	29.3	111.6
600–649	43.6	19.1	62.8	* —	20.1	82.9
650–699	36.5	19.2	55.7	* —	* 4.6	60.3
700–749	28.2	19.3	47.5	* 1.1	10.1	58.7
750–799	39.1	15.2	54.3	* —	* 9.2	63.5
800 and over	145.6	109.4	255.2	* 1.6	20.2	277.0
Total	**682.7**	**600.5**	**1,283.2**	**119.7**	**1,233.3**	**2,636.2**
Mean income	636	493	569	249	266	413
Median income	556	380	499	200	227	326

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Disabled and handicapped persons

The 1988 Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons was conducted to obtain information from disabled, handicapped and aged people about their need for, and receipt of, help.

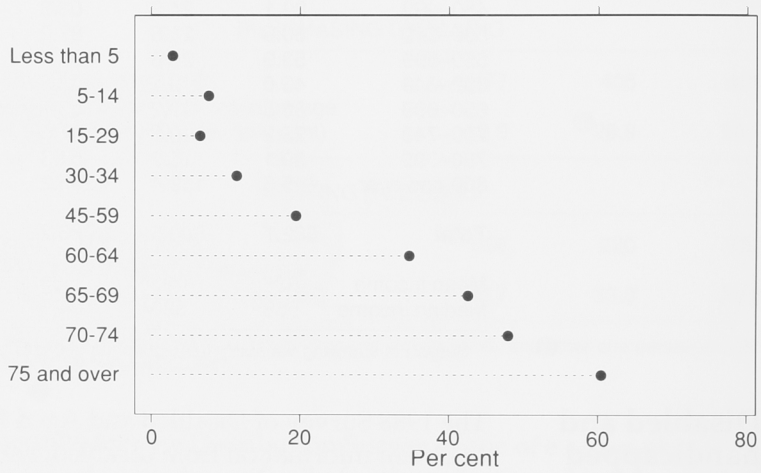
For the purposes of the survey a *disabled person* was defined as a person who had one or more of the following disabilities or impairments which had lasted, or were likely to last, for six months or more: loss of sight (even when wearing glasses or contact lenses); loss of hearing; speech difficulties in native language; blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness; slowness at learning or understanding; incomplete use of arms or fingers; incomplete use of feet or legs; long term treatment for nerves or an emotional condition; restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work; disfigurement or deformity; need for help or supervision because of a mental disability; and long term treatment or medication (but was still restricted in some way by the condition being treated).

In 1988, there were 894,100 disabled persons in NSW. This represented nearly 16% of all persons. As expected, aged persons were more likely to be disabled, with over 60% of persons aged seventy-five years and over being disabled. By comparison, 6.6% of people aged fifteen to twenty-nine years were disabled and 11.5% of people aged thirty to forty-four years were disabled. The incidence of disability increased significantly with age.

A *handicapped person* is a disabled person aged five years or over who was limited to some degree in his/her ability to perform certain tasks in relation to one or more of five areas: self care; mobility; verbal communication; schooling; and employment. Disabled people aged under five years were all regarded as being handicapped.

Approximately 80% of the disabled population were handicapped. In 1988, there were 730 thousand handicapped persons in New South Wales. This represented 13% of the population. There were 361,200 handicapped males and 368,700 handicapped females. Almost half of all handicapped persons were aged sixty years or over.

DISABLED PERSONS, BY AGE, NSW



Child care

Approximately every three years, a survey is conducted throughout Australia on child care arrangements made by persons responsible for children under twelve years of age. In this survey, child care arrangements are classified into formal and informal child care. Formal child care includes any care arrangements made for the care of children when the children were not in the care of the person responsible (or their spouse, if applicable) at a pre-school, a child care centre (such as a creche, kindergarten or occasional care centre), or through a family day care scheme. Informal child care includes any care arrangements when the children were not in the care of the person responsible (or their spouse, if applicable), where the children were cared for by other children resident at the selected private dwelling or where the children were cared for by relatives or non-relatives resident at the dwelling or elsewhere.

In June 1987, there were 983,900 children under twelve years of age in NSW. Of these, 457,000 (46.4%) used some form of child care. In the week prior to interview, 81,800 children attended pre-school, 52,800 attended a child care centre and 12,100 attended family day care. A total of 145,300 children (14.8%) using formal child care.

DISABLITY, NSW, 1988

Age group	Disabled: Handicapped ('000)	Disabled: Not handicapped ('000)	Disabled: Total ('000)	Not disabled ('000)	Total ('000)	Total disabled (per cent)
MALES						
Less than 5	8.6	..	8.6	206.1	214.7	4.0
5–14	30.8	6.0	36.8	388.8	425.7	8.7
15–29	35.6	12.8	48.4	633.9	682.3	7.1
30–44	58.3	18.5	76.9	563.9	640.8	12.0
45–59	70.1	19.5	89.6	341.4	431.0	20.8
60–64	48.3	7.3	55.6	73.0	128.6	43.3
65–69	35.9	12.3	48.2	56.4	104.6	46.1
70–74	29.3	10.0	39.3	37.4	76.7	51.3
75 and over	44.3	7.0	51.3	36.9	88.1	58.2
Total	**361.2**	**93.5**	**454.7**	**2,337.7**	**2,792.4**	**16.3**
FEMALES						
Less than 5	* 3.8	..	* 3.8	201.1	204.9	* 1.8
5–14	20.7	6.3	27.0	380.2	407.1	6.6
15–29	28.8	12.0	40.8	638.0	678.7	6.0
30–44	58.1	11.5	69.6	563.8	633.3	11.0
45–59	68.1	7.0	75.1	338.8	413.9	18.1
60–64	29.7	6.0	35.6	98.2	133.8	26.6
65–69	36.3	10.9	47.2	71.7	118.9	39.7
70–74	35.1	8.9	44.0	53.0	97.1	45.4
75 and over	88.2	8.1	96.3	59.6	155.9	61.8
Total	**368.7**	**70.6**	**439.4**	**2,404.4**	**2,843.7**	**15.5**
PERSONS						
Less than 5	12.4	..	12.4	407.2	419.6	2.9
5–14	51.5	12.3	63.8	769.0	832.8	7.7
15–29	64.3	24.8	89.1	1,271.9	1,361.0	6.6
30–44	116.4	30.0	146.4	1,127.7	1,274.1	11.5
45–59	138.2	26.5	164.7	680.2	844.9	19.5
60–64	78.0	13.3	91.3	171.2	262.4	34.8
65–69	72.2	23.2	95.5	128.0	223.5	42.7
70–74	64.4	19.0	83.4	90.4	173.8	48.0
75 and over	132.5	15.1	147.6	96.4	244.0	60.5
Total	**730.0**	**164.1**	**894.1**	**4,742.0**	**5,636.1**	**15.9**

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

CHILD CARE (*a*), NSW, 1987
('000)

Hours per week child care used (*b*)	Formal child care: Pre-school	Child care centre	Family day care	Not able to be classified	Total formal care	Informal child care	Total
Less than 5	10.8	11.4	* 2.1	* 0.6	23.3	163.3	150.7
5–9	31.2	14.8	2.8	* 0.5	46.9	83.0	107.3
10–19	37.1	15.5	2.8	* 0.5	55.7	62.2	96.4
20–29	* 1.1	6.4	* 1.2	* 0.4	9.3	22.0	36.7
30–39	* 1.6	2.9	* 1.0	* 0.2	5.6	17.1	24.6
40 or more	* —	* 1.7	* 2.1	* 0.2	4.5	30.6	41.2
Total	**81.8**	**52.8**	**12.1**	**2.5**	**145.3**	**378.1**	**457.0**

(a) The data refer to all arrangements of formal and informal child care used by children under twelve years of age in the week prior to the interview, and any child may be included in several child care types. *(b)* Where a child used more than one type of child care, hours of child care have been aggregated.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Of the children using formal care, 16.0% went for less than five hours, 32.3% for five to nine hours and 38.3% attended for ten to nineteen hours per week.

A higher proportion of children used informal child care than formal child care. There were 378,100 children who were cared for under informal arrangements. The predominate informal arrangements were with relatives not resident in the dwelling (156,400) and non-relatives not resident in the dwelling (100,000). Of the children using informal care, 163,300 (43.2%) were looked after for less than five hours per week.

Of all the children using child care 14% (65,000) were looked after for thirty hours or more per week.

Domestic water use

A survey on domestic water use was conducted throughout NSW in July 1987 at the request of the NSW Government. Information collected concerned the occurrence and frequency of use of water-using appliances such as washing machines, dishwashers, showers and bathtubs.

The survey found a number of differences in the occurrence of the selected water-using appliances between Sydney and the balance of NSW. Automatic washing machines and dishwashers are more common in households in Sydney. Households in Sydney were also more likely to have two or more toilets. Households outside Sydney are more likely to have manual washing machines and evaporative coolers.

For households in NSW, 99.0% have a shower and 90.1% have a bathtub. It is estimated that 37.3% of NSW households have more than one toilet. Few households had water saving devices fitted such as dual-flush cisterns (7.6%) and low flow shower nozzles (7.6%). It is estimated that 92.3% of households in the State have a washing machine. Most washing machines are of the fully automatic top loading type.

Time use

A Time Use Pilot Survey was undertaken in Sydney in May–June 1987. One of the main objectives of the survey was to measure the daily activity patterns of people, including time spent caring for children and frail, sick and disabled persons. The 1980s have seen an upsurge of interest by various government bodies, universities and other research groups in the field of time use research. There is particular interest in the application of time use data to the study of two main themes, one being the role of women in society — including associated topics such as the activities of women in the home, the sharing of household work between family members, and the value of household work — and the other, the availability and use of leisure time.

WATER-USING APPLIANCES, SYDNEY AND BALANCE OF NSW, JULY 1987
(per cent)

Appliance ownership	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Balance of NSW*	*Total NSW*
Washing machine			
Fully automatic			
Front loading	6.7	4.9	6.1
Top loading	72.1	66.7	70.3
Total fully automatic	*78.8*	*71.6*	*76.4*
Manual/semi automatic	10.5	23.3	14.8
Total (a)	90.3	96.2	92.3
Dishwasher	22.3	19.0	21.2
Evaporative cooler			
Connected to mains	* 0.2	5.8	2.1
Not connected to mains	4.5	6.9	5.3
Total	*4.6*	*12.7*	*7.4*
Bathtubs			
One	89.4	85.8	88.2
Two or more	2.1	1.6	1.9
Total	*91.5*	*87.3*	*90.1*
Shower			
One	77.3	75.9	76.8
Two	18.8	18.8	18.8
Three or more	3.4	3.3	3.4
Total	*99.6*	*98.0*	*99.0*
Low flow nozzle fitted to at least one shower	7.2	8.7	7.7
Toilets			
One	59.1	68.1	62.1
Two	33.7	26.3	31.2
Three or more	6.8	4.7	6.1
Total	*99.6*	*99.1*	*99.4*
Dual-flush cistern fitted to at least one toilet	7.4	7.9	7.6
Total Households	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes ninteen thousand households that have a washing machine but do not use it, for which no further details were sought.

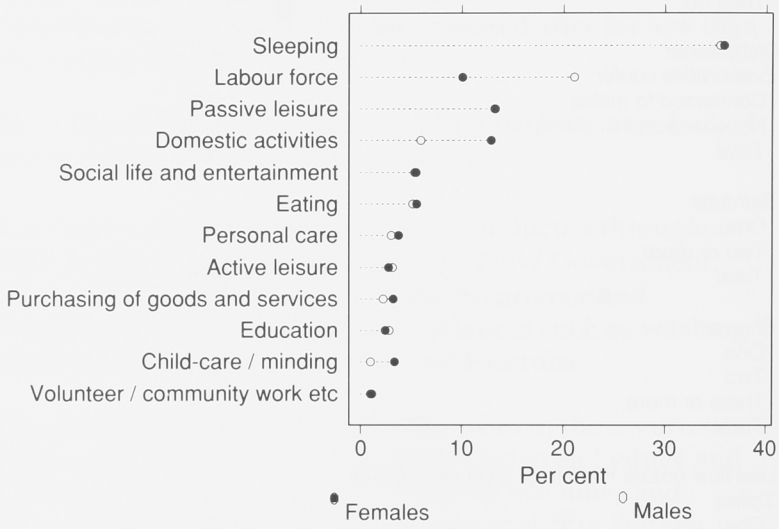
* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

TIME USE, SYDNEY, MAY–JUNE 1987
(per cent)

	Average proportion of day spent on activity		
Primary activity	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
Labour force	21.1	10.1	15.5
Domestic activities	6.0	12.9	9.5
Child-care / minding	1.0	3.4	2.2
Purchasing of goods and services	2.3	3.3	2.8
Sleeping	35.4	35.8	35.6
Eating	5.2	5.6	5.4
Personal care	3.1	3.8	3.4
Education	2.9	2.5	2.7
Volunteer and community work and religious activities	1.0	1.2	1.1
Social life and entertainment	5.5	5.4	5.5
Active leisure	3.2	2.8	3.0
Passive leisure	13.3	13.2	13.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The results showed that people spend approximately a third of their day sleeping, and 21.8% of their day on various forms of leisure (that is, social life, entertainment, and active and passive leisure). On average, men spent 21.1% of their day on labour force activities compared to 10.1% for women. Women, on the other hand, spend proportionally more time on domestic activities, child care/minding, and purchasing.

TIME USE: AVERAGE PROPORTION OF DAY SPENT ON ACTIVITIES, SYDNEY



Bicycle usage and safety

During the late 19th century there was widespread introduction of the bicycle to Australia. It soon gained acceptance, especially in rural areas, and its popularity soared on account of the favourable Australian climate and its adaptability to the flat Australian terrain. Bicycle riding became a popular sport as well as an accepted form of transport for many workers. However, after World War I, the popularity of motor vehicles led to a decline in the usage of bicycles. Nevertheless, the bicycle continues to be used for work, recreation and sport.

A survey was conducted across NSW in October 1988 to collect information on bicycle usage (including how often people usually ride, where they ride and where they ride to), bicycle accidents, safety equipment ownership and usage, and bicycle theft. Information on bicycle usage is needed by the transport and road authorities to determine allocation of transport funding between cyclists and other users.

There is a need for reliable data on cycling accidents such as the types of accident and where they occur, especially for various age groups so that safety and educational programs can be targeted towards those most at risk. The information is also used to improve planning implementation and assessment of safety programs, facilities, enforcement programs, and school and community education programs.

In October 1988 there were 1,880,900 cyclists in NSW. This represents 37% of all persons in the State aged five years and over. Of these, 1,331,300 cycled at least once a month. Males made up 55% of all cyclists, while 53% of all cyclists were aged five to ninteen years.

Nearly 7% of cyclists had at least one bicycle accident in the twelve months to October 1988. However, less than half of these required medical treatment. One in eight children aged five to fourteen years had at least one bicycle accident and over 60% required treatment. Just over sixty thousand bicycles were stolen in the twelve months to October 1988.

CYCLISTS, BY AGE, NSW, OCTOBER 1988

Age group years	Proportion who cycle (per cent)			Number ('000)
	Males	Females	Persons	
5–9	86.9	79.7	83.4	348.1
10–14	92.3	82.0	87.2	365.9
15–19	72.0	53.4	62.9	285.2
20–24	43.9	44.1	44.0	188.5
25–34	35.0	29.3	32.1	294.9
35–44	32.3	23.9	28.2	235.1
45–54	20.2	14.9	17.6	102.4
55–64	12.3	6.1	9.2	102.4
65 and over	4.4	* 0.9	2.4	14.1
Total	**40.9**	**32.4**	**36.6**	**1,880.9**

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Helmet usage

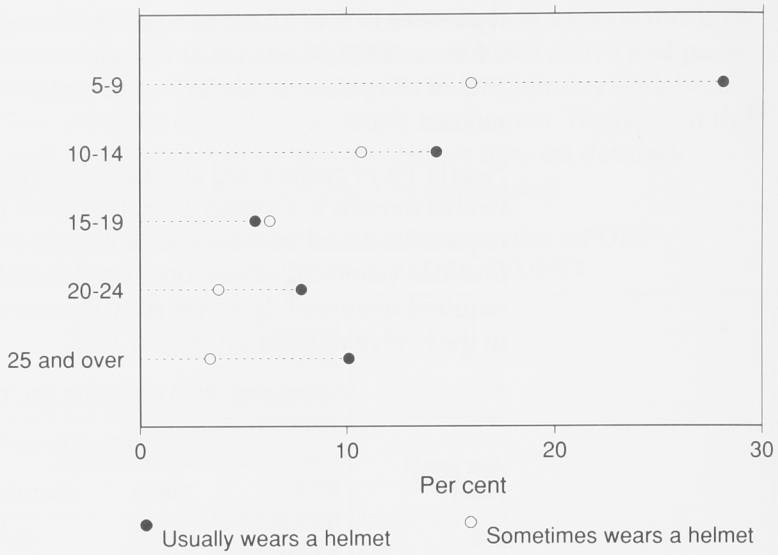
Almost 70% of regular cyclists in NSW do not own or have use of a helmet. Furthermore, over half of those who had access to a helmet did not usually make use of it. Helmet usage varied with age. Nearly 30% of children aged five to nine years who cycled regularly, usually wore a hard shell helmet. Teenagers aged fifteen to ninteen years wore helmets less frequently if at all, only 5.6% usually wore a helmet. Approximately 10% of regular cyclists aged twenty-five years and over usually wore a helmet.

REGULAR CYCLISTS *(a)*: AVAILABILITY AND USAGE OF HARD SHELL HELMETS, NSW, OCTOBER 1988
('000)

	Age group (years)					
	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25 and over	Total
Owns or has use of a hard shell helmet						
Usually wears helmet	92.7	47.6	12.0	8.0	35.3	195.5
Sometimes wears helmet	52.7	35.6	13.5	3.9	12.0	117.7
Never wears helmet	20.8	37.1	15.3	4.8	20.0	98.0
Total (b)	*166.1*	*120.6*	*41.0*	*16.6*	*67.8*	*412.2*
Does not own or have use of a hard shell helmet	163.4	212.2	174.8	85.4	283.0	918.9
Total *(b)*	**329.6**	**332.8**	**215.8**	**102.0**	**350.9**	**1,331.0**

(a) Excludes cyclists who cycle less than once a month. *(b)* Includes a small number of 'don't know'.

HELMET USAGE BY REGULAR CYCLISTS, BY AGE, NSW



Related publications

NSW

Lifestyle: Health Risk Factors, New South Wales (4311.1)
Public Awareness and Knowledge of Selected Welfare Services, New South Wales (4401.1)
Voluntary Community Work During the Year Ended October 1987, New South Wales (4403.1)
Bicycle Use and Safety, New South Wales (4505.1)
Persons not in the Labour Force, New South Wales (6220.1)
Household Expenditure Survey, Regions of New South Wales (6530.1)
Household Expenditure Survey, Selected Household Groups, New South Wales (6531.1)
Income Distribution Survey, New South Wales (6545.1)
Domestic Energy Use, New South Wales (8217.1)
Domestic Water Use, New South Wales (8719.1)

Australia

Family Formation Survey, Australia (3223.0)
Internal Migration, Australia (3408.0)
Household Telephone Connections, Australia (4110.0)
Environmental Issues and Usage of National Parks, Australia (4115.0)
Housing Survey, Housing Costs of Income Units, Australia (4117.0)
Disability and Handicap, Australia (4120.0)
Domestic Care of the Aged, Australia (4121.0)
Carers of the Handicapped at Home, Australia (4122.0)
Australian Health Survey (4311.0)
Health Insurance Survey, Australia (4335.0)
Children's Dental Health Survey, Australia (4350.0)
Children's Immunisation Survey, Australia (4352.0)
Rubella Immunisation, Australia (4353.0)

Australian Health Survey: Illness Conditions Experienced (4356.0)
Australian Health Survey: Health-related Actions Taken by Australians (4358.0)
Preliminary Estimates: 1989–90 National Health Survey (4361.0)
Child Care Arrangements, Australia (4402.0)
Ex-service Personnel and Widows, Australia (4404.0)
Language Usage Survey,Australia (4504.0)
Victims of Crime, Australia (4506.0)
Labour Force Experience, Australia (6206.0)
Labour Mobility, Australia (6209.0)
Multiple Jobholding, Australia (6216.0)
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia (6220.0)
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia (6222.0)
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia (6224.0)
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (6235.0)
Transition from Education to Work, Australia (6227.0)
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (6238.0)
Career Paths of Tradespersons, Australia (6243.0)
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia (6245.0)
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia (6250.0)
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia (6264.0)
Underemployed Workers, Australia (6265.0)
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia (6267.0)
Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance, Australia (6272.0)
Persons Employed at Home, Australia (6275.0)
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia (6277.0)
How Workers Get Their Training, Australia (6278.0)
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia (6310.0)
Annual and Long-service Leave Taken, Australia (6317.0)
Superannuation, Australia (6319.0)
Trade Union Membership, Australia (6325.0)
Employment Benefits, Australia (6334.0)
Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia (6341.0)
National Energy Survey: Annual Consumption of Reticulated Energy by Households, Australia (8213.0)

Labour

The labour force

Complete statistics in respect of persons in the labour force for Australia, States and Territories, and small geographic areas are available from periodic censuses of population and housing. Between censuses, monthly estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia, for States and Territories, and for certain regions of the States are obtained through the ABS program of household surveys. A description of the program is outlined in the chapter HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS.

Census data

For census purposes, the labour force comprises all persons aged fifteen and over, who, in the week prior to the census, were employed, actively seeking work or temporarily laid off from work without pay.

The labour force at 30 June 1986 absorbed 2,469,787 persons, or 45.7% of the total population of the State (46.2% in 1981). Of the total number in the labour force in 1986, 75.2% were wage and salary earners (81.1% in 1981), 5.4% were employers (4.6% in 1981) and 8.6% were self employed (7.8% in 1981). Unpaid family helpers were the same for both 1981 and 1986 at 0.8%. The percentage of the labour force unemployed nearly doubled, rising from 5.6% in 1981 to 10.1% in 1986.

The breakdown by industry from the 1986 Census is fairly consistent with that recorded in 1981, with the exception of Manufacturing (which fell from 18.5% of the labour force in 1981 to 15.4% in 1986), Finance and insurance (which rose from 9.6% in 1981 to 11.7% in 1986) and Community services (which rose from 13.9% in 1981 to 16.4% in 1986).

Monthly estimates of employment

The ABS publishes two independently obtained series of employment estimates. One is based on data from the previously mentioned household-based Labour Force Survey (LFS). The other series is obtained from the Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE), a survey of employers conducted quarterly but which obtains details of monthly employment. The SEE and the LFS produce different estimates of the number of employed wage and salary earners. This is because of differences in concepts, coverage, scope, survey design, definitions and survey methodology. The SEE covers only wage and salary earners and its strength lies in its capacity to provide industry estimates which are more reliable than those for LFS. However, the LFS is very timely and very responsive to changes in the business cycle and provides data on all the major components of the labour force.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS, NSW

Labour force status	At 30 June 1976	At 30 June 1981	At 30 June 1986
	MALES		
In labour force			
Employed			
Employer	66,349	77,832	93,872
Self-employed	113,855	130,643	148,787
Wage or salary earner	1,116,927	1,185,433	1,101,515
Unpaid family helper	5,457	3,790	5,137
Total employed	*1,302,587*	*1,397,698*	*1,349,311*
Unemployed	70,351	76,058	148,318
Total in labour force	*1,372,938*	*1,473,756*	*1,497,629*
Not in labour force	1,007,211	1,075,228	1,145,034
Not stated *(a)*	..	..	41,907
Male population	**2,380,149**	**2,548,984**	**2,684,570**
	FEMALES		
In labour force			
Employed			
Employer	27,289	31,528	39,546
Self-employed	46,367	54,733	62,616
Wage or salary earner	634,497	733,988	754,715
Unpaid family helper	20,224	15,149	14,461
Total employed	*728,377*	*835,398*	*871,338*
Unemployed	41,322	56,841	100,820
Total in labour force	*769,699*	*892,239*	*972,158*
Not in labour force	1,627,253	1,684,994	1,700,628
Not stated *(a)*	..	..	44,525
Female population	**2,396,952**	**2,577,233**	**2,717,311**
	PERSONS		
In labour force			
Employed			
Employer	93,638	109,360	133,418
Self-employed	160,222	185,376	211,403
Wage or salary earner	1,751,424	1,919,421	1,856,230
Unpaid family helper	25,680	18,939	19,598
Total employed	*2,030,964*	*2,233,096*	*2,220,649*
Unemployed	111,673	132,899	249,138
Total in labour force	*2,142,637*	*2,365,995*	*2,469,787*
Not in labour force	2,634,464	2,760,222	2,845,662
Not stated *(a)*	..	..	86,432
Total population	**4,777,101**	**5,126,217**	**5,401,881**

(a) In censuses prior to 1986, for unanswered labour force questions, an attempt was made to derive labour force status and where not possible a response was randomly allocated. In 1986, no random allocation was made and such cases were catagorised as 'not stated'.

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, NSW
30 JUNE 1986

Industry	*Males*	*Females*	*Persons*
EMPLOYED POPULATION			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	74,079	31,537	105,616
Mining	26,658	1,606	28,264
Manufacturing	249,320	92,240	341,560
Electricity, gas and water	40,868	5,100	45,968
Construction	121,654	17,512	139,166
Wholesale and retail trade	236,862	182,373	419,235
Transport and storage	103,273	24,348	127,621
Communication	35,343	12,764	48,107
Finance, insurance, etc.	133,093	127,060	260,153
Public administration and defence	85,096	38,068	123,164
Community services *(a)*	128,499	235,233	363,732
Recreation, personal and other services	66,432	73,676	140,108
Not stated or inadequately described	48,134	29,821	77,955
Total	**1,349,311**	**871,338**	**2,220,649**
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED POPULATION (Per cent)			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5.5	3.6	4.8
Mining	2.0	0.2	1.3
Manufacturing	18.5	10.6	15.4
Electricity, gas and water	3.0	0.6	2.1
Construction	9.0	2.0	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	17.6	20.9	18.9
Transport and storage	7.7	2.8	5.7
Communication	2.6	1.5	2.2
Finance, insurance, etc.	9.9	14.6	11.7
Public administration and defence	6.3	4.4	5.5
Community services *(a)*	9.5	27.0	16.4
Recreation, personal and other services	4.9	8.5	6.3
Not stated or inadequately described	3.6	3.4	3.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

(a) Includes Education, Health services, Law and order, and Religious and social welfare services.

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey is a monthly household survey conducted across Australia as part of the Monthly Population Survey (see HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS chapter). The survey provides a timely summary of the demographic and labour force characteristics of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over.

Additional statistics, detailed definitions, explanatory and technical notes are published monthly in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Statistics for NSW and regions of NSW are published quarterly in *The Labour Force, New South Wales* (6201.1).

The concepts and definitions used in the Labour Force Survey conform closely to those recommended by the International Labour Organisation. The labour force category to which a

person is assigned depends on the actual activity undertaken during the survey reference week (i.e. the week immediately preceding that in which the interview took place).

The *labour force* comprises all those who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS*(a)*, NSW

		Month of August		
Labour force status	*Unit*	*1984*	*1988(b)*	*1989(b)*
MALES				
Labour force				
Employed	'000	1,383.6	1,484.8	1,543.7
Unemployed	'000	143.0	113.0	90.0
Total	*'000*	*1,526.7*	*1,597.7*	*1,633.7*
Not in labour force	'000	496.5	579.0	575.5
Unemployment rate	per cent	9.4	7.1	5.5
Participation rate	per cent	75.5	73.4	73.9
FEMALES				
Labour force				
Employed	'000	857.8	1,011.6	1,036.9
Unemployed	'000	74.6	77.0	73.7
Total	*'000*	*932.4*	*1,088.6*	*1,110.6*
Not in labour force	'000	1,161.6	1,159.6	1,170.2
Unemployment rate	per cent	8.0	7.1	6.6
Participation rate	per cent	44.5	48.4	48.7
PERSONS				
Labour force				
Employed	'000	2,241.4	2,496.4	2,580.6
Unemployed	'000	217.7	189.9	163.7
Total	*'000*	*2,459.0*	*2,686.3*	*2,744.3*
Not in labour force	'000	1,658.1	1,738.6	1,745.7
Unemployment rate	per cent	8.9	7.1	6.0
Participation rate	per cent	59.7	60.7	61.1

(a) Civilian population aged fifteen years and over. *(b)* Estimates are based on the revised definition of employed persons introduced in the April 1986 survey.

Employment

Employed persons comprise all those aged fifteen years and over who, during the reference week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind (including employees, employers and self–employed persons) in a job or business, or on a farm; or
- worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work for specific reasons (for example, on paid leave); or

- were employers, self–employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

In August 1989 there were 2,580,600 employed persons in NSW. This represented 57.5% of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over. Employment in NSW increased moderately in the early 1980s then declined during 1982–83. Since late 1983, employment has increased significantly. In the five years to August 1989, total employment has increased by 339,200 or 15%.

Since 1984, the number of employed women has increased by 179,100 — a 20.8% increase. Almost half of this increase was in part–time work. In contrast, the number of employed men increased by 160,000 (11.6%), of which 82% was in full–time work.

Unemployment

Unemployed persons are all those aged fifteen years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

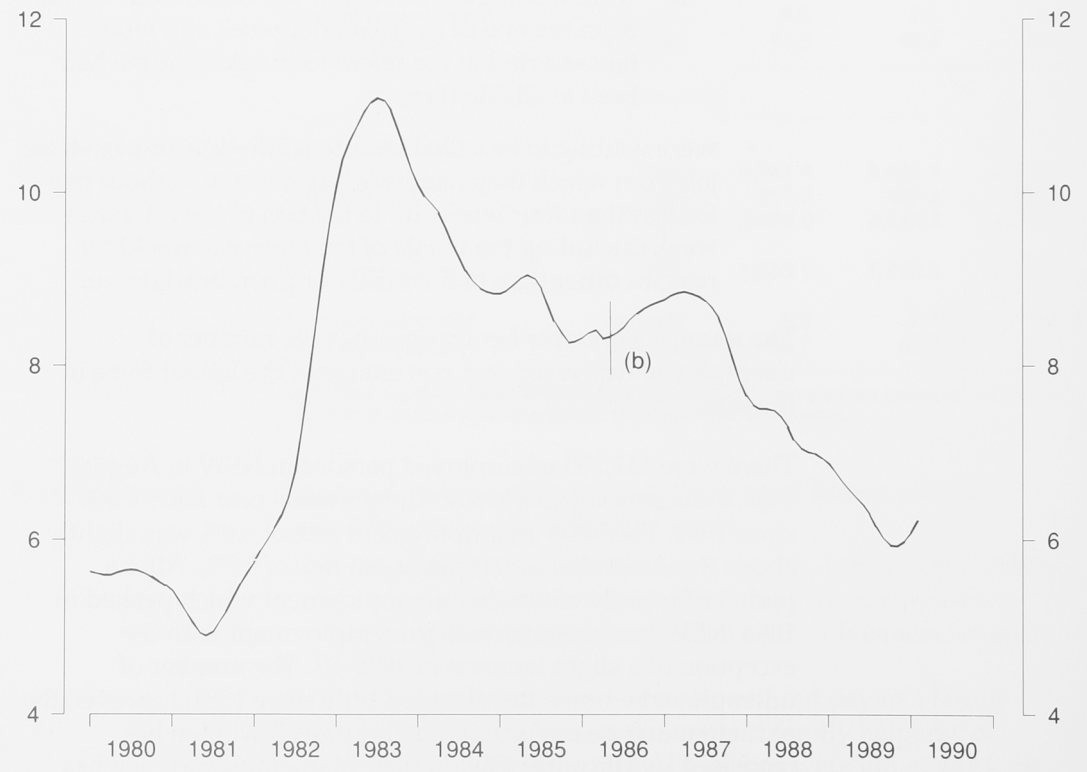
- had actively looked for work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week, and:
  - (i) were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or
  - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or
- were waiting to be called back to a full–time or part–time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

The *unemployment rate* for any group is the number of unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

There were 163,700 unemployed persons in NSW in August 1989, a decrease of 13.8% over the previous year and 24.8% since 1984. The NSW unemployment rate of 6.0% was slightly above the Australian unemployment rate of 5.7%. After a period of rapidly increasing unemployment which peaked in 1983, NSW has had decreasing unemployment with the exception of a slight increase in 1986–87. The number of unemployed women has changed little since 1984; however, the participation rate and number of employed women has increased significantly. The number of unemployed men has decreased by 37.1% since 1984.

EMPLOYED PERSONS *(a)*, NSW

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE *(a)*, NSW



(a) Trend estimates. *(b)* Break in series.

PERSONS(*a*) EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED, BY AGE, NSW
('000)

Age group (years)	Month of August					
	Employed			Unemployed		
	1984	*1988(b)*	*1989(b)*	*1984*	*1988(b)*	*1989(b)*
15–19	188.2	207.5	217.9	50.6	38.9	31.7
20–24	319.7	314.0	330.7	47.0	42.8	28.7
25–34	600.1	672.6	700.9	51.9	44.2	43.5
35–44	529.5	655.4	660.0	33.6	28.1	28.4
45–54	370.0	405.8	431.8	21.5	22.0	20.2
55–64	203.0	206.2	205.0	12.6	13.6	10.8
65 and over	31.0	34.9	34.2	* 0.5	* 0.5	* 0.5
Total	**2,241.4**	**2,496.4**	**2,580.6**	**217.7**	**189.9**	**163.7**

(a) Civilian population aged fifteen years and over. *(b)* Estimates are based on the revised definition of employed persons introduced in the April 1986 survey.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PARTICIPATION RATES, BY AGE, NSW
(per cent)

Age group (years)	Month of August					
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate		
	1984	*1988(a)*	*1989(a)*	*1984*	*1988(a)*	*1989(a)*
15–19	21.2	15.8	12.7	56.5	53.0	53.5
20–24	12.8	12.0	8.0	81.0	83.1	84.1
25–34	8.0	6.2	5.8	75.5	77.5	79.7
35–44	6.0	4.1	4.1	76.5	81.3	80.2
45–54	5.5	5.1	4.5	71.7	72.7	74.0
55–64	5.8	6.2	5.0	40.9	41.7	41.3
65 and over	* 1.5	* 1.4	* 1.5	5.5	5.4	5.2
Total	**8.9**	**7.1**	**6.0**	**59.7**	**60.7**	**61.1**

(a) Estimates are based on the revised definition of employed persons introduced in the April 1986 survey.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Teenage unemployment

For a number of years, the labour force characteristics of teenagers have attracted considerable interest. Since 1984, the number of unemployed persons aged fifteen to nineteen years in NSW has decreased by 37.3% and the unemployment rate has decreased from 21.2% in August 1984 to 12.7% in August 1989. Similar improvements have occurred in the twenty to twenty-four years age group.

Labour force participation

The particpation rate for any group is the number in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged fifteen years and over in the same group.

During the last five years, the movement in participation rates has varied according to age. The participation rate of the young population (fifteen to nineteen years) has decreased from 56.5% in August 1984 to 53.5% in August 1989, while the participation

rate of most other age groups has increased. The increased participation of women in the labour force is the major contributor to these increases.

Regional data

In August 1989, most Sydney regions experienced lower unemployment rates than the balance of the State. Northern Sydney regions recorded the lowest rates with higher rates recorded in the south western areas of Sydney. Outside Sydney, Richmond–Tweed and Mid-North Coast had the highest unemployment rate followed by Newcastle. With the exception of Gosford–Wyong, Sydney regions generally recorded higher participation rates than those outside Sydney.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS *(a)*, AUGUST 1989

Region	*Employed ('000)*	*Unemployed ('000)*	*Unemployment rate (per cent)*	*Participation rate (per cent)*
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney (SRs)	207.0	12.1	5.5	63.9
Inner Sydney (SR)	132.2	7.4	5.3	66.9
Eastern Suburbs (SR)	105.7	4.8	4.4	61.8
St George–Sutherland (SR)	198.2	5.1	2.5	61.9
Canterbury–Bankstown (SR)	138.0	10.7	7.2	59.9
Fairfield–Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney (SRs)	198.6	16.4	7.6	63.3
Fairfield–Liverpool (SR)	117.4	11.6	9.0	61.1
Central Western Sydney (SR)	134.9	7.3	5.1	63.6
Outer Western Sydney (SR)	118.6	6.3	5.0	65.4
Blacktown–Baulkham Hills (SR)	153.7	8.5	5.2	65.6
Lower Northern Sydney (SR)	144.8	* 3.8	* 2.5	65.9
Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai (SR)	114.6	* 1.6	* 1.4	62.4
Manly–Warringah (SR)	103.7	* 2.4	* 2.3	64.1
Gosford–Wyong (SR)	88.9	6.5	6.8	53.3
Sydney (MSR)	*1,706.8*	*85.4*	*4.8*	*62.8*
Hunter (SR)	210.1	19.8	8.6	58.4
Newcastle (SRS)	175.7	18.0	9.3	58.6
Illawarra and South Eastern (SRs)	205.3	18.3	8.2	59.0
Illawarra (SR)	138.4	11.7	7.8	57.0
Wollongong (SRS)	99.0	8.5	7.9	57.8
Richmond–Tweed and Mid–North Coast (SRs)	144.0	17.5	10.8	53.6
Northern, North Western and Central West (SRs)	192.2	12.8	6.2	59.4
Murray–Murrumbidgee (SR)	110.4	9.5	7.9	61.8
Balance of NSW (MSR) (b)	*873.8*	*78.4*	*8.2*	*58.3*
New South Wales	**2,580.6**	**163.7**	**6.0**	**61.1**

(a) Civilian population aged fifteen years and over. *(b)* Includes Far West Statistical Division.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Note: Regional estimates other than those above are not sufficiently reliable for publication and should not be derived by subtraction.

Industry and occupation

Principal industries of employment growth since 1984 have been Finance, property and business services (36.5%), Construction (35.0%) and Wholesale and retail trade (26.6%). One third of the growth in total employment was in Wholesale and retail trade.

In August 1986, the new Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) was introduced in the Labour Force Survey. Further information on ASCO can be found in the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Statistical Classification* (1222.0).

EMPLOYED PERSONS *(a)* BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, NSW ('000)

	Month of August				
			1989(b)		
Industry	*1984*	*1988(b)*	*Full–time*	*Part–time*	*Total*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	121.4	124.3	87.2	18.4	105.6
Mining	31.5	30.5	28.0	* 1.1	29.1
Manufacturing	402.2	419.4	387.9	30.4	418.2
Electricity, gas and water	54.8	39.3	40.9	* 0.6	41.4
Construction	150.3	165.7	183.5	19.4	202.9
Wholesale and retail trade	436.2	518.2	402.1	150.3	552.4
Transport and storage	131.0	131.0	131.9	13.1	145.0
Communication	48.1	52.2	41.5	* 2.9	44.4
Finance, property and business services	242.7	307.1	270.8	60.6	331.4
Public administration and defence	94.1	88.4	84.0	5.4	89.5
Community services	375.2	435.9	301.5	135.4	436.9
Recreation, personal and other services	153.8	184.3	121.3	62.5	183.8
Total	2,241.4	2,496.4	2,080.6	500.0	2,580.6

(a) Labour Force Survey, civilian population aged fifteen years and over. *(b)* Estimates are based on the revised definition of employed persons introduced in the April 1986 survey.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Survey of Employment and Earnings

The statistics derived from the SEE in NSW relate to all employees who received pay for any part of the relevant survey period. Additional statistics and detailed notes regarding scope, coverage, definitions and standard errors are published in ABS publication *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia* (6248.0).

EMPLOYED PERSONS *(a)* BY OCCUPATION, NSW
('000)

	Month of August			
		1989		
Occupation	*1988*	*Full–time*	*Part–time*	*Total*
Managers and administrators	265.3	252.9	16.7	269.6
Professionals	313.5	294.5	51.6	346.1
Para–professionals	155.7	122.0	25.3	147.2
Tradespersons	395.7	378.5	19.1	397.6
Clerks	466.6	338.5	120.9	459.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	320.0	222.9	142.1	365.0
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	185.8	165.5	14.6	180.1
Labourers and related workers	393.8	305.8	109.8	415.5
Total	**2,496.4**	**2,080.6**	**500.0**	**2,580.6**

(a) Labour Force Survey, civilian population aged fifteen years and over.

EMPLOYED CIVILIAN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS *(a)*, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, NSW

	August					
Industry	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
			MALES			
Manufacturing	265.6	270.8	265.1	266.8	269.9	267.3
Construction	62.7	64.6	68.8	73.8	76.5	82.1
Wholesale and retail trade	195.0	192.8	195.3	200.1	217.6	235.9
Transport and storage	84.6	86.4	88.7	89.3	85.7	86.7
Finance, etc.	103.1	106.8	109.3	118.2	128.1	137.4
Community services *(b)*	124.7	127.8	131.8	128.8	134.2	137.2
Other industries *(c)*	223.6	228.8	227.1	232.6	233.1	229.4
Total males (d)	*1,062.1*	*1,081.1*	*1,088.5*	*1,111.9*	*1,147.7*	*1,178.4*
			FEMALES			
Manufacturing	92.8	98.1	99.3	101.8	102.0	99.0
Construction	9.9	10.9	13.6	13.6	14.6	14.8
Wholesale and retail trade	158.8	165.6	163.8	178.9	183.0	203.3
Transport and storage	15.7	17.1	18.4	20.3	21.2	23.1
Finance, etc	117.1	120.8	124.9	135.3	145.7	160.7
Community services *(b)*	213.2	221.2	227.6	240.8	252.1	265.7
Other industries *(c)*	108.2	112.8	118.2	125.4	135.8	144.1
Total females (d)	*716.3*	*747.4*	*766.2*	*816.4*	*855.0*	*911.2*
			PERSONS			
Manufacturing	358.4	368.9	364.4	368.6	371.9	366.3
Construction	72.7	75.5	82.5	87.4	91.1	96.9
Wholesale and retail trade	353.9	358.4	359.0	378.9	400.5	439.2
Transport and storage	100.3	103.5	107.1	109.5	106.9	109.8
Finance, etc.	220.2	227.6	234.2	253.5	273.8	298.1
Community services *(b)*	337.9	349.0	359.3	369.6	386.3	402.9
Other industries *(c)*	331.7	341.7	345.1	357.8	368.9	373.4
Total persons *(d)*	**1,778.3**	**1,828.5**	**1,854.7**	**1,928.3**	**2,002.6**	**2,089.7**

(a) Estimates from the Survey of Employment and Earnings. *(b)* Includes Education, Health services, Law and order, and Religious and social welfare services. *(c)* Comprises Mining, Electricity, gas and water, Communication, Public administration and defence (excluding employees in the defence forces), and Recreation, personal and other services, but excludes employees of private households employing staff. *(d)* Includes employees of government agencies classified to Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS *(a)*: SECTOR AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS, NSW ('000)

Sector and status	August 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
MALES					
Private	732.6	735.1	764.4	803.6	844.2
Government					
Commonwealth	86.2	89.0	90.2	89.4	85.7
State	210.9	213.8	206.7	204.7	200.0
Local	51.4	50.7	50.7	50.0	48.6
All employees					
Full-time *(b)*	975.1	981.7	998.1	1,022.0	1,040.4
Part-time *(c)*	106.0	106.8	113.8	125.7	138.0
Total	*1,081.1*	*1,088.5*	*1,111.9*	*1,147.7*	*1,178.4*
FEMALES					
Private	543.0	551.3	592.8	626.7	673.7
Government					
Commonwealth	43.3	44.0	46.1	47.3	48.8
State	149.8	159.4	165.1	167.9	175.8
Local	11.3	11.5	12.5	13.1	12.9
All employees					
Full-time *(b)*	497.2	504.3	521.5	542.7	564.7
Part-time *(c)*	250.2	261.9	294.9	312.2	346.5
Total	*747.4*	*766.2*	*816.4*	*855.0*	*911.2*
PERSONS					
Private	1,275.6	1,286.3	1,357.2	1,430.3	1,517.9
Government					
Commonwealth	129.5	133.0	136.2	136.7	134.5
State	360.7	373.3	371.7	372.6	375.8
Local	62.7	62.1	63.2	63.1	61.5
All employees					
Full-time *(b)*	1,472.3	1,486.0	1,519.6	1,564.7	1,605.1
Part-time *(c)*	356.2	368.7	408.7	437.9	484.5
Total	**1,828.5**	**1,854.7**	**1,928.3**	**2,002.6**	**2,089.7**

(a) Excludes employees in the private sector primarily engaged in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and in the defence forces. *(b)* Full-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and who received pay for any part of the reference period. If agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work thirty-five hours or more per week. *(c)* Part-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who are not full-time employees as previously defined.

Job vacancies

Statistics of job vacancies are compiled from sample surveys of employers conducted by the ABS in February, May, August and November each year. The total number of job vacancies has been steadily increasing since 1985. This growth is primarily in the private sector where the number of vacancies rose by 141% from August 1985 to August 1988. In contrast, the government sector recorded an increase of only 12% over the same period. More detailed results and notes regarding scope, coverage, definitions and standard errors are included in the ABS publication *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6254.0).

JOB VACANCIES, NSW
('000)

Sector and industry	August 1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Sector					
Private	12.4	9.3	10.0	15.2	22.4
Government	5.1	6.7	8.6	7.6	7.5
Industry					
Manufacturing	3.0	2.8	3.6	4.1	5.3
Other	14.5	13.2	15.0	18.8	24.6
Total vacancies	**17.5**	**16.0**	**18.6**	**22.9**	**29.9**
Job vacancy rate *(a)* (per cent)	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4

(a) The job vacancy rate is calculated by expressing the number of job vacancies as a percentage of the number of employees plus vacancies.

Government administration

State legislation dealing with terms of employment and other working conditions of employees is administered by the NSW Department of Industrial Relations and Employment. The Department deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration, conciliation, and ancillary legislation relating to employment within the State jurisdiction, conducts the industrial registry, and polices the observance of State industrial awards and agreements.

It is concerned with apprenticeship training and is responsible for safety and health in industry and for other matters of industrial welfare. It also deals with the registration of trade and industrial unions and of factories and shops.

The role of the Employment and Training Division of the Department is to provide advice on and develop initiatives to maximise the growth of employment, develop and manage Federal and State Government job creation programs and appropriate training and retraining schemes, and carry out detailed labour market analysis.

The Commonwealth Department of Industrial Relations deals with administrative aspects of industrial arbitration and conciliation within the Commonwealth jurisdiction.

Apprenticeship and industrial training

The NSW Apprenticeship Directorate exercises a general oversight of the State apprenticeship system. Its duties include review of such matters as requirements for (and availability of) skilled tradesmen, availability of persons for apprenticeship and vacancies available for apprentices, the adequacy of training facilities, and measures to promote apprenticeships.

Wages, hours, and conditions of apprenticeships in particular industries or callings within the State industrial arbitration system are prescribed by Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees. Two systems of apprenticeships are covered by awards of Apprenticeship Conciliation Committees —

APPRENTICESHIPS APPROVED *(a)* BY TRADE, NSW

Trade	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Building trades						
Bricklaying, stone masonry, tile setting	240	264	252	290	289	314
Carpentry and joinery	892	1,127	1,150	1,313	1,278	1,533
Drafting	48	60	88	102	130	97
Painting and decorating	164	273	232	217	216	268
Plastering	67	54	74	88	73	108
Plumbing and gasfitting	411	481	483	578	608	677
Other	58	112	150	310	362	400
Food trades						
Bread baking	88	108	85	117	120	116
Butchering and smallgoods making	336	358	333	422	381	438
Other	635	724	789	861	1,007	1,140
Furniture and associated trades						
Cabinet and chair making	177	194	163	177	217	200
Upholstery, french polishing	53	64	83	87	77	74
Other	40	62	70	69	76	119
Metal trades						
Blacksmithing	20	24	20	10	5	4
Boilermaking and structural steel working	565	482	360	557	540	516
Electrical –						
Fitting and mechanics	1,517	1,445	1,402	1,709	1,685	1,735
Radio and automotive mechanics	189	200	323	389	472	459
Other	247	363	232	234	131	80
Fitting and machining	1,222	1,490	1,349	1,455	1,370	1,260
Mechanics –						
Aircraft	36	14	13	27	49	53
Motor	1,279	1,579	1,678	1,934	1,830	1,930
Other	260	318	335	437	401	410
Moulding and coremaking	20	10	16	28	22	16
Precision instrument making	24	32	18	23	25	27
Sheet metal *(b)*	149	204	193	242	239	272
Welding	107	136	120	119	99	57
Other	154	245	223	254	381	383
Vehicle industry trades						
Painting	206	195	232	298	469	333
Panel beating	328	382	359	490	557	534
Other *(c)*	64	104	90	96	72	84
Bootmaking	13	16	17	18	28	21
Hairdressing	1,088	1,473	1,506	1,704	1,626	1,522
Printing	88	81	75	104	100	118
Ship and boat building	55	61	47	65	65	70
Other trades	582	495	518	659	694	649
All trades						
Indentured apprenticeships	9,818	11,632	11,590	13,577	13,623	13,715
Trainee apprenticeships	1,604	1,598	1,488	1,906	2,071	2,302
Total apprenticeships	**11,422**	**13,230**	**13,078**	**15,483**	**15,694**	**16,017**

(a) Original apprenticeships approved. Excludes (approved) second or subsequent apprenticeships, as well as apprenticeships with employers who operate under those Federal awards for which the State is not authorised to supervise the apprenticeship provisions. *(b)* Includes the metal polishing and spinning trades. *(c)* Excludes electrical, plant and motor mechanics.

the traditional indenture system, where the contract is intended to continue over a period of years, and the trainee system, which does not require a written contract.

Federal awards often make provision for apprentices in much the same way as State awards do, although no special Commonwealth authority has been established to deal with apprenticeship matters.

The NSW Department of Technical and Further Education (TAFE) is responsible for the educational component of trade training and provides approximately eighty trade courses through its network of colleges.

The total number of apprenticeships approved in NSW has grown by 40% in the last five years, from 11,422 in 1982–83 to 16,017 in 1987–88. The building and foods trades showed the greatest increases of 81% and 60% respectively.

Trade unions

A trade union which has at least seven members and which complies with prescribed conditions as to rules etc., may be registered as a union of employees or of employers. Registration of unions is the responsibility of the State Industrial Registrar.

Under Commonwealth legislation, an association of employers who have, in the aggregate, at least 100 employees or an association of at least 100 employees, may be registered as an industrial organisation. Registered organisations include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only. At 30 June 1988, there were 146 registered employee unions in Australia with a membership of 2,655,700 reflecting 83% of Australia's total reported trade union membership.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP, NSW

	30 June			
	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
	UNIONS			
Number	183	182	178	170
	MEMBERS ('000)			
Males				
Financial	660.0	664.4	673.6	666.8
Total	*756.2*	*757.0*	*772.2*	*757.5*
Females				
Financial	357.0	357.0	400.4	383.7
Total	*392.7*	*391.3*	*433.5*	*422.3*
Persons				
Financial	1,016.9	1,021.4	1,074.0	1,050.6
Total	**1,148.9**	**1,148.2**	**1,205.8**	**1,179.8**
	MEMBERS AS PROPORTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES (per cent)			
Males	67	66	66	61
Females	51	48	51	46
Persons	60	58	59	55

Statistics of trade unions of employees in Australia are compiled from data collected by the ABS direct from the unions and cover all employee unions, whether registered as industrial organisations or not and, if registered, whether registered under Commonwealth legislation or registered only under State legislation.

Industrial disputes

Statistics of industrial disputes relate to disputes which involve a stoppage of work in which the total time lost at the establishment where the stoppage occurred is ten working days or more. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. They include the time lost by employees who worked at those establishments where the stoppages occurred but who were not themselves parties to the disputes, but they exclude the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

Managerial policy was identified as the major cause in NSW of industrial disputes which ended during 1988. It accounted for 63% of the working days lost, compared to wages (22%) and physical working conditions (6%).

The number of working days lost per thousand employees for industrial disputes in progress during 1988 for NSW and Australia was 340 and 269 respectively. For 1987, the corresponding figures were 366 and 223.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS: PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, NSW

Industry	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
NUMBER OF DISPUTES *(a)*						
Mining	189	235	230	189	162	220
Manufacturing–						
Metal products, machinery, etc.	315	365	311	312	198	183
Other	28	42	37	58	31	26
Construction	92	64	102	76	74	67
Transport and storage;						
Communication –						
Stevedoring services	30	24	22	25	21	21
Other	31	31	63	54	46	76
Other industries	61	67	98	110	97	83
Total all industries	**746**	**828**	**863**	**824**	**629**	**676**
EMPLOYEES INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)						
Mining	50.9	53.9	44.3	77.4	72.9	73.2
Manufacturing –						
Metal products, machinery, etc.	49.5	62.9	43.6	79.4	56.4	112.8
Other	15.2	13.4	16.6	48.3	22.0	5.8
Construction	30.2	22.2	28.4	27.3	59.9	57.3
Transport and storage;						
Communication –						
Stevedoring services	11.1	5.6	10.8	6.5	4.5	6.3
Other	25.4	17.2	23.6	12.1	14.1	15.0
Other industries	46.6	133.4	59.0	87.9	120.3	182.4
Total all industries	**229.0**	**308.6**	**226.3**	**338.8**	**350.1**	**452.8**

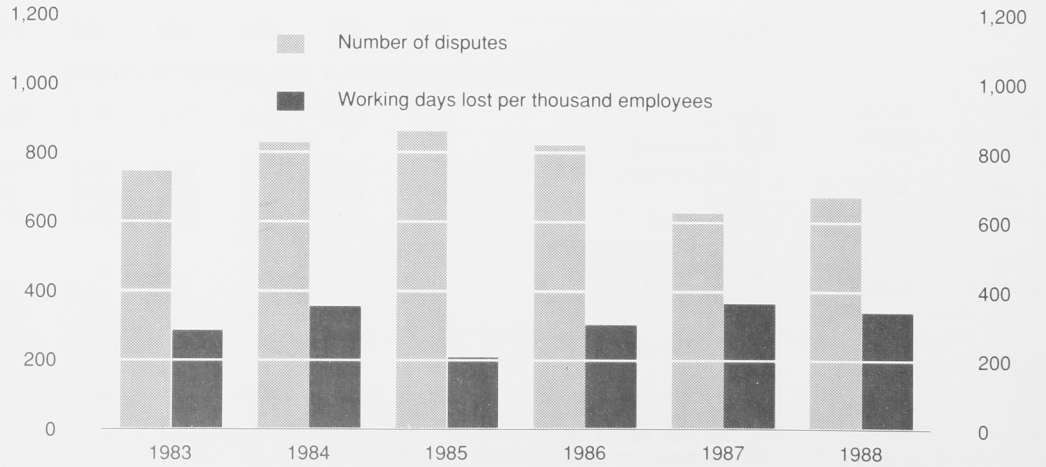
(a) The basis for the calculation of the number of disputes was changed in 1987. Figures on the new basis were also calculated for 1985 and 1986 and are shown in this table.

WORKING DAYS LOST IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS, BY INDUSTRY, NSW ('000)

Industry	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	278.5	0.5	—	—	1.0	—
Mining						
Coal mining	104.8	99.5	100.3	256.4	256.6	273.8
Other mining	0.8	81.9	—	50.3	2.0	—
Total	*105.6*	*181.5*	*100.3*	*306.7*	*258.6*	*273.8*
Manufacturing						
Food, beverages and tobacco	0.9	28.5	37.0	23.4	10.9	4.9
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	12.3	1.2	0.9	9.8	3.3	—
Wood, wood products and furniture	—	0.3	—	0.4	1.7	0.9
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	4.3	1.8	4.1	16.7	36.0	4.3
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	6.9	10.1	8.9	2.7	17.4	4.5
Metal products, machinery, etc.	106.1	84.1	58.4	101.4	104.6	117.6
Other manufacturing	1.2	4.9	1.2	11.8	8.1	3.7
Total	*131.7*	*130.9*	*110.7*	*166.2*	*182.0*	*135.9*
Electricity, gas and water	12.1	19.4	13.9	24.0	26.4	18.8
Construction	81.0	44.8	46.2	33.6	95.2	78.7
Wholesale and retail trade	9.0	20.6	4.5	8.3	93.4	7.5
Transport (a) and storage; Communication						
Railway and air transport	129.1	69.5	22.0	6.1	4.6	8.1
Water transport	2.0	0.8	0.2	—	0.7	0.2
Stevedoring services	11.7	7.1	13.8	14.1	4.8	5.4
Road transport, other transport, other services to transport and storage; Communication	3.0	5.9	35.4	8.5	11.1	9.5
Total	*145.8*	*83.3*	*71.5*	*28.7*	*21.2*	*23.2*
Recreation, personal and other services	2.3	7.5	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.8
Other industries *(b)*	35.2	172.3	46.7	30.7	66.6	191.3
Total working days lost	**801.2**	**660.6**	**398.7**	**598.8**	**744.8**	**730.0**

(a) From 1984, Services to transport are treated as a separate category. Previously, data relating to Services to transport (except stevedoring services) had been included under the relevant transport category. *(b)* Comprises Finance, property and business services, Public administration and defence, and Community services.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN PROGRESS, NSW



Award rates of pay indexes

The award rates of pay indexes compiled by the ABS are designed to reflect movements in minimum award rates of pay. Changes in the indexes over time reflect general trends in award rates of pay. They do not measure relative levels of average award rates of pay between States, industries, awards and occupations.

The source used to base the current series of indexes is the May 1985 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, which obtained from a sample of approximately sixty-eight thousand employees details of the particular award classification under which they were employed. The base period chosen for the indexes was June 1985 and estimates of minimum award rates of pay are expressed as index numbers such that June 1985 = 100.0.

Further information on definitions, scope, coverage, etc. is contained in the explanatory notes to the ABS publication *Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6312.0).

In some cases, when awards etc. are varied, the new award rates are made retrospective. Also, there is generally an unavoidable, and sometimes considerable, delay in the receipt of notification of changes in award rates in respect of the classifications included in the indexes. Because of these factors, the figures are subject to revision. (The figures in the next two tables are based on the indexes as compiled for September 1989.)

INDEXES OF WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY, FULL-TIME ADULT EMPLOYEES BY INDUSTRY, NSW, DECEMBER
Base: June 1985 = 100.0

Industry	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Mining	103.7	106.1	112.9	118.8
Manufacturing	103.8	106.2	112.1	118.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	103.8	106.3	110.6	116.3
Textiles; Clothing and footwear	103.8	106.2	113.3	122.6
Paper, paper products, printing etc.	103.8	106.3	111.5	118.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	103.8	106.2	111.0	117.3
Metal products, machinery and equipment	103.8	106.2	112.5	118.0
Basic metal products	103.9	106.2	111.0	114.9
Fabricated metal products; other machinery and equipment	103.8	106.2	113.2	119.5
Transport equipment	103.8	106.2	112.8	118.0
Other manufacturing *(a)*	103.8	106.2	113.4	121.2
Electricity, gas and water	103.8	106.2	109.2	111.7
Construction	103.8	106.2	110.6	117.7
Wholesale trade	103.8	106.2	111.4	119.4
Retail trade	103.8	106.2	110.4	118.3
Transport and storage	103.8	106.3	111.6	116.9
Communication	103.8	106.2	113.9	119.7
Finance, property and business services	103.8	106.2	109.9	116.9
Public administration and defence *(b)*	103.8	106.2	110.2	115.8
Community services	103.8	107.4	110.6	118.8
Recreation, personal and other services	104.1	106.5	110.4	118.9
All industries *(c)*	**103.8**	**106.5**	**111.1**	**118.0**
Federal awards	*103.8*	*106.2*	*112.4*	*118.7*
State awards	*103.8*	*106.7*	*110.2*	*117.4*

(a) Comprises Wood, wood products and furniture, Non–metallic mineral products, and Miscellaneous manufacturing. *(b)* Excludes employees in the defence forces. *(c)* Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and the defence forces.

INDEXES OF AWARD RATES OF PAY, FULL-TIME ADULTS, NSW, DECEMBER
Base: June 1985 = 100.0

Employees (a)	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
	WEEKLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEX					
Males	93.3	97.5	103.8	106.3	111.0	117.3
Females	93.1	97.3	103.8	106.9	111.4	119.4
Persons	**93.2**	**97.4**	**103.8**	**106.5**	**111.1**	**118.0**
	HOURLY AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEX					
Males	92.9	97.5	103.8	106.3	111.2	117.6
Females	92.0	97.1	103.8	107.1	112.6	120.9
Persons	**92.7**	**97.4**	**103.8**	**106.5**	**111.6**	**118.6**

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and the defence forces.

Average weekly earnings

The statistics on average weekly earnings of employees are obtained from a survey of employers conducted quarterly by the ABS. The statistics represent average gross (before tax) earnings of employees and do not relate to average award rates nor to the earnings of the 'average person'. Estimates of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of weekly total earnings by estimates of employment. Changes in the averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings of employees but also by changes in the overall composition of the labour force. There are several aspects which can contribute to compositional changes, such as variations in the proportions of part–time, casual and junior employees, variations in the occupational distribution within and across industries and variations in the distribution of employment between industries.

The ABS publication *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (Catalogue No. 6302.0) provides details of survey definitions, scope and coverage, and a note regarding standard errors.

Average earnings and hours

In the November survey each year, a more detailed dissection of earnings and additional information on hours paid for is collected. More detailed results and notes regarding scope, coverage, definitions and standard errors are included in *Average Earnings and Hours of Employees, Australia* (Catalogue No. 6304.0).

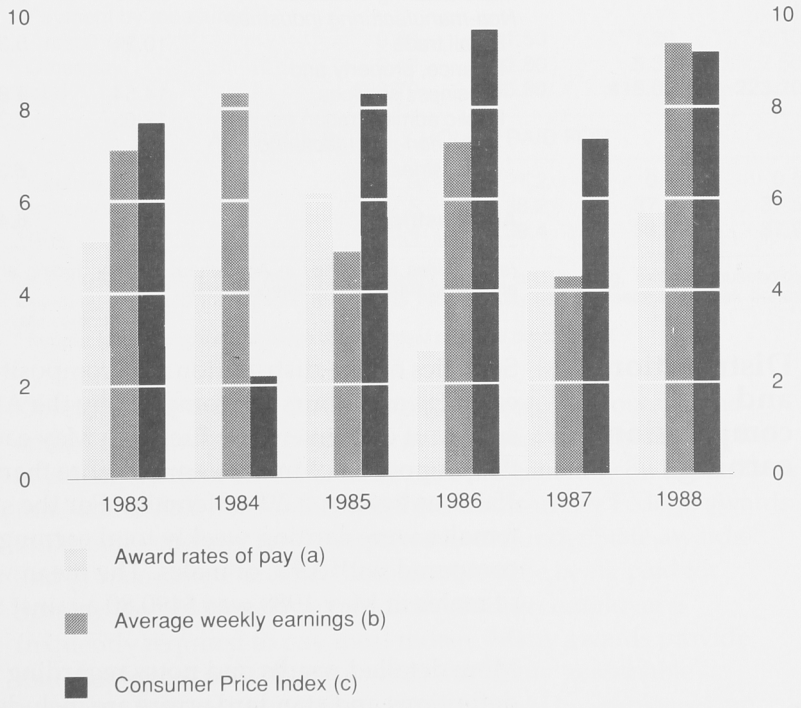
In November 1988, the average full-time adult male non-managerial employee total earnings were 25% higher than the corresponding adult female earnings, whereas junior male earnings were only 7% higher than junior female earnings. Since November 1986, the average weekly total earnings for full-time adult male and female non-managerial employees have increased by similar amounts (15% and 16% respectively) at the 'all industries' level. However, for the Finance, property and business services industry, the corresponding increases were 28% and 20%.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES *(a)* NSW ($)

	August		
Employees	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
MALES			
Full–time adults			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	454.10	468.90	503.50
Average weekly total earnings	492.70	505.70	548.90
All males average weekly total earnings	452.60	458.60	493.30
FEMALES			
Full–time adults			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	363.40	392.10	417.20
Average weekly total earnings	373.20	401.60	429.90
All females average weekly total earnings	289.00	309.80	329.50
PERSONS			
Full–time adults			
Average weekly ordinary time earnings	424.80	443.90	474.50
Average weekly total earnings	454.10	471.70	509.00
All employees average weekly total earnings	385.40	396.30	424.00

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff and the defence forces.

AWARD RATES OF PAY, AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR, NSW



(a) Weekly series (full-time adult males), year to December, NSW. *(b)* Ordinary time earnings for full-time adult males, year to November, NSW. *(c)* All groups, year to December quarter, Sydney Statistical Division.

FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES *(a)*: AVERAGE TOTAL EARNINGS AND HOURS, PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, NSW NOVEMBER 1988

	Males		Females	
Industry	*Adult*	*Junior*	*Adult*	*Junior*
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ($)				
Manufacturing industries	528.90	268.20	388.40	249.70
Non-manufacturing industries				
Retail trade	410.90	214.80	350.50	214.00
Finance, property and business services	570.10	260.90	443.30	252.90
Public administration etc.	487.60	281.10	430.00	267.00
Total non-manufacturing industries	*543.00*	*248.90*	*439.30*	*236.90*
All industries	**539.30**	**255.10**	**431.50**	**238.40**
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR				
Manufacturing industries	42.5	40.5	39.2	38.9
Non-manufacturing industries				
Retail trade	40.2	40.4	38.6	38.8
Finance, property and business services	39.2	38.3	37.8	38.5
Public administration etc.	38.6	38.2	37.0	36.4
Total non-manufacturing industries	*40.1*	*39.4*	*37.6*	*38.5*
All industries	**40.7**	**39.8**	**37.8**	**38.5**
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS ($)				
Manufacturing industries	12.45	6.62	9.91	6.41
Non-manufacturing industries				
Retail trade	10.21	5.30	9.08	5.52
Finance, property and business services	14.54	6.81	11.73	6.57
Public administration etc.	12.65	7.35	11.63	7.33
Total non-manufacturing industries	*13.55*	*6.31*	*11.68*	*6.17*
All industries	**13.24**	**6.42**	**11.40**	**6.19**

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and the defence forces.

Distribution and composition of earnings

Statistics on the distribution and composition of employee earnings and hours are compiled by the ABS from a sample survey of employers conducted in May each year. In May 1988, the proportion of males earning more than $700 per week was 15.5% as against 2.2% of females. For the same period, 10.0% of females were earning weekly total earnings were under $100, compared with 3.9% of males. The mean weekly total earnings of males in May 1988 was $490.80 against $328.00 for females.

More detailed results and notes regarding scope, coverage, definitions and standard errors are included in the ABS publication *Distribution and Composition of Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia* (6306.0).

ALL EMPLOYEES *(a)*: DISTRIBUTION BY LEVELS OF WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS, NSW, MAY 1988

	Males	*Females*
PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES (per cent)		
Weekly earnings		
Under $100	3.9	10.0
$100 and under $200	4.9	13.9
$200 and under $300	7.4	18.8
$300 and under $400	20.9	26.6
$400 and under $500	21.1	15.7
$500 and under $600	15.5	8.3
$600 and under $700	10.7	4.6
$700 and over	15.5	2.2
WEEKLY EARNINGS ($)		
Median weekly earnings	451.40	323.00
Mean weekly earnings	490.80	328.00

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and the defence forces.

FULL-TIME NON-MANAGERIAL EMPLOYEES *(a)*: COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR, NSW, MAY 1988

	Males		*Females*	
	Adult	*Junior*	*Adult*	*Junior*
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS ($)				
Overtime	54.20	11.60	13.10	4.30
Ordinary time –				
Award etc. pay	435.70	219.90	398.30	220.60
Payment by measured result *(b)*	9.40	* 1.50	* 1.30	* 0.10
Other pay	9.40	2.80	5.30	2.50
Total	**508.70**	**235.80**	**418.00**	**223.20**
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR				
Overtime	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.5
Ordinary time	37.5	38.2	37.2	37.5
Total	**40.4**	**39.4**	**38.0**	**37.9**

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and the defence forces. *(b)* Includes payment by piecework, task bonus and commission.
* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Overtime

Overtime worked by employees and time worked outside the spread of hours prescribed in an award must usually be paid for at penalty rates of pay. Overtime rates are generally on the basis of time-and-a-half pay for the first three hours under Federal awards (although generally for the first two hours under State awards) and double-time thereafter, with double-time being paid for Sunday work. Where overtime is worked, an employer is frequently required to pay meal money. Many awards provide that employees may be required to work only 'reasonable' overtime. Statistics on overtime hours worked by employees are compiled from sample surveys of employers conducted in February, May, August and November each year by the ABS.

Successively larger increases were recorded in the proportion of employees in the survey working overtime for each year up to August 1987. However, there was then an increase of only 2.1% to August 1988. The overall increase from August 1984 to August 1988 was 29.7%. More detailed results and notes regarding scope, coverage, definitions and standard errors are published in the ABS publication *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia* (6354.0).

ALL EMPLOYEES (a): PAID OVERTIME, NSW

	August				
Description	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Average weekly overtime hours per employee in the survey –					
Manufacturing industries	1.93	2.21	2.53	2.34	2.72
All industries	0.97	1.05	1.12	1.19	1.32
Average weekly overtime hours per employee working overtime	6.54	6.66	6.57	6.34	6.87
Proportion of employees in the survey working overtime (per cent)	14.76	15.82	17.08	18.74	19.14

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and the defence forces.

Major labour costs

In 1986, the ABS conducted a Survey of Major Labour Costs, the purpose of which was to determine the extent of 'major' labour costs for employers in the private sector in respect of the 1985–86 financial year. Collected in the survey were data on earnings (classified by gross wages and salaries, and severence, termination and redundancy payments) and the major labour costs (classified by payroll tax, workers' compensation and superannuation). Together, these major labour costs are estimated to represent over 90% of all labour costs. Labour costs not covered by the survey included fringe benefits, welfare services, training and recruitment costs.

ALL EMPLOYEES (a): WAGE COSTS, NSW, 1986–87

Type of cost	*Total cost* *($m)*	*Average cost per employee* *($)*	*Average cost per hour paid* *($)*	*Average cost per hour worked* *($)*
PRIVATE SECTOR				
Payments for time worked	25,227	17,671	10.33	11.53
Annual leave	1,672	1,171	0.68	0.76
Other leave and bonuses	1,346	943	0.55	0.62
Gross wages and salaries	**28,245**	**19,785**	**11.57**	**12.91**
PUBLIC SECTOR				
Payments for time worked	11,264	19,876	11.21	13.14
Annual leave	894	1,577	0.89	1.04
Other leave and bonuses	797	1,407	0.79	0.93
Gross wages and salaries	**12,955**	**22,859**	**12.89**	**15.11**

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and the defence forces.

In 1987, the scope of the Major Labour Costs Survey was expanded to incorporate the public sector and the newly introduced fringe benefits tax as a major labour cost. An additional survey (the Wage Costs Survey) was also run for 1986–87; this was also for both the private and public sectors. It obtained data on the major labour cost item gross wages and salaries, broken down into payments for time worked, annual leave, and other leave and bonuses. It shows that 89.3% of the average cost per employee in the private sector for gross wages and salaries ($19,785) was for time worked. This contrasts with 87.0% of the $22,859 average gross wages and salaries in the public sector.

The 1987–88 Major Labour Costs Survey showed that for the private sector the average labour cost per employee in the Mining industry was the highest of all industries at $49,308 compared with the all industry figure of $24,632. The proportion of employees covered by superannuation was also the highest in the Mining industry at 94.3% compared to 37.8% across all industries.

ALL EMPLOYEES *(a)*: MAJOR LABOUR COSTS, NSW, 1987–88

Type of cost	*Total cost ($m)*	*Average cost per employee ($)*	*Costs as a proportion of total labour costs (per cent)*	*Costs as a proportion of earnings (per cent)*
PRIVATE SECTOR				
Earnings				
Gross wages and salaries	32,253	21,505	87.3	..
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	917	611	2.5	..
Total	*33,170*	*22,116*	*89.8*	..
Other labour costs				
Payroll tax	1,338	892	3.6	4.0
Workers' compensation	914	610	2.5	2.8
Superannuation	1,226	817	3.3	3.7
Fringe benefits tax	295	197	0.8	0.9
Total	*3,773*	*2,516*	*10.2*	*11.4*
Total labour costs	**36,943**	**24,632**	**100.0**	..
PUBLIC SECTOR				
Earnings				
Gross wages and salaries	13,942	24,315	85.0	..
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	444	774	2.7	..
Total	*14,386*	*25,089*	*87.7*	..
Other labour costs				
Payroll tax	415	724	2.5	2.9
Workers' compensation	310	540	1.9	2.2
Superannuation	1,250	2,179	7.6	8.7
Fringe benefits tax	46	81	0.3	0.3
Total	*2,021*	*3,525*	*12.3*	*14.1*
Total labour costs	**16,407**	**28,614**	**100.0**	..

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, Private households employing staff, and the defence forces.

MAJOR LABOUR COSTS: AVERAGE COSTS PER EMPLOYEE BY INDUSTRY *(a)*, PRIVATE SECTOR, NSW, 1987–88

Type of cost	*Mining*	*Manu–facturing*	*Electricity, gas and water*	*Construction*	*Wholesale and retail trade*
			LABOUR COSTS ($)		
Earnings					
Gross wages and salaries	38,397	24,372	26,374	21,644	17,064
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	3,570	877	514	537	357
Total	*41,967*	*25,249*	*26,888*	*22,181*	*17,420*
Other labour costs					
Payroll tax	2,276	1,247	1,583	641	576
Workers' compensation	2,326	1,092	503	1,310	387
Superannuation	2,550	788	1,906	980	468
Fringe benefits tax	190	153	177	95	137
Total	*7,341*	*3,280*	*4,169*	*3,026*	*1,568*
Total labour costs	**49,308**	**28,529**	**31,057**	**25,208**	**18,989**
			SUPERANNUATION		
Proportion of employees covered (%)	94.3	56.3	92.1	42.8	22.1
Cost per employee covered ($)	2,703	1,401	2,069	2,291	2,123

Type of cost	*Transport and storage; Communi–cation*	*Finance, property and business services*	*Community services*	*Recreation, personal and other services*	*Total, all industries*
			LABOUR COSTS ($)		
Earnings					
Gross wages and salaries	25,573	27,615	18,399	13,508	21,505
Severance, termination and redundancy payments	516	871	226	214	611
Total	*26,089*	*28,485*	*18,625*	*13,722*	*22,116*
Other labour costs					
Payroll tax	1,118	1,363	247	479	892
Workers' compensation	968	212	328	294	610
Superannuation	859	1,502	*	242	817
Fringe benefits tax	188	504	*	*	197
Total	*3,133*	*3,581*	*1,263*	*1,085*	*2,516*
Total labour costs	**29,222**	**32,066**	**19,888**	**14,808**	**24,632**
			SUPERANNUATION		
Proportion of employees covered (%)	44.5	47.6	16.8	22.4	37.8
Cost per employee covered ($)	1,928	3,155	*	1,079	2,162

(a) Excludes employees in Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and Private households employing staff.

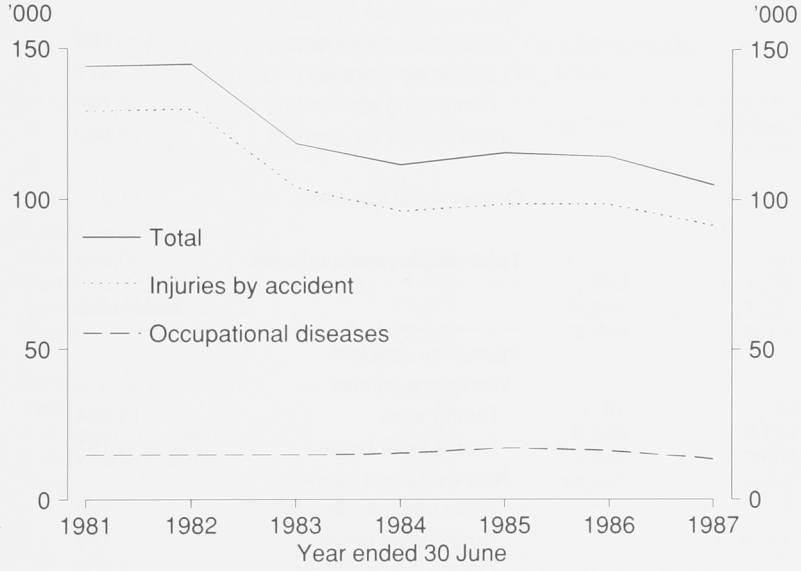
* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

Employment injuries

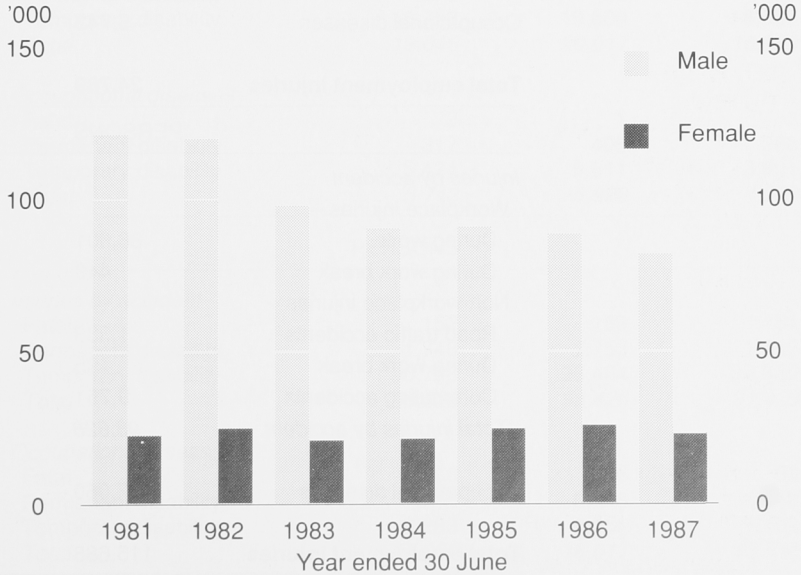
Employers in NSW must compensate employees for injuries sustained and diseases contracted or aggravated in the course of their employment. Following a major review of workers' compensation, the NSW Government introduced a new system of protection for workers and employees in NSW with the *Workers' Compensation Act 1987* (proclaimed 17 June 1987). No data have been compiled under the provisions of this Act.

Statistics on employment injuries are compiled from claims lodged under the (former) Workers' Compensation Act. These claims cover all fatalities and permanent disabilities as well as injuries resulting in, or expected to result in, three days or more incapacity. Injuries to workers outside the scope of the Act are not included in these statistics.

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES, NSW



EMPLOYMENT INJURIES, NSW



In 1986–87, 104,933 employment injuries were reported, 91,423 arising from accidents. This represents a decrease of over 8% compared with the 1985–86 figure of 114,443 for all employment injuries. The number of injuries resulting from an accident fell by 7% from the previous year, while cases of occupational disease fell by 16%.

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: TYPE OF OCCURRENCE, NSW

	1984–85	*1985–86*	*1986–87*
	MALES		
Injuries by accident			
Workplace injuries –			
During work	71,717	70,078	64,810
During work break	297	329	353
Non-workplace injuries –			
Road traffic accidents	1,109	1,304	1,139
During work break	317	323	239
Commuting accidents	6,142	6,375	5,989
Total injuries by accident	*79,582*	*78,409*	*72,530*
Occupational diseases	11,317	10,097	9,442
Total employment injuries	90,899	88,506	81,972
	FEMALES		
Injuries by accident			
Workplace injuries –			
During work	14,884	15,365	14,327
During work break	151	180	184
Non-workplace injuries –			
Road traffic accidents	224	324	308
During work break	178	193	173
Commuting accidents	3,609	3,955	3,899
Total injuries by accident	*19,046*	*20,017*	*18,893*
Occupational diseases	5,743	5,920	4,068
Total employment injuries	**24,789**	**25,937**	**22,961**
	PERSONS		
Injuries by accident			
Workplace injuries –			
During work	86,601	85,443	79,137
During work break	448	509	537
Non-workplace injuries –			
Road traffic accidents	1,333	1,628	1,447
During work break	495	516	414
Commuting accidents	9,751	10,330	9,888
Total injuries by accident	*98,628*	*98,426*	*91,423*
Occupational diseases	17,060	16,017	13,510
Total employment injuries	115,688	114,443	104,933

In 1986–87, there were 154 accident fatalities, thirty-five less than in the previous year, and fifty-three deaths due to occupational diseases, five less than in the previous year. All categories of non-fatal employment injuries also fell in 1986–87. The largest absolute fall occurred in temporary disabilities to males as a result of accidents, which decreased by more than 7%.

Over the period 1984–85 to 1986–87, less than 2% of injuries by accident led to a permanent disability. The equivalent proportion among cases of occupational disease, however, is much higher at 44%. Permanent disabilities from occupational diseases are also more prominent among males than females. In 1986–87, 61% of occupational diseases among males resulted in permanent disability compared with 7% among females.

EMPLOYMENT INJURIES: TYPE OF OCCURRENCE AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY, NSW

	1984–85	*1985–86*	*1986–87*
	MALES		
Injuries by accident			
Fatal	135	172	141
Permanent disability	1,472	1,353	1,158
Temporary disability	77,975	76,884	71,231
Total	*79,582*	*78,409*	*72,530*
Occupational diseases			
Fatal	64	57	52
Permanent disability	7,394	6,400	5,782
Temporary disability	3,859	3,640	3,608
Total	*11,317*	*10,097*	*9,442*
	FEMALES		
Injuries by accident			
Fatal	17	17	13
Permanent disability	276	400	191
Temporary disability	18,753	19,600	18,689
Total	*19,046*	*20,017*	*18,893*
Occupational diseases			
Fatal	2	1	1
Permanent disability	317	408	266
Temporary disability	5,424	5,511	3,801
Total	*5,743*	*5,920*	*4,068*
	PERSONS		
Injuries by accident			
Fatal	152	189	154
Permanent disability	1,748	1,753	1,349
Temporary disability	96,728	96,484	89,920
Total	*98,628*	*98,426*	*91,423*
Occupational diseases			
Fatal	66	58	53
Permanent disability	7,711	6,808	6,048
Temporary disability	9,283	9,151	7,409
Total	*17,060*	*16,017*	*13,510*

Additional information on labour force experience, educational attendance, superannuation coverage, trade union membership and other employment benefits can be found in the HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS chapter.

Related publications

NSW

The Labour Force, New South Wales (6201.1)
Employment Injuries, New South Wales (6311.1)

Australia

Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Statistical Classification (1222.0)
Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)
A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0)
Labour Statistics in Brief (6104.0)
The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0)
The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)
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Transport and Communication

Transport

Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW

In June 1988 the Department of Main Roads, the Department of Motor Transport, and the NSW Traffic Authority were amalgamated to form the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW (RTA). This new authority carries out the functions of the former three agencies with the exception of those relating to the public transport aspects of private buses, ferries and taxis. These three components were transferred to the renamed State Transit Authority, which supersedes the Urban Transit Authority.

Roads

The RTA is responsible for the administration of, and expenditure on, main roads in the State and shares, with local government councils, the expenditure on secondary roads, developmental roads, and tourist roads. The local government councils are fully responsible for the administration of roads other than main roads within their areas.

There were approximately 205 thousand kilometres of public roads in NSW at 30 June 1987. Those departments which formed the RTA had full or partial financial responsibility for just under forty thousand kilometres with the remaining 165 thousand kilometres the responsibility of the local government councils.

LENGTH OF ROADS IN NSW UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE ROADS AND TRAFFIC AUTHORITY, 30 JUNE 1989
(*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority)
(kilometres)

Class of road	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Rest of NSW*	*Total NSW*
State highways	868	9,529	10,397
Main roads	2,152	22,972	25,124
Secondary roads	292	—	292
Tourist roads	84	320	404
Unclassified roads	—	2,771	2,771
Total	**3,396**	**35,592**	**38,988**

Roads expenditure

Monies expended by government authorities on roads in NSW are disbursed, for the most part, by the RTA and municipal and shire councils, but some road works have been constructed by other departments and bodies.

Data on expenditure by government authorities are compiled from the annual reports and budget estimates of State Government departments and authorities and from statements of accounts for local government authorities. The figures include expenditure (from grants, revenue and loans) on construction, maintenance, administration and debt charges (interest and repayment) on loans. Where the State Government or departments have paid for works constructed by municipal or shire councils, the expenditure is classified under the heading 'Local government' when identified as such by them.

Administration of roads

The RTA provides for the construction and maintenance for those roads throughout the State which have been declared under State legislation, both in country and metropolitan areas.

The Commissioner for Main Roads oversights this legislation and is responsible to the NSW Government for the maintenance of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, for the implementation of traffic management measures throughout the State, and for the disbursement of Commonwealth Government grants for roads.

Public roads may be declared as main roads on the recommendation of the Commissioner. Main roads are classified as *state highways* (which form the principal avenues of road communication throughout the State and connect with similar avenues in other States), and *main roads* (which connect towns and important centres of population with the state highways and with each other). The RTA reimburses municipal and shire councils for the full amount expended by them on the construction and maintenance of proclaimed main roads, and the Authority itself undertakes such work where considered necessary.

Roads which carry a substantial amount of through traffic, and thereby relieve neighbouring main roads, may be declared by the Minister to be *secondary roads*. A road which assists to make an area accessible to tourists may be declared as a *tourist road*.

The maintenance and improvement of secondary roads are the responsibility of the local councils through whose areas the roads pass; however the RTA financially assists councils by contributing not less than half the cost of approved works on these roads.

The RTA also provides financial assistance to local councils — in general, up to half the cost — for the construction and maintenance of proclaimed tourist roads.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES *(a)* ON ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES IN NSW
($m)

	Year ended 30 June					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
NET CURRENT EXPENDITURE *(b)*						
State government	1,985	2,304	2,500	2,771	2,821	3,167
Local government *(c)*	1,601	1,814	2,072	2,337	2,497	2,623
Total	**3,586**	**4,118**	**4,572**	**5,108**	**5,318**	**5,790**
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
State government	3,533	5,135	5,656	5,855	6,265	5,543
Local government *(c)*	2,579	2,518	2,897	3,204	3,663	3,637
Total	**6,112**	**7,653**	**8,553**	**9,059**	**9,928**	**9,180**

(a) Includes Commonwealth funds disbursed through State agencies. *(b)* Comprises current expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements and goods and services other than fixed assets and stocks; offset by fees and other charges for goods sold and services rendered. *(c)* Calendar years six months earlier.

ROAD DISTANCES BETWEEN MAJOR POPULATION CENTRES IN NSW AND ACT
(*Source:* National Roads and Motorists Association)
(kilometres)

	Albury	*Canberra*	*Coffs Harbour*	*Dubbo*	*Lismore*	*Newcastle*	*Nowra*	*Orange*	*Sydney*	*Taree*	*Tweed Heads*	*Wagga Wagga*	*Wollongong*
Albury	..	347	1,102	575	1,327	706	506	477	572	868	1,427	130	519
Canberra	347	..	821	398	1,037	425	225	300	291	587	1,146	245	238
Coffs Harbour	1,102	821	..	650	216	402	709	800	552	234	325	1,014	635
Dubbo	575	398	650	..	792	408	523	150	412	546	901	390	449
Lismore	1,327	1,037	216	792	..	618	925	942	774	450	114	1,211	851
Newcastle	706	425	402	408	618	..	313	390	156	168	727	604	239
Nowra	506	225	709	523	925	313	..	380	159	475	1,034	404	79
Orange	477	300	800	150	942	390	380	..	262	552	1,051	321	299
Sydney	572	291	552	412	774	156	159	262	..	318	877	470	80
Taree	868	587	234	546	450	168	475	552	318	..	559	766	401
Tweed Heads	1,427	1,146	325	901	114	727	1,034	1,051	877	559	..	1,291	960
Wagga Wagga	130	245	1,014	390	1,211	604	404	321	470	766	1,291	..	417
Wollongong	519	238	635	449	851	239	79	299	80	401	960	417	..

Main roads finances

The income of the RTA is derived chiefly from: motor vehicle registration taxes; appropriations from Consolidated Fund of receipts from diesel fuel levy; Commonwealth Government roads grants; contributions by local government authorities for works carried out in conjunction with works on main roads; tolls imposed on vehicles using toll works; and grants by the State Government.

Commonwealth grants for road construction and maintenance

Currently, grants are provided from a predetermined share of Commonwealth excise on motor spirit and diesel fuel and this share is indexed to the Consumer Price Index. The funds raised from the excise are deposited in a special trust fund administered by the Commonwealth Department of Transport.

An amount of $243.6 million was allocated as grants to NSW in 1987–88 for roads. Of this sum, $123.4 million was for 'national roads' and $120.2 million for other roads.

Sydney Harbour Bridge and Tunnel

The Sydney Harbour Bridge is administered by the RTA. Net tolls are used to help finance the construction of a harbour tunnel. In 1987–88 these net tolls amounted to $27.8 million, while the monthly loan payments to the Sydney Harbour Tunnel Company totalled $29.8 million. The shortfall of $1.1 million was met from a surplus cash balance from the previous year.

The Sydney Harbour Tunnel Company, wholly owned by joint venturers Transfield–Kumagai, have entered into a fixed price contract to design and construct the tunnel. The company will operate and maintain the tunnel until the year 2022 when ownership will revert to the Crown. The cost of construction of the tunnel is estimated to be $408 million (in 1986 terms) and is to be financed from three sources:

- a loan of $40 million raised by the joint venturers;
- monthly loan payments totalling $222.6 million and ranging from $2.48 million in July 1987 to $4.25 million in September 1992 by the Commissioner for Main Roads — this loan is repayable on 31 December 2022; and
- the issue of Inflation Index Bonds underwritten by Westpac.

Motor transport and road traffic

Special laws govern the use of motor and other road vehicles. They have been framed with a view to: minimising the risk of accident and facilitating the flow of traffic; promote economy in the organisation of State-owned commercial transport services; and procure funds for administration and for the construction and repair of roads.

The police enforce traffic laws and have authority to: take action against dangerous and disorderly traffic; serve notice of traffic offences; regulate the flow of traffic; and enforce traffic parking regulations.

Administration and control of motor transport

The RTA is the driver licencing and motor vehicle registration authority in NSW and the Authority's functions extend over a wide variety of matters.

The Authority is responsible for collecting taxes for road works paid in conjunction with vehicle registrations and stamp duty on new and transferred registrations.

The RTA is also responsible for:

- improving traffic arrangements throughout the State (including arrangements relating to the regulation and control of vehicles);
- establishing general standards and principles in the design, construction, and erection of traffic control facilities (including intersections and approaches to railway crossings);
- establishing priorities and co-ordinating the activities of public authorities in providing traffic control lights, signs, and other traffic facilities;
- promoting traffic safety measures for the safety of pedestrians and drivers and to reduce accidents occurring on public streets; and
- disseminating road safety educational material to the general public and persons engaged in the motor vehicle industry.

Motor vehicle registrations

Motor vehicles must be registered if driven upon public streets, and must display their registration label and number plates. Before renewal of registration of vehicles more than three years old, such vehicles must be inspected to ensure that they comply with the prescribed standard of roadworthiness. Suitable service stations and similar establishments throughout the State are licenced as inspection stations, and a number of mechanics employed at these stations are licenced as examiners.

From 1 January 1986, all new motor vehicles registered in NSW are required to run on unleaded petrol. Service stations also supply leaded petrol for older vehicles, but as the motor vehicle population ages, sales of unleaded petrol will increase.

The majority of vehicles entering the Australian market are almost completely manufactured in Australia or are assembled in Australia from local or imported components. Of the 384,203 new cars and station wagons registered in Australia in 1987–88, approximately 20% were imported fully assembled.

The principal makes of new cars and station wagons registered in NSW in 1987–88 were: Ford (28.1% of the total number registered), Holden (22.6%), Toyota (15.8%), Mitsubishi (11.8%), Nissan (9.3%), and Honda (3.3%). The principal makes of utilities, panel vans, buses and trucks were: Toyota (34.8%), Ford (17.3%), Nissan (11.1%), Mitsubishi (10.5%), Suzuki (4.5%), and Daihatsu (3.5%).

MOTOR VEHICLES *(a)* ON THE REGISTER, NSW
(*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW)
('000)

	At 30 June					
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Motor cars and station wagons	2,163.1	2,217.9	2,257.6	2,266.6	2,306.6	2,365.1
Utilities	166.3	174.3	179.6	179.9	182.0	189.8
Panel vans	193.4	204.4	211.7	211.9	213.9	227.7
Trucks and truck–type vehicles	192.1	199.2	202.2	201.1	203.8	214.3
Buses	25.6	40.5	48.1	51.7	54.2	56.9
Motor cycles	132.7	130.9	124.3	112.0	103.6	99.4
Total	**2,873.2**	**2,967.2**	**3,023.6**	**3,023.0**	**3,064.1**	**3,153.3**

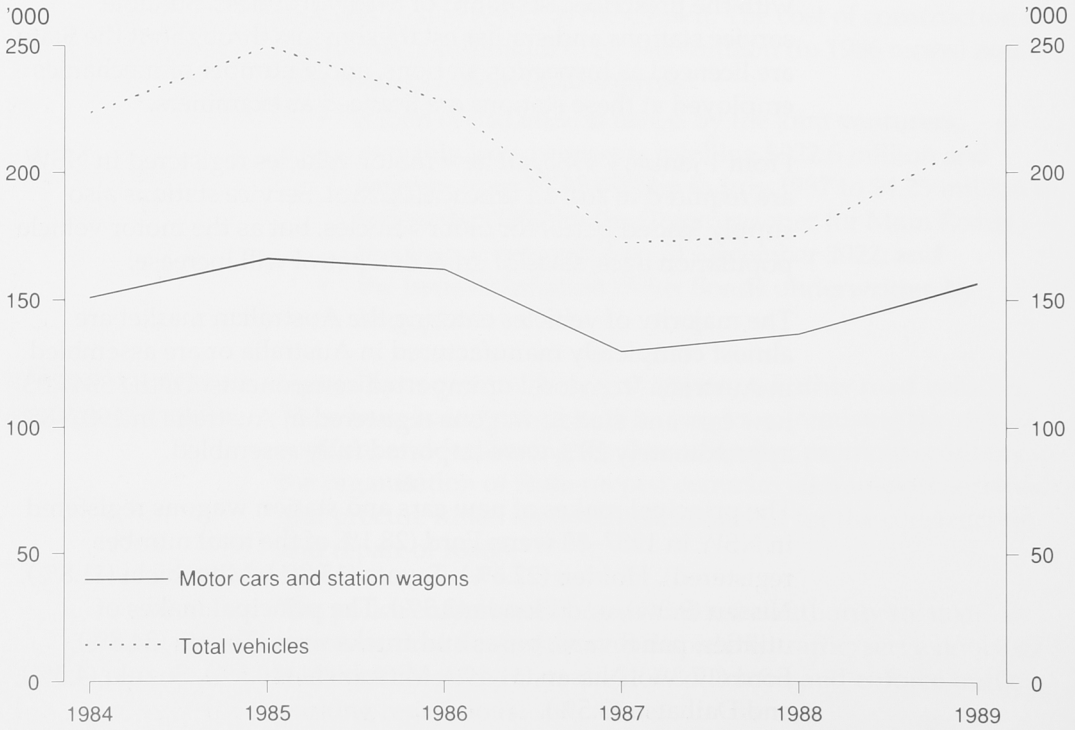
(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non–motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment and defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED *(a)* IN NSW
(*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW)
('000)

	Year ended 30 June					
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Motor cars and station wagons	150,967	166,214	161,568	129,700	136,761	156,467
Utilities	11,987	16,418	14,285	9,674	8,750	13,357
Panel vans	24,554	24,765	18,964	11,385	10,948	18,296
Trucks and truck–type vehicles	10,424	14,813	13,137	9,684	10,119	14,339
Buses	9,023	10,773	7,833	4,103	3,115	4,113
Motor cycles	16,971	15,503	11,689	8,044	5,855	6,081
Total	**223,926**	**248,486**	**227,476**	**172,590**	**175,548**	**212,653**

(a) Excludes tractors, trailers, non–motorised caravans, mobile plant and equipment and defence force vehicles and vehicles owned by Australian Government departments and authorities.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, NSW



Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage

Sample surveys to provide data on motor vehicle usage were conducted by the ABS for the years ended December 1963, September 1971, and triennially in September from 1976. The sample for the 1988 survey comprised approximately sixty-seven thousand vehicles throughout Australia, scientifically selected from all vehicles which were registered at 30 September 1988 — except buses for commercial usage, caravans, trailers, tractors, plant and equipment, defence services vehicles, and vehicles with diplomatic or consular registration.

AVERAGE ANNUAL KILOMETRES BY VEHICLES REGISTERED IN NSW: TYPE OF VEHICLE BY PURPOSE, YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1988
('000 kilometres)

	Purpose			
Type of vehicle	*Business (a)*	*To and from work*	*Private*	*Total*
Cars and station wagons	15.1	7.2	9.0	16.1
Utilities and panel vans	19.3	6.0	8.2	19.1
Truck and truck type vehicles				
Rigid trucks: tare weight				
Less than 3 tonnes	18.9	5.8	5.7	19.1
3 and less than 4 tonnes	17.2	4.5	2.5	17.4
4 tonnes and over	27.7	4.2	2.7	28.0
Total rigid trucks	*21.9*	*5.4*	*5.1*	*21.9*
Articulated trucks: tare weight				
Less than 9 tonnes	17.9	3.2	3.6	17.9
9 and less than 11 tonnes	26.9	4.1	0.6	27.1
11 tonnes and over	91.1	4.7	0.7	91.3
Total articulated trucks	*77.9*	*4.6*	*1.2*	*78.0*
Other truck type vehicles	16.5	10.2	4.5	16.6
Total truck and truck type vehicles	*27.5*	*5.6*	*5.1*	*27.2*
Buses: tare weight				
Less than 4 tonnes	20.8	3.9	7.3	22.2
4 tonnes and over	44.7	1.4	3.5	44.8
Total buses	*34.3*	*3.1*	*6.9*	*35.0*
Motor cycles	4.9	4.7	4.4	7.1
Total vehicles	**18.1**	**7.0**	**8.8**	**16.8**

(a) Includes kilometres travelled of hire and reward, or charged to business expenses, or for which a rate per kilometre or other allowance is received.

Motor drivers' licences

Drivers of motor vehicles and riders of motor cycles are required to be licenced. Licences may be issued for periods of one year to five years to eligible licence holders. To qualify for a licence, applicants must pass an eyesight test, a practical driving test, and a written test on the traffic regulations — available in English and nine other community languages. To aid in the assessment of the ability of handicapped persons who wish to obtain a driver's licence, special equipment is used

to test various driving aids installed in their cars. A licence may be refused, suspended, or revoked on grounds of physical disability or failure to observe the regulations. The minimum age for a Class One A driver's licence is seventeen years. Applicants for all other types of licences must have held a motor driver's licence for at least twelve months, and meet a higher minimum age requirement. The Commissioner for Motor Transport has discretionary powers to vary these requirements.

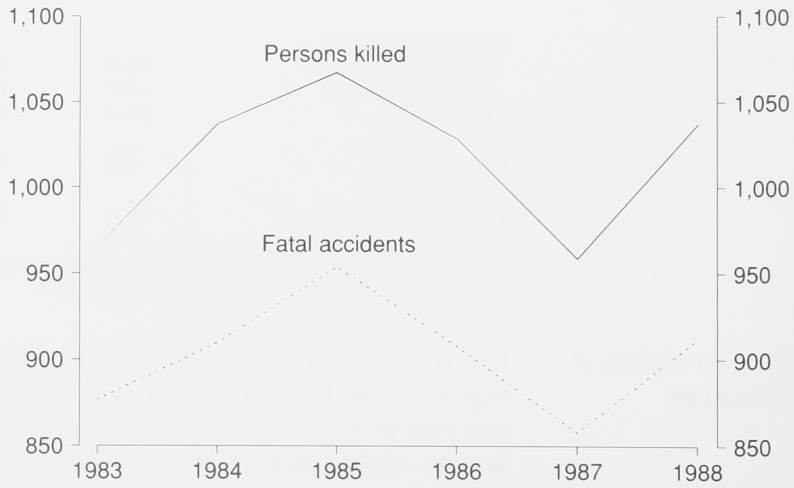
The number of driver's and rider's licences in force at 30 June 1988 were 3,338,694 and 323,540 respectively. Driver's licences comprised 2,747,491 Class One A licences, 569,013 other licences, and 22,190 taxicab driver's licences in force in the Sydney, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong Transport Districts.

A new system of graduated driver's and rider's licences, based on the licence holder's driving or riding record, has been introduced progressively since 1988. Licence cards, bearing the holder's photograph and colour coded to indicate driving experience and traffic infringement record, will be issued for periods from one to five years.

Road accidents and safety

In NSW, road accidents resulting in personal injury, death, or damage to property exceeding $500, must be reported to police as soon as practicable and within twenty four hours. Those accidents which involve casualties, and/or where at least one vehicle is towed from the scene of the accident are analysed by the RTA's traffic accident research group which undertakes scientific research into traffic accidents.

FATAL ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, NSW



Driving offences

Drivers convicted of specified major offences such as driving under the influence of alcohol are, by law, disqualified automatically for specified periods unless the courts order

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS *(a)* AND NUMBER OF TRAFFIC INFRINGEMENT PENALTIES PAID FOR DRIVING OFFENCES IN NSW

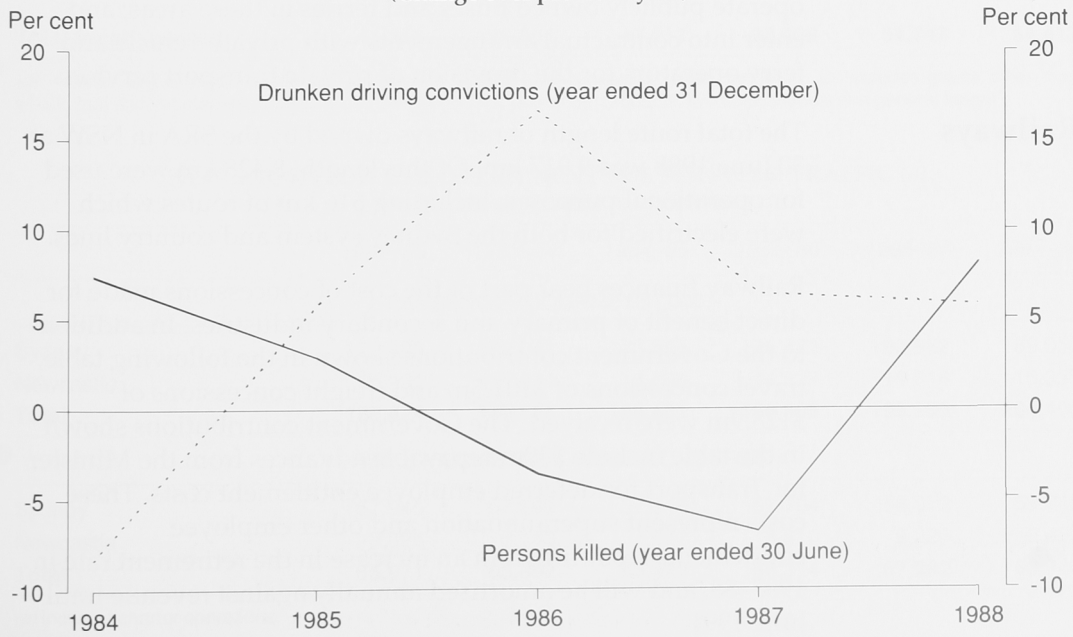
(*Source:* Roads and Traffic Authority)

Driving offence	*Year ended 30 June*					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
INVOLVING AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF DRIVER'S LICENCE						
Culpable driving	209	114	287	227	199	274
Grievous bodily harm by negligent act	50	81	52	66	42	41
Drunken driving, etc.	20,994	19,252	18,255	21,276	22,630	23,929
Dangerous driving	2,452	2,727	2,732	3,023	2,976	3,161
Failure to stop after accident	66	66	69	80	107	66
Driving whilst disqualified	3,176	2,991	2,745	3,139	3,413	3,486
Breach of recognisance	9	4	4	9	5	6
Total	**26,956**	**25,235**	**24,144**	**27,820**	**29,372**	**30,963**
NOT INVOLVING AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF DRIVER'S LICENCE						
Conviction by court						
Failure to stop after accident	520	665	1,007	1,233	1,075	1,260
Negligent driving	6,824	6,164	9,381	10,443	9,084	7,449
Exceeding speed limit	33,070	32,582	49,169	34,581	40,608	30,582
Other offences	39,133	39,412	47,551	42,382	46,613	37,837
Total	*79,547*	*78,823*	*107,108*	*88,639*	*97,380*	*77,128*
Traffic infringement penalty paid (b)						
Negligent driving	26,732	24,030	30,834	33,403	32,780	31,690
Exceeding speed limit	230,987	194,419	225,173	224,210	266,857	301,428
Other offences	120,484	98,458	105,533	107,178	117,820	129,059
Total	*378,203*	*316,907*	*361,540*	*364,791*	*417,457*	*462,177*

(a) In addition, a number of offences are found proved but the offenders are discharged without conviction under Section 556A of the Crimes Act. *(b)* Infringement notices are not given for the offence 'Failure to stop after accident'.

PERSONS KILLED IN ROAD ACCIDENTS AND CONVICTIONS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING, IN NSW

(Change over previous year)



longer or shorter periods of disqualification. Courts may also impose a period of disqualification for offences which are not subject to automatic disqualification.

A system of breath analyses for persons suspected of driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle while having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in their blood is in operation. The prescribed concentration of alcohol is currently 0.05 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood. The system involves a preliminary roadside test and if this proves positive, a more accurate breath analysis at a police station. In addition, a system of random breath testing was introduced on 17 December 1982.

Police officers are empowered to serve on the spot traffic infringement notices for the less serious driving offences which set out the offence and the standard fine for that offence. Persons charged with these offences may elect to pay the fine without a court appearance.

Public transport authorities

Public transport in NSW is controlled by two authorities:

- the State Rail Authority (SRA), and;
- the State Transit Authority (STA) (formerly called the Urban Transit Authority).

The SRA is responsible for operating all passenger and freight rail services throughout the State, providing urban and inter-urban passenger rail services in consultation with the STA, and arranging for recruitment and industrial relations for both itself and the STA.

The STA has the responsibility to: ensure the co-ordination of bus, rail, ferry and taxi passenger services in the urban and inter-urban areas of Sydney, Newcastle, and Wollongong; operate publicly owned buses and ferries in these areas; and enter into contractual arrangements with private vehicle and ferry operators for the provision of private transport services.

Railways

The total route length of railways owned by the SRA in NSW at 30 June 1988 was 9,917 km. Of this length, 8,428 km were used for operational purposes, including 616 km of routes which were electrified for both the Sydney system and country lines.

Railway finances bear part of the cost of concessions made for direct benefit of primary and secondary industries. In addition to the Government contributions shown in the following table, travel concessions of $101.5m and freight concessions of $128.9m were received. The Government contributions shown in the table include $30m repayable advances from the Minister for Transport for deferred employee entitlement costs. These costs represent superannuation and other employee entitlements resulting from an increase in the retirement rate in 1987–88, and will be amortised annually against revenue until June 1991.

NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: FINANCES CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SERVICE, 1987–88
(*Source:* State Rail Authority)
($'000)

Type of service	Revenue: Earnings	Revenue: Government contributions (a)	Revenue: Total	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit (–)
Freight services	806,669	(b)173,585	980,254	980,258	–4
Passenger services					
Sydney and Newcastle urban services	342,556	448,649	791,205	791,244	–39
Country and interstate services	120,540	173,420	293,960	293,995	–35
Total passenger services	*463,096*	*622,069*	*1,085,165*	*1,085,239*	*–74*
Total rail services	**1,269,765**	**795,654**	**2,065,419**	**2,065,497**	**–78**

(a) Includes State Government contributions to revenue of $428,954,000 for lease rental payments and interest and other charges. *(b)* Net of surplus on freight services of $15,614,000 used to offset Government contributions.

NSW GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS: TRAFFIC
(*Source:* State Rail Authority)

Particulars	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)						
Passenger Journeys	207,201	202,255	200,275	218,581	224,255	*(a)* 246,539
FREIGHT ('000 TONNES)						
Coal	27,910	30,067	29,825	33,342	36,132	36,107
Wheat	2,949	4,885	6,324	7,632	5,254	4,677
Iron and steel	1,289	1,565	1,271	1,409	1,365	1,685
Containers	2,553	2,751	3,014	3,361	3,015	2,898
Other *(b)*	6,655	7,333	7,477	8,164	8,981	9,045
Total freight carried	**41,356**	**46,601**	**47,911**	**53,908**	**54,747**	**54,412**

(a) Includes 242.6 million passenger journeys in Sydney and Newcastle urban services. *(b)* Includes grains other than wheat, fruit and vegetables, limestone, cement, fertilisers, petroleum products, livestock, parcels and general freight.

NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT BUS SERVICES: TRAFFIC *(a)*
(*Source:* State Transit Authority)

	1982–83	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
PASSENGER JOURNEYS ('000)						
Sydney	172,493	172,041	173,565	175,471	180,962	189,053
Newcastle	15,931	15,634	14,896	14,837	15,018	15,353
Total	**188,424**	**187,675**	**188,461**	**190,308**	**195,980**	**204,406**
VEHICLE KILOMETRES ('000 KILOMETRES)						
Sydney	57,945	57,699	57,346	57,704	58,072	59,246
Newcastle	8,026	8,163	7,977	8,610	9,220	9,497
Total	**65,971**	**65,862**	**65,322**	**66,314**	**67,292**	**68,743**

(a) Includes charter operations.

Freight services contributed 63.5% of total earnings in 1987–88, compared with 36.5% from passenger services (27.0% for Sydney and Newcastle urban services and 9.5% for country and interstate services).

Total revenue broadly equalled total expenditure with assistance by way of Government contributions, which comprised 38.5% of total revenue.

In 1987–88 there were 246.5 million passenger journeys on NSW railways. Of these, 98.4% occurred in Sydney and metropolitan services, and only 1.6% in the rest of NSW.

Very Fast Train

The Very Fast Train project is a proposal to build a completely new high speed rail system between Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne. Very high speeds would allow non-stop travel times of one hour between Sydney and Canberra and two hours between Canberra and Melbourne. The proposed line would be built and operated by private enterprise. Current feasibility studies are being conducted by a Very Fast Train joint venture group.

Bus services

In NSW, bus services are operated by the State Government in Sydney and Newcastle districts. Private (non-Government) bus services are operated in Sydney, Newcastle and other districts and are subject to regulation by the RTA.

State government bus services

The State Government bus services are administered by the STA. Passenger journeys on State Government bus services totalled 204 million in 1987–88, an increase of 4.3% on the previous year. Vehicle kilometres travelled in 1987–88 (sixty-nine million) were 2.2% higher than the previous year.

At 30 June 1988 the rolling stock of the State bus services consisted of 1,461 single deck buses in Sydney, including 30 articulated buses, while in Newcastle there were 185 single deck buses. The average number of persons employed by the STA in providing bus services was 6,079 in 1988, 240 less than the previous year. This decrease in employment was achieved despite a 4.3% increase in the number of passenger journeys. Average earnings per employee in 1987–88 were $26,691, an increase of $1,480 over the previous year.

Private bus services

Private bus services in the Transport Districts of Sydney Metropolitan, Newcastle and District, and Wollongong are administered under State legislation. A licence for each privately owned bus service must be obtained from the RTA. This service licence specifies the route to be travelled, the timetable to be observed, and the fares to be charged. Services are not permitted to be operated in direct duplication of Government bus services.

Harbour and river ferry and hydrofoil services

Ownership of the Sydney Harbour ferries is vested in the STA. At 30 June 1988, the STA had a fleet of twenty ferries and four hydrofoils operating in Sydney Harbour. The number of passenger journeys for 1987–88 was 21.2 million, an increase of 2.0 million on the previous year. In February 1983, the STA commenced the operation of the Stockton to Newcastle service, utilising two chartered vessels. In 1986, two STA ferries replaced the charter vessels which were returned to their owners. The number of passenger journeys for 1987–88 was 564 thousand, fifty-seven thousand higher than the previous year.

The average number of persons employed by the STA in providing ferry and hydrofoil services was 501 in 1987–88, an increase of 16 over the previous year. Average earnings per employee rose from $31,208 in 1986–87 to $32,617 in 1987–88, an increase of 4.5%.

Private ferry services are also operated in the ports of Sydney and Newcastle, on the Hawkesbury River, and on various other waterways of NSW. These ferries are certified as to seaworthiness and licenced by the Maritime Services Board. They are distinct from those which are maintained by the State Government or by municipalities or shires for the transport of vehicular traffic across rivers.

Air transport

Both the Commonwealth Government and State Government may exercise controls over intrastate domestic aviation by virtue of their respective powers under the Constitution. Accordingly, both Commonwealth and State requirements must be satisfied before air services within NSW may be conducted. The Commonwealth alone regulates interstate aviation and negotiates the provision of international air services with governments of other countries. The NSW Government licences air services within its borders.

The Commonwealth, through the Department of Aviation, imposes safety and operational controls on the Australian aviation industry and in some cases regulates the industry on economic grounds.

Aircraft, aerodromes, etc.

The number of aircraft registered in NSW at 30 June 1989 totalled 2,590. Of these, 1,356 (or 52% of total registrations) were Private (Class 1) registrations.

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATIONS AT 30 JUNE 1989
(*Source:* Department of Aviation)

Area	*Private (Class 1)*	*Aerial work (Class 2)*	*Charter (Class 3)*	*Regular public transport (Class 4)*	*Total*
New South Wales	1,356	613	559	62	2,590
Australia	4,720	1,666	1,870	181	8,437

There were 431 Commonwealth and licenced aerodromes (including aerodromes used for both civil and services purposes) in Australia at 30 June 1989. Of these, seventy-six (ten in NSW) were owned and operated by the Commonwealth Government and 371 (seventy-five in NSW) were owned by local government and private interests. The Commonwealth Government has a local ownership plan, under which local authorities are offered ownership of aerodromes which serve a local (rather than a national) need; the Government shares approved development and maintenance costs equally with the local authority.

The Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport at Mascot, eight kilometres south of the centre of Sydney, is the major international airport in Australia and the principal terminal for domestic services in NSW. A curfew is enforced at the airport that allows only approved types of aircraft to take off or land between 11:00 pm and 6:00 am.

A site for a second major Sydney airport at Badgery's Creek (forty kilometres west of Sydney) was announced in February 1986. Development of this site has not yet commenced, but the Government is negotiating to purchase affected property.

In 1989, the Commonwealth Government announced the intention to proceed with the development of a third runway at Kingsford-Smith Airport, subject to a satisfactory Environmental Impact Study.

Civil aviation accidents

Accidents and incidents involving civil aircraft in Australian territory must be reported to the Commonwealth Department of Aviation for investigation by the Bureau of Air Safety Investigation. Most cival aircraft accidents involving deaths or serious injury occur with private flights. Comparing private flights to all categories of flight in 1988, the number of casualty accidents, persons killed ond persons seriously injured in Australia accounted for 44%, 42% and 47% respectively.

Shipping

The Commonwealth Parliament is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries and between the States. It is also responsible for navigation and shipping, quarantine, and the administration and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.

Under Commonwealth legislation the Commonwealth Government is responsible for trading ships on interstate or overseas voyages. These include vessels used to carry goods and/or passengers on a commercial basis, but does not apply to:

- Trading ships or Australian fishing vessels engaged on intrastate voyages;
- Vessels using inland waterways; and
- Pleasure craft.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES *(a)*, NSW AND AUSTRALIA
(*Source:* Department of Aviation)

Nature of flight	New South Wales				Australia			
	1985	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
NUMBER OF CASUALTY ACCIDENTS *(b)*								
Regular air services	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
Supplemental airlines	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
Charter	3	1	2	1	6	4	6	4
Aerial work –								
Agriculture	1	5	—	6	3	7	5	11
Instructional	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	4
Other	2	—	1	3	6	6	8	5
Private	5	4	11	7	17	16	18	24
Gliding	1	—	3	4	1	3	8	6
Total casualty accidents	**13**	**12**	**19**	**22**	**35**	**39**	**48**	**55**
PERSONS KILLED								
Regular air services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplemental airlines	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3
Charter	5	1	2	—	7	3	7	11
Aerial work –								
Agriculture	1	1	—	4	1	3	1	7
Instructional	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	7
Other	—	—	—	5	7	10	9	7
Private	6	6	8	11	32	24	14	26
Gliding	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	1
Total persons killed	**13**	**9**	**12**	**24**	**49**	**44**	**33**	**62**
PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED								
Regular air services	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
Supplemental airlines	6	—	—	3	6	—	—	3
Charter	4	—	1	1	8	7	8	2
Aerial work –								
Agriculture	—	4	—	2	2	4	5	4
Instructional	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
Other	3	—	1	1	8	4	6	3
Private	5	3	9	5	10	13	18	16
Gliding	—	—	1	3	—	2	6	4
Total persons seriously injured	**18**	**8**	**13**	**15**	**34**	**31**	**48**	**34**

(a) Excludes all accidents to Australian aircraft overseas: includes all accidents to overseas registered aircraft that occur in Australia. Excludes parachutists killed or injured on contact with earth after an uninterrupted fall. *(b)* Includes all accidents involving death or serious injury.

Under State legislation, all ships involved in coastal trade must be licenced. Licencees of these ships are obliged to pay seamen at the current wage rates ruling in Australia. Foreign vessels must also comply with the same crew manning and accommodation conditions that are imposed on those registered in Australia.

Harbours and anchorages

The principal ports of NSW are Sydney (Port Jackson and Botany Bay), Newcastle and Port Kembla. There are other ports at Twofold Bay, Trial Bay, the Clarence River, the Richmond River, and Coffs Harbour, but the shipping trade of these ports is relatively small.

Maritime Services Board of NSW

Control and administration of the trading ports of NSW is vested in the Maritime Services Board of NSW.

The Board is responsible for the development of all the State's trading ports and port facilities, the control of shipping movements within the ports, the administration and control of the commercial and recreational use of the State's waterways and the protection of the marine environment.

The Board's port authority role comprises both port operation (e.g. allocation of berths, supervising cargo handling regulations, provision of communication services) and port development such as the dredging of channels and construction of berthing facilities. Its navigation authority encompasses the general control and regulation of water traffic, the preservation of navigable waters and waterways within the State, the provision of navigation aids, the prevention of oil pollution and the promotion of marine safety.

The tonnage and wharfage rates, rents, and other fees collected by the Board at ports are paid into a special fund from which the Board meets the cost of operating and maintaining port facilities, provides for the renewal and replacement of wharves and other port facilities, and meets charges on the capital debt of the ports.

Sydney Harbour

Sydney Harbour (Port Jackson) has a safe entrance and affords effective protection to shipping under all weather conditions. The total area of the harbour is 5,500 hectares, of which approximately half has a depth of nine metres or more at low water. The maximum depth in any part is forty-seven metres at low water, and the mean range of tides is about 1.07 metres. The foreshores, which have been somewhat reduced by reclamations, are irregular, extend over 240 kilometres, and afford facilities for extensive wharfage.

The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city, about six to eight kilometres from the Harbour entrance (The Heads).

SHIPPING BERTHS IN SYDNEY HARBOUR
(*Source:* Maritime Services Board)

Location of berth	*Number*	*Depth (metres)*
Woolloomooloo	5	9.3 – 12.1
Darling Harbour	6	9.2 – 11.0
Pyrmont (including passenger terminal)	10	9.1 – 10.1
Glebe Island	4	7.5 – 11.9
Sydney Cove passenger terminal	1	11.6
Balmain	1	11.6
Snails Bay (dolphins)	4	9.2 – 11.8
White Bay	4	10.5 – 11.0
Rozelle Bay (lighter berths)	6	2.7 – 6.1

Botany Bay

Botany Bay (Port Botany), situated about eighteen kilometres to the south of Sydney Harbour, serves as a second port for Sydney. Port facilities for container and bulk trades, covering 260 hectares of largely reclaimed land, are located on the northern foreshore of the bay, providing channels with a minimum depth of 14.6 metres. Crude oil and petroleum product facilities are located on the southern side, approached by a channel with a minimum depth of 12.2 metres. A specialised wharf with tank farms nearby has been constructed on the northern side for bulk liquid chemical and petro-chemical cargoes.

Newcastle Harbour

Newcastle Harbour (Port Hunter) lies in the course of the Hunter River about 100 kilometres by sea, or 160 kilometres by road, north of Sydney. The area used by shipping is about 230 hectares, excluding the entrance to the harbour and the inner basin, which together cover an area of sixty-five hectares. The harbour is sufficiently landlocked to render it safe for vessels in all kinds of weather, and breakwaters have been erected to improve the entrance and to prevent the ingress of sand from the ocean beaches. Deepening of the port, allowing usage by vessels up to 120 thousand dead weight tonnes was completed in 1982. The entrance to the port is 365 metres wide. The entrance channel is 185 metres wide, and has a minimum depth of 15.2 metres.

Port Kembla

Port Kembla, which is situated about eighty kilometres south of Sydney, is an artificial harbour protected by breakwaters. The outer harbour has an entrance width of 305 metres and covers an area of 137.5 hectares; an inner basin with an area of 56.5 hectares is entered through a channel with a width of 164 metres leading from the outer harbour. Depths range from 15.2 metres at mean low water at the main entrance, and from 4 to 16 metres at the outer harbour berths and 9.2 to 16.25 metres at the inner harbour berths.

In terms of number of arrivals, Sydney Harbour with 1,602 was the busiest port in the State in 1989, followed by Newcastle (1,037), Botany Bay (789), and Port Kembla (525). Newcastle Harbour, however, had the largest gross registered tonnage of vessel arrivals of 28.5 million tonnes.

SELECTED ITEMS OF TRADE IN NSW PORTS, CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SOURCE AND DESTINATION
(Thousand revenue–tonnes(a))

	1986–87		*1987–88*	
	Imports	*Exports*	*Imports*	*Exports*
SYDNEY HARBOUR				
Overseas –				
Coal, bulk	—	2,931	—	2,271
Oil, bulk	1,625	—	1,509	—
Timber	419	—	520	—
Wheat	—	2,179	—	2,014
Full containers	2,926	2,078	3,470	2,195
Empty containers	364	543	390	831
Interstate –				
Oil, bulk	2,509	—	2,698	—
BOTANY BAY				
Overseas –				
Oil, bulk	1,578	—	2,956	—
Full containers	4,631	2,497	5,290	2,261
Empty containers	188	790	198	1,148
Interstate –				
Gas, natural/manufactured	512	—	680	—
Oil, bulk	4,433	589	2,750	397
NEWCASTLE				
Overseas –				
Coal, bulk	—	29,337	—	30,133
Wheat	—	1,541	—	1,032
Woodchips	—	407	—	564
Interstate –				
Alumina	821	—	675	—
Ironstone	2,323	—	2,157	—
Coastal –				
Coal, bulk	795	—	595	—
PORT KEMBLA				
Overseas –				
Coal, bulk	—	9,579	—	11,021
Coke, bulk	—	193	—	777
Woodchips	—	1,487	—	1,610
Interstate –				
Coal, bulk	—	827	—	731
Iron and steel products	—	562	—	603
Ironstone	5,040	—	4,127	—

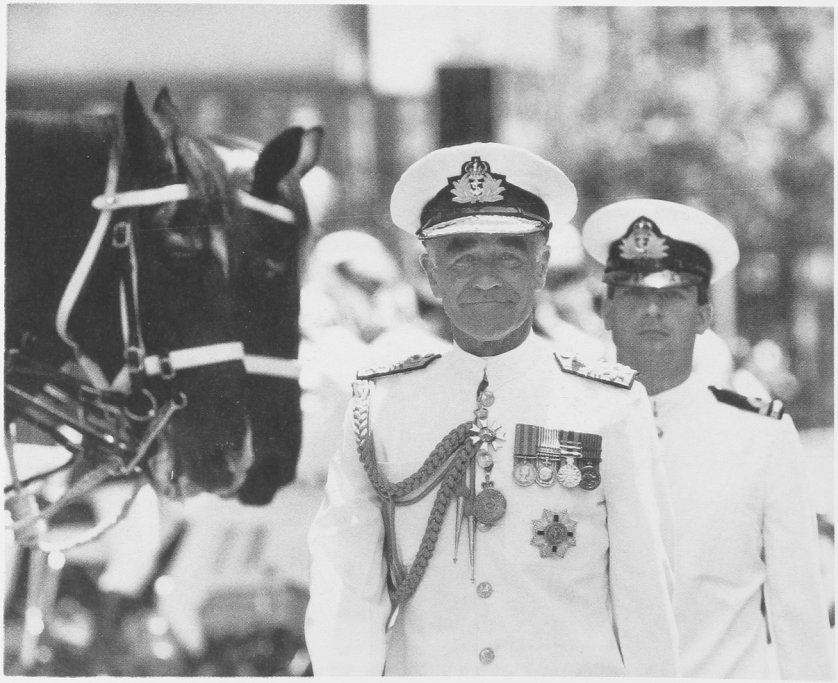
(a) Revenue–tonnes are the greater of either the weight (in tonnes) or the volume (in cubic metres) of an item of cargo. (For liquid cargo, volume is measured in kilolitres.)

January 1989 — Sydney celebrates Australia Day during the month-long Festival of Sydney. One of the feature activities is yacht racing on Sydney Harbour; the 12-metre Challenge is one such series.

Photograph taken by Steve Grove courtesy of The Daily Mirror.

January 1989 — An environmentally sensitive dredge arrives in Sydney Cove to remove more than 650 thousand cubic metres of material from the harbour floor to accomodate the Sydney Harbour Tunnel.

Photograph taken by Jack Picone courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.



January 1989 — The State's 34th Govenor, Sir David Martin, was sworn in.

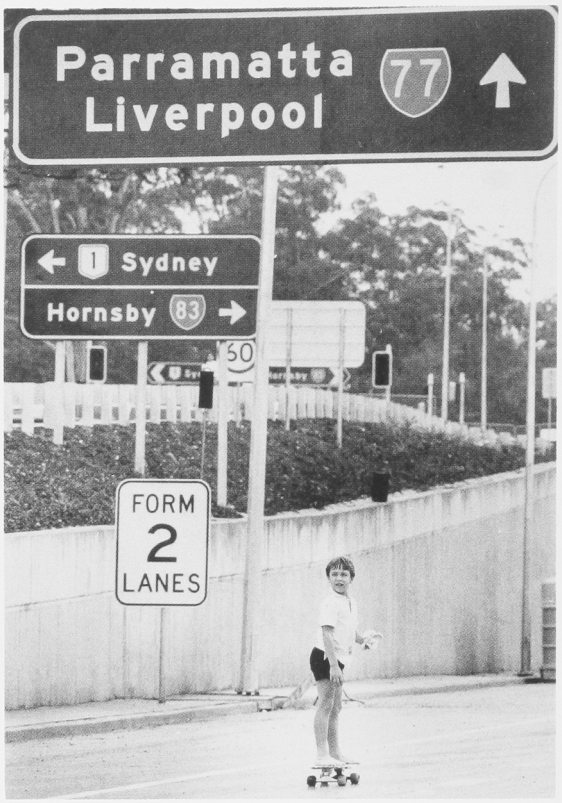
Photograph taken by Paul Mathews courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

January 1989 — Three people aboard an Enstrom F28 helicopter died when it plunged out of control, clipped a house and exploded after hitting the ground at Baulkham Hills, Sydney.

Courtesy of The Daily Mirror.

February 1989 — The previously male-only order of Deacons of the Anglican Church was broadened when fourteen women were ordained by the Archbishop of Sydney, the Most Rev. Donald Robinson, in St. Andrews Cathedral, Sydney.

Photograph taken by Jack Picone courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.



March 1989 — The 15.5 kilometre section of freeway from Wahroonga to Berowra was finally completed and opened, eliminating one of Sydney's worst bottlenecks. In its first year of operation it is expected to save 7 million kilometres and 1.3 million hours of motoring and cut the road toll in the area by two-thirds.

Photograph taken by David J. Osborn courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

March 1989 — More than 200 thousand people flocked to Bondi Beach to the 'Turn Back the Tide' concert. Rock performers donated their services for this free concert which was to protest about the polution of Sydney's beaches.

Photograph taken by Anton Cermak courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

April 1989 — North-east NSW was drenched by heavy rain. Floods hit Lismore, Grafton and Murwillumbah particularly hard. River Street, Murwillumbah, was turned into more of a river than a street.

Photograph taken by Michael O'Halloran courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

April 1989 — The effect of heavy rains in Lismore. A flood rescue boat operating in Keen Street after the Wilsons River breaks its banks.

Photograph taken by Warren Croser courtesy of The Northern Star, Lismore.

April 1989 — Months of heavy rain soaked Sydney and played havoc with sporting events. Jamie Corcoran hits the mud and scores a try for the Canterbury Bulldogs against the Illawarra Steelers in the third round of rugby league's Winfield Cup.

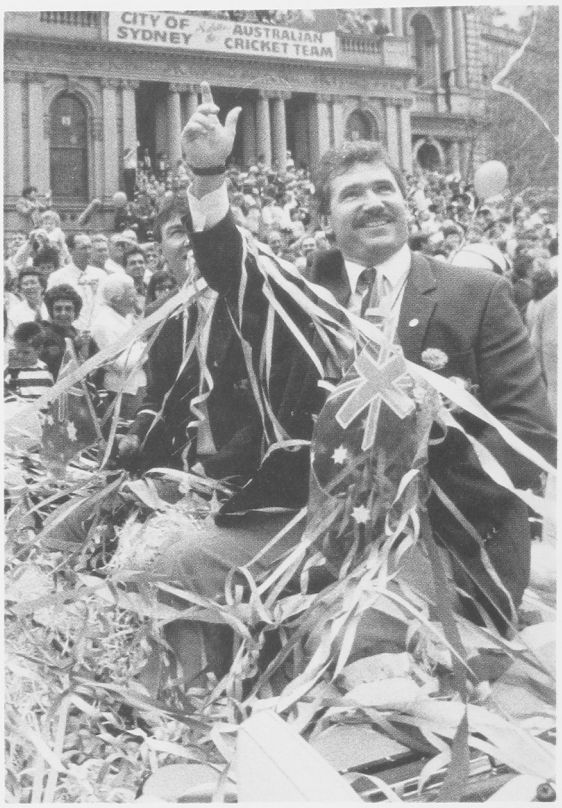
Photograph taken by Anthony Moran courtesy of The Daily Mirror.

July 1989 — Confusion with the new computerised ticketing system for Sydney's ferries led to anger and frustration with the delays caused by 'teething problems'.

Photograph taken by Anton Cermak courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

July 1989 — The three thousand tonne bulk liquid carrier *Kouris* wallows in heavy seas as a rescue tug attempts to tow it clear. The ship became stuck on a sandbar about 100 metres from shore at Wanda Beach when its forward anchor lines snapped.

Photograph taken by Craig Golding courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.



September 1989 — Sydney welcomes home Allan Border and Geoff Marsh with the rest of Australia's Ashes-winning cricket team in a ticker-tape parade down George Street.

Photograph taken by Greg White courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

September 1989 — John Ferguson (bottom right) scores a try less than two minutes from full time and enables the Canberra Raiders to level the score and force extra time in the 1989 Winfield Cup rugby league grand final against the Balmain Tigers. Canberra eventually won 19–14.

Photograph taken by Quentin Jones courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

September 1989 — Fire gutted the Downunder hostel in Darlinghurst Road, Kings Cross, killing five people.

Photograph taken by Greg White courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

October 1989 — The first of Sydney Harbour Tunnel's eight immersed tube sections (each 23,000 tonnes of steel and concrete) is moved into position ready for sinking.

Photograph taken by Greg White courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

October 1989 — Twenty-two people were killed and twenty injured in Australia's worst road accident near Cowper (north of Grafton) on the Pacific Highway. A semi-trailer veered onto the wrong side of the road colliding with a coach travelling in the opposite direction.

Photograph taken by Darcy McFadden courtesy of The Northern Star, Lismore.

November 1989 — Sydney aviatrix Gaby Kennard flies home after her forty thousand kilometre, ninty-nine day solo round-the world trip in a Piper Saratoga.

Photograph taken by Steve Grove courtesy of The Daily Mirror.

December 1989 — Thirty-five people were killed and forty-one injured in a bus crash which eclipsed the October tragedy as Australia's worst road accident when two coaches collided head-on twelve kilometres north of Kempsey on the Pacific Highway.

Courtesy of The Brisbane Star.

December 1989 — A violent electrical storm hit Sydney and dumped more than sixty-six millimetres of rain. Thirteen suburbs were blacked out at the height of the storm.

Photograph taken by Sahlan Hayes courtesy of The Daily Mirror.

December 1989 — One of the new Tangara trains derailed at Wentworthville Station, Sydney, killing one passenger and injuring another four. Buckled tracks were blamed for the crash.

Photograph taken by Steven Siewert courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

December 1989 — Fanned by hot, dry winds gusting up to 83 km/h, bushfires raged in a ring around Sydney. These firefighters at Lucas Heights had to work from Heathcote Road because of unexploded ammunition on nearby land.

Photograph taken by Peter Rae courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

December 1989 — Newcastle was devastated by an earthquake, killing twelve people and injuring more than 120. Nine lives were lost in the Newcastle Worker's Club alone when it collapsed.

Photograph taken by Peter Kurnik courtesy of The Daily Mirror.

January 1990 — The sky of Sydney erupted in a pyrotechnic spectacular to celebrate the New Year. The fireworks display cost $200,000 and included eleven thousand explosions co-ordinated by computer and accompanied by music, ranging from INXS to Tchaikovsky.

Photograph taken by Phil Lock courtesy of The Sydney Morning Herald.

NUMBER AND GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE OF VESSEL ARRIVALS
(*Source:* Maritime Services Board)

	1987	1988	1989 Over-seas	1989 Inter-state	1989 Intra-state	1989 Total
NUMBER OF VESSELS						
Sydney Harbour	1,807	1,737	1,175	129	298	1,602
Botany Bay	846	861	621	113	55	789
Newcastle Harbour	1,189	1,096	696	127	214	1,037
Port Kembla	470	517	326	170	29	525
GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE ('000 TONNES)						
Sydney Harbour	26,873	24,768	21,342	2,699	1,871	25,912
Botany Bay	16,000	15,637	11,291	3,363	455	15,109
Newcastle Harbour	29,260	29,463	21,713	4,897	1,865	28,475
Port Kembla	14,345	15,708	9,385	5,456	439	15,281

Communication

Administration

Public communication services within and to and from Australia are provided by four separate statutory authorities:

- the Australian Postal Commission (which provides all postal services within Australia and to overseas countries);
- the Australian Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services within Australia);
- the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (which provides telecommunications services to overseas countries); and
- Aussat Pty Ltd (which operates a national communications satellite system for Australia).

The Department of Communications provides policy advice on all matters relating to the provision of postal, telegraphic, telephonic, and broadcasting services, and has a planning, licensing, and regulatory function in the administration of the radio frequency spectrum.

Postal services

The Australian Postal Commission trades as 'Australia Post'. The Commission is required to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

Post Offices and post office agencies are located throughout NSW and the ACT, the scope and nature of the services provided depending on the local conditions. There were 1,571 post office outlets in NSW and the ACT at 30 June 1988, of which 650 were post offices (conducted exclusively by full-time Commission staff) and 921 were post office agencies. There were thirteen mail centres in NSW and the ACT at 30 June 1988.

Postal services provided include private post office boxes and private and community mail bags, of which 128,182 and 4,610 respectively were being utilised in NSW and the ACT at 30 June 1988.

Australian Telecommunications Commission

The Australian Telecommunications Commission, which trades as 'Telecom Australia', commenced operations in 1975, taking over the telecommunications functions of the former Postmaster-General's Department.

The main functions of the Austalian Telecommunications Commission, are to plan, establish, maintain, and operate telecommunications services within Australia. The Commission aims to pursue, as far as practicable, a financial policy to raise sufficient revenue to cover operating expenditure and to fund at least half of its capital expenditure.

The number of telephone services in NSW and the ACT at 30 June 1988 was 2.6 million. This was an increase of approximately 100 thousand over the number twelve months earlier. The number of telephone services per 1,000 persons at 30 June 1988 was 464, markedly above the figure for five years earlier of 375.

The number of public telephones has been declining over recent years, and at 30 June 1988 stood at 10,885. The number of telex subscribers has also declined at recent years, which is in part due to the increased availability of alternate forms of electronic information transmission such as facsimile machines.

National Communications Satellite System

Aussat Pty Ltd established the National Communications Satellite System which it owns and operates. The company, which was incorporated in 1981, is jointly owned by the Commonwealth Government and the Australian Telecommunications Commission.

The satellite system came into operation during 1985. The first generation system comprises three satellites in geostationary orbit, a Satellite Control and Operations Centre in Sydney, another control station in Perth and eight Major Gateway Earth Stations to be located in each capital city. Public and private sector users may establish earth stations to access satellites on the same basis as Aussat.

The satellite system provides increased access to all forms of telecommunications and broadcasting, particularly in remote and under-serviced areas, and enhances telecommunication services available to business, such as data transfer facilities. The system has also enabled the setting up of a comprehensive national communication network for the Department of Aviation. Other uses for the system include improving the reliability and capabilities of existing police and emergency services communication systems, by using transportable earth stations, and the extension of educational, community and health services to remote areas using radio and television.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL COMMISSION: POSTAL ARTICLES HANDLED IN NSW *(a)*, 1987–88
(*Source:* Australia Post)
(million)

	1986–87			*1987–88*		
	Posted in Australia			*Posted overseas*		
Article	*For delivery within Australia*	*For delivery overseas*	*Received from overseas*	*For delivery within Australia*	*For delivery overseas*	*Received from overseas*
Standard articles	1,078.8	41.3	61.9	1,137.0	47.2	67.1
Other articles	185.3	8.2	20.2	208.0	9.0	21.5
Total	**1,264.0**	**49.5**	**82.1**	**1,345.0**	**56.3**	**88.6**

(a) Includes ACT.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES, NSW *(a)*
(*Source:* Australian Telecommunications Commission)

Particulars	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
TELEPHONES AT 30 JUNE						
Telephone exchanges	1,778	1,756	1,733	1,750	1,701	1,679
Telephone services (b)						
Sydney *(c)*	1,215,524	1,254,939	1,302,456	1,352,614	1,420,419	1,469,016
Rest of NSW *(a)*	883,091	932,672	996,137	1,049,605	1,114,285	1,166,772
Total	*2,098,615*	*2,187,611*	*2,298,593*	*2,402,219*	*2,534,704*	*2,635,788*
Number of services per 1,000 persons *(d)*	375	387	420	434	452	464
Connections of new telephone services during year ended 30 June	181,410	192,634	215,845	230,887	244,626	252,931
Public telephones *(e)*	11,382	11,363	11,341	11,047	10,910	10,885
TELEX AT 30 JUNE						
Number of subscribers	14,252	15,341	16,412	17,110	16,486	13,599
DATA TRANSMISSION SERVICE AT 30 JUNE						
Number	29,420	34,867	38,959	42,420	43,093	45,248

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. *(b)* Represents the number of lines connected to exclusive (i.e. no duplex) telephone services plus the number of duplex service subscribers. Includes public telephones. *(c)* Telephone services connected to exchanges located within 40.2km of Sydney G.P.O. *(d)* Estimated resident population. *(e)* Included in 'Telephone Services'.

Related publications

NSW

Motor Vehicle Census, New South Wales (9301.1)

Australia

Household Telephone Connections, Australia (4110.0)
Transport Establishments: Summary of Operations by Industry Class, Australia and States (9103.0)
Transport Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (9104.0)
Transport Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by industry and Size Group, Australia (9105.0)
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Housing and construction

Housing

Census of dwellings

Information concerning the housing of the population of NSW is obtained from householders' schedules collected during the censuses of population and housing now conducted every five years. At 30 June 1986 there were 1,832,642 private dwellings in NSW. Almost three quarters of these dwellings were separate houses.

NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS BY TYPE OF DWELLING, AT 30 JUNE 1986

Type of private dwelling	*Sydney Statistical Division*	*Newcastle Statistical District*	*Wollon–gong Statistical District*	*Balance of NSW*	*Total NSW*
Separate house	777,027	121,450	60,354	392,711	1,351,542
Semi-detached house	31,976	1,179	559	4,172	37,886
Row, terrace house	25,243	869	128	1,394	27,634
Other medium density	221,250	11,300	10,617	39,502	282,669
Flats (more than 3 stories)	54,604	685	1,349	1,795	58,433
Caravan etc. in park	5,148	1,787	696	14,285	21,916
Other caravan, houseboat etc.	1,184	324	58	3,775	5,341
Improvised dwelling	548	81	23	1,904	2,556
House, flat attached to shop, office	8,881	1,047	553	5,776	16,257
Other	19,535	1,448	1,253	6,172	28,408
Total private dwellings	**1,145,396**	**140,170**	**75,590**	**471,486**	**1,832,642**

Commonwealth housing assistance

The Commonwealth Government makes substantial grants to the State for the construction of homes and for other housing purposes under the current Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement. There have been several agreements since 1945.

The current housing agreement operates for ten years (1984–85 to 1993–94) with provision for review at least every three years. The agreement sets out principles to guide the development of public housing over the next decade. Its twin objectives are to alleviate housing-related poverty and to ensure that housing assistance is, as far as possible, delivered equitably to persons resident in different forms of housing.

The payments made under the agreement to NSW by the Commonwealth Government in the years 1982–83 to 1987–88 more than doubled, rising from $111.1m to $229.8m. The major proportion of these funds ($184.4m in 1987–88) were provided for the erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

The Commonwealth Government also provides assistance to home buyers under various schemes. These include the Home Deposit Assistance Scheme, First Home Owners Scheme, Defence Service Homes, and Housing Loans Insurance.

COMMONWEALTH—STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS: COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS *(a)* TO NSW ($m)

	Year ended 30 June					
	1983	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Building societies, etc. *(b)*	13.8	13.9	16.7	17.7	—	—
Pensioner housing	12.2	11.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	14.5
Aboriginal housing	9.1	12.3	12.3	12.8	12.3	12.3
Mortgage and rent relief	7.0	7.0	7.7	8.0	8.5	8.8
Crisis accommodation	—	—	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.4
Local community housing *(c)*	—	—	2.5	3.5	3.9	4.2
Other housing assistance *(d)*	69.0	119.2	143.7	152.0	182.3	184.4
Total capital payments	**111.1**	**164.4**	**200.8**	**212.6**	**226.3**	**229.8**

(a) Includes grants and advances. Since 1984–85, all assistance has been provided in the form of grants. *(b)* Advances to individuals for erection or purchase of homes and for other approved purposes associated with homes. *(c)* Purchase, erection, leasing or upgrading of dwellings for low–cost rental housing managed by local government, community or welfare organisations. *(d)* Erection or purchase of dwellings for rental or sale.

Department of Housing, NSW

The Department of Housing has three main program functions:

- managing the public housing stock of NSW;
- land and housing development for addition to the public stock and private sale; and
- structuring and stimulation of financial assistance for purchasers and tenants.

These complementary policies aim to:

- maintain a moderate supply of land to meet public demand;
- increase the supply of cheaper finance available to home buyers;
- assist low and moderate income earners into home purchase;
- provide security and affordability for tenants;
- assist rental investors; and
- create greater stability in the development of the building industry.

Public housing

The Department of Housing is responsible for the operation and management of the public rental and community housing programs. Funds for these purposes are provided under the Commonwealth–State Housing Agreement.

At 30 June 1988, the Department administered 110,621 dwellings in a widespread operation carried out through regional, district and local offices across the State.

The Department's public housing objectives are to provide secure, appropriate, and affordable housing, allocated on the basis of housing need. Housing need is established by reference to specified income, wealth, and residency eligibility criteria.

Income eligibility limits during 1987–88 ranged from $370 maximum weekly income for one person to $695 for six persons. Eligible applicants are allocated housing under one of three methods — general rental housing assistance to applicants on the waiting list, priority housing, or crisis housing. Most people are assisted with public rental housing on a 'wait-turn' basis. The length of waiting time depends on the size and type of accommodation required and the areas in which applicants prefer to be housed. Priority housing allocations are made when applicants' housing needs are critical, they can't afford to house themselves in the private rental market, and all other avenues for assistance have been exhausted. In 1987–88 there were 1,766 priority housing applicants. Crisis housing is available to eligible people who have an urgent but short term housing need. In 1987–88, 391 applicants were granted crisis housing.

Land and housing development

The Department of Housing has the responsibility for the provision of sufficient land to supply public rental and community housing programs, and Landcom land and house sales. Landcom land is made available to homebuilders at the lowest practicable price. The land development process involves estate subdivision and the provision of essential infrastructure of roads, drainage, sewerage, electricity, etc. In areas of strong demand, particularly the Sydney area, undeveloped broadacre land is acquired for future development and sale.

The Department generates housing for its requirements by three main methods:

- design and construction projects, mainly from within the Department's own resources;
- purchase of existing dwellings on the open market; and
- land and house package deals, purchased from private builders and developers.

Financial assistance for purchasers and tenants

The Department of Housing facilitates the supply and flexibility of affordable home finance for people with limited access to finance. Brief descriptions of the schemes are given below.

Premier Low Start Home Loans Scheme
This scheme provides assistance to moderate income earners to obtain low-start fixed interest loans for a new or existing home. Loans up to $70,000 are available to borrowers with household incomes of less than $37,000 per annum.

Affordable Home Loans Scheme
Assistance is provided for people with a combined income not exceeding $26,000. Loans are also restricted to $70,000 on properties with a maximum value of $100,000.

Mortgage Relief Scheme
This scheme provides short-term financial assistance to persons who are in serious financial difficulties in repayment of a loan mortgage. Mortgage relief is an avenue of last resort and assistance will only be provided if mortgagors have exhausted all other avenues of assistance. Assistance is provided to families with a gross household income of less than $27,600 per annum, and whose total mortgage commitments do not exceed $71,250.

Home and Community Care Scheme
This scheme is designed to provide home maintenance and modification service to the aged and disabled people having difficulty in maintaining their homes and who would otherwise be leaving their homes to enter residential care.

Finance for home purchase

Finance for the building or purchase of homes in NSW is provided from a number of private sources and from agencies owned or guaranteed by the State Government or Commonwealth Government.

The private sources of housing funds include life insurance offices, private trading and savings banks, co-operative building societies, superannuation and other trust funds, private finance companies, and investment companies. Complete statistics of the extent of lending from all these sources are not available. However, statistics are compiled of finance approved, by significant lenders, to individuals for the construction or purchase of dwellings for owner-occupation. A significant lender is one whose 'loans approved' in this category exceeded $250,000 in a financial year on an Australia-wide basis, or whose 'balances outstanding' on such loans at the end of the year exceeded $2 million. The value of the housing loans approved by significant lenders to individuals increased by 80% in 1987–88 over 1986–87, from $4,544.5m to $8,180.9m. Almost 80% of this finance was provided for the purchase of established dwellings. The proportion of finance provided for the purchase or construction of other residential buildings is increasing in relation to that provided for houses. Finance for other residential buildings increased from 11.7% of the total in 1985–86 to 14.7% in 1987–88.

VALUE OF LOANS APPROVED TO INDIVIDUALS FOR HOUSING, NSW
($m)

	1985–86	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Loans approved for the construction or purchase of dwellings			
Construction of dwellings	576.8	517.3	1,083.6
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	196.6	176.3	287.2
Purchase of established dwellings	3,163.0	3,668.4	6,503.3
Total dwellings –			
Houses	*3,454.1*	*3,837.3*	*6,674.2*
Other residential buildings	*482.2*	*524.8*	*1,200.0*
Loans approved for alterations and additions	182.4	182.4	306.8
Total loans approved to individuals for housing	**4,118.7**	**4,544.5**	**8,180.9**

VALUE OF LOANS APPROVED TO INDIVIDUALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OR PURCHASE OF DWELLINGS, NSW
($m)

Type of lender	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Savings banks	1,773.9	2,612.5	4,997.8
Trading banks	669.0	528.6	1,224.3
Building societies –			
Permanent *(a)*	1,139.5	1,016.3	1,412.5
Terminating	152.4	—	—
Finance companies	86.1	24.9	24.6
Other *(b)*	115.4	179.7	215.0
Total	**3,936.3**	**4,362.1**	**7,874.2**

(a) Includes non-terminating building societies. *(b)* Comprises governmental authorities, insurance companies, and credit unions.

Construction

Sources of building statistics

Statistics of building *approved* in NSW are compiled from returns of:

- permits issued by local government authorities in areas subject to building control by those authorities; and
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Statistics of building *activity* are compiled from returns completed by:

- builders involved in contract and/or speculative building activity;
- individuals and businesses involved in building activity on their own account; and
- Commonwealth, State, local and semi-governmental authorities.

Scope and coverage of building statistics

The statistics relate to building structures, and exclude railways, roads, bridges, earthworks, water storage, and other similar types of construction. Certain details on construction activities are included in ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION later in this chapter. Repairs and maintenance are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory information.

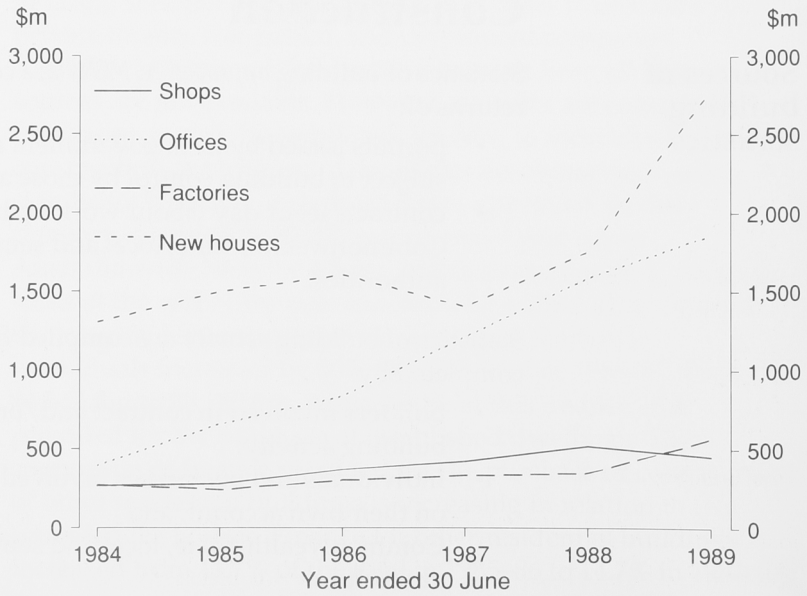
The statistics of government building cover the whole of NSW. The statistics of private building cover that part of the State subject to building control by local government authorities. In addition, major private building activity which takes place in areas not subject to the normal administrative approval processes is included.

Value of building jobs

The building industry experienced strong growth in 1987–88 and 1988–89. The value of building jobs approved in 1987–88 was 37% higher than the previous year. In 1988–89, it rose by a further 43%. Growth was concentrated on factories, offices and new residential buildings. In terms of the value of building jobs commenced, new houses and office buildings were the largest categories. The value of office building commencements increased by 127% over the previous year.

The value of building work done in 1988–89 increased by 33% over the previous year to $9,460m. This growth was entirely due to private sector buildings. The value of public sector buildings declined by 14%. The value of building work done on new public sector residential buildings in 1988–89 was the lowest since 1984–85.

SELECTED BUILDING TYPES: VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE, NSW



VALUE OF BUILDING JOBS BY CLASS OF BUILDING AND STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, NSW
($m)

	1983–84	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
			APPROVED *(a)*			
Residential buildings –						
New houses	1,487.2	1,628.0	1,577.4	1,493.6	2,350.4	3,041.1
Other new residential	371.3	491.6	471.7	441.3	573.7	1,017.4
Alterations and additions *(b)*	348.8	389.6	434.9	463.2	639.4	885.7
Non-residential building –						
Shops	283.8	328.3	371.2	338.2	373.5	390.5
Factories	164.0	226.7	315.8	264.2	343.9	667.7
Offices	337.0	636.4	908.9	1,010.6	1,173.9	2,268.5
Educational	218.7	184.8	267.5	296.1	284.9	304.6
Other	427.6	582.5	920.2	950.3	1,461.2	1,750.6
Total building	**3,638.4**	**4,468.0**	**5,267.7**	**5,257.6**	**7,200.7**	**10,326.0**
			COMMENCED *(c)*			
Residential buildings –						
New houses	1,377.7	1,599.4	1,543.5	1,423.9	1,982.8	2,933.9
Other new residential	360.2	465.2	473.5	479.4	590.5	961.9
Alterations and additions *(b)*	308.1	378.2	421.5	451.6	578.1	822.0
Non-residential building –						
Shops	286.1	300.5	431.8	313.6	414.4	442.7
Factories	224.4	230.6	312.8	298.5	341.1	617.8
Offices	688.7	693.0	961.4	1,278.7	1,163.8	2,641.3
Educational	206.7	190.6	263.1	312.3	278.3	300.3
Other	455.6	513.1	1,002.4	969.7	1,336.6	1,779.3
Total building	**3,907.5**	**4,370.6**	**5,410.0**	**5,527.7**	**6,685.5**	**10,499.3**
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD *(c)*			
Residential buildings –						
New houses	726.0	903.2	839.1	907.9	1,427.9	2,075.5
Other new residential	438.7	524.9	503.7	548.5	702.9	1,101.0
Alterations and additions *(b)*	155.9	182.1	221.0	265.1	392.7	557.4
Non-residential building –						
Shops	195.4	220.5	424.0	415.3	326.1	398.3
Factories	343.6	225.7	232.0	229.9	279.3	480.4
Offices	834.9	1,096.3	1,388.7	2,188.6	2,595.2	4,019.8
Educational	223.8	256.3	341.4	479.1	395.5	367.7
Other	571.2	642.8	977.7	1,259.8	1,991.3	2,580.7
Total building	**3,489.5**	**4,051.9**	**4,927.7**	**6,294.1**	**8,111.0**	**11,579.7**
			COMPLETED *(c)*			
Residential buildings –						
New houses	1,199.8	1,413.1	1,599.6	1,372.0	1,502.3	2,377.6
Other new residential	343.8	424.1	502.1	464.2	457.3	648.2
Alterations and additions *(b)*	308.2	347.8	407.0	434.2	479.5	711.2
Non-residential building –						
Shops	259.1	306.5	249.2	372.3	581.5	396.4
Factories	208.7	352.3	329.7	313.9	328.1	465.2
Offices	287.1	463.9	719.0	630.8	1,087.6	1,525.4
Educational	128.6	175.5	178.8	202.0	367.6	357.1
Other	409.3	487.9	737.9	749.8	862.9	1,503.2
Total building	**3,144.5**	**3,971.3**	**4,723.3**	**4,539.2**	**5,666.8**	**7,984.3**

(a) Includes approved new residential buildings irrespective of value and all other building projects valued at $10,000 or more. *(b)* Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. *(c)* From September quarter 1985, the scope of building activity statistics in respect of non-residential building was changed by raising the minimum value from $10,000 to $30,000 for jobs commenced, under construction or completed.

VALUE OF BUILDING WORK DONE BY CLASS OF BUILDING AND OWNERSHIP, NSW ($m)

	1983–84	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Residential buildings –						
New houses	1,245.0	1,448.1	1,545.2	1,360.7	1,732.4	2,745.7
Other new residential	306.0	364.9	382.0	337.4	366.7	760.1
Alterations and additions *(a)*	310.5	345.7	440.3	444.9	539.5	809.5
Non-residential building *(b)* –						
Shops	262.0	258.4	325.9	385.9	490.2	431.5
Factories	229.0	216.8	285.7	312.0	333.2	553.0
Offices	267.7	417.7	527.7	708.4	1,121.7	1,466.8
Educational	39.8	36.1	55.4	65.7	85.4	111.4
Other	327.6	372.4	485.1	555.4	863.9	1,238.4
Total building	**2,987.8**	**3,460.1**	**4,047.3**	**4,170.3**	**5,532.9**	**8,116.4**
PUBLIC SECTOR						
Residential buildings –						
New houses	61.5	52.7	63.7	47.2	26.5	36.9
Other new residential	78.8	93.6	116.5	161.8	156.7	132.6
Alterations and additions *(a)*	2.1	6.5	7.6	11.5	18.8	16.7
Non-residential building *(b)* –						
Shops	5.4	22.9	44.4	38.0	33.2	23.6
Factories	42.8	23.8	22.3	22.6	18.0	17.2
Offices	129.1	242.3	311.0	511.0	468.2	405.5
Educational	114.4	144.1	165.8	227.8	275.8	227.6
Other	198.7	202.5	240.0	441.6	563.6	483.7
Total building	**632.8**	**788.4**	**971.3**	**1,461.5**	**1,560.9**	**1,343.7**
TOTAL						
Residential buildings –						
New houses	1,306.5	1,500.8	1,608.8	1,407.9	1,758.8	2,782.6
Other new residential	384.9	458.5	498.6	499.2	523.4	892.7
Alterations and additions *(a)*	312.6	352.2	447.9	456.3	558.3	826.2
Non-residential building *(b)* –						
Shops	267.4	281.3	370.2	423.9	523.4	455.1
Factories	271.8	240.6	308.1	334.6	351.2	570.3
Offices	396.9	660.1	838.7	1,219.5	1,589.9	1,872.3
Educational	154.1	180.2	221.2	293.5	361.2	339.0
Other	526.3	574.8	725.1	997.1	1,427.5	1,722.1
Total building	**3,620.6**	**4,248.5**	**5,018.6**	**5,631.9**	**7,093.8**	**9,460.1**

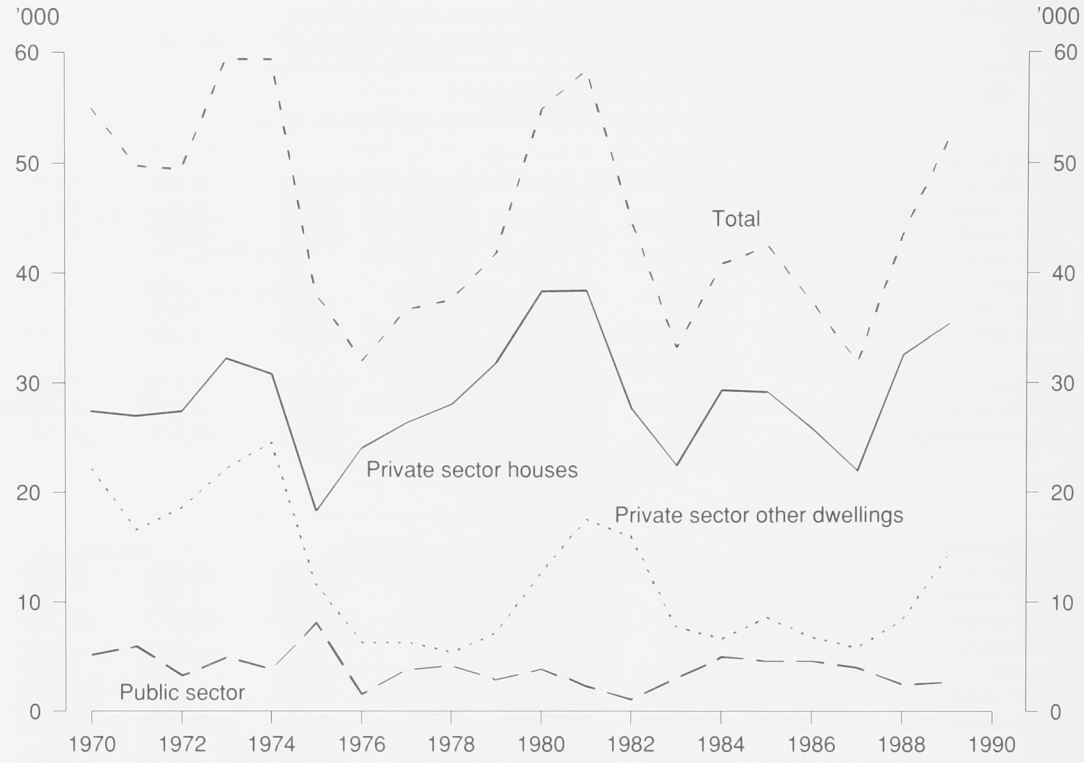
(a) Valued at $10,000 or more. Includes conversion of existing buildings into dwellings. *(b)* From September quarter 1985, the scope of building activity statistics in respect of non-residential building was changed by raising the minimum value from $10,000 to $30,000 for jobs commenced, under construction or completed.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLINGS BY OWNERSHIP, CLASS OF BUILDING AND STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION, NSW

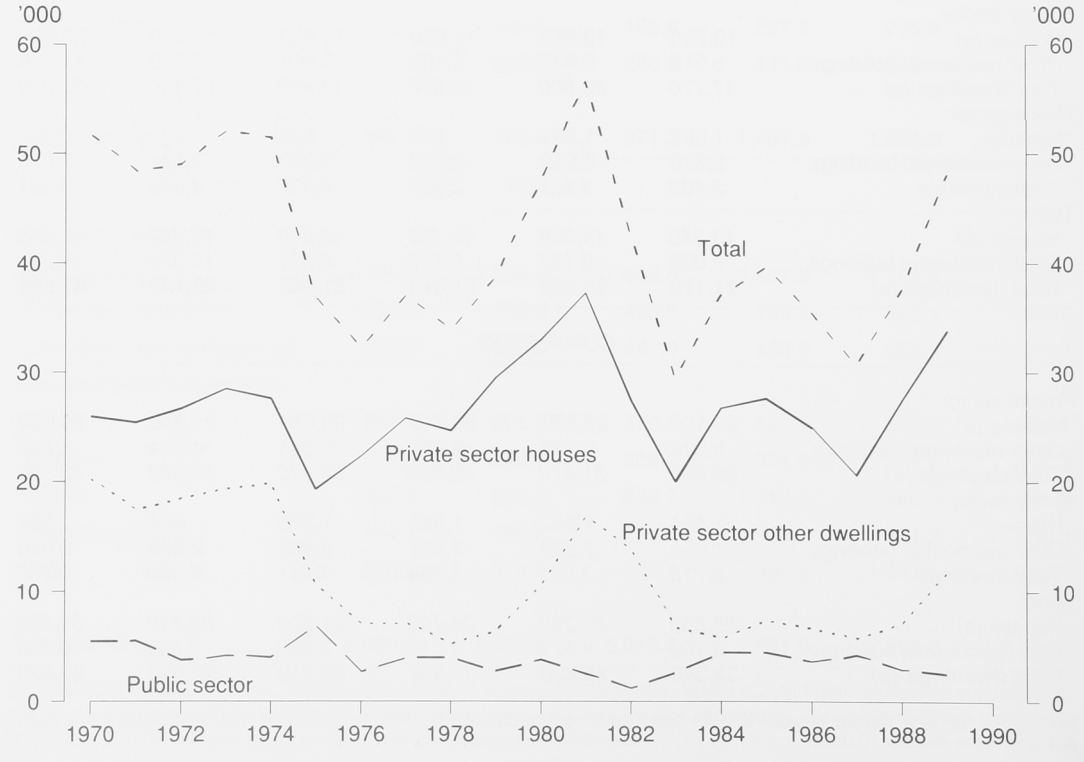
	1983–84	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
			APPROVED			
Private sector						
Houses *(a)*	29,396	29,205	25,830	21,978	32,608	35,252
Other residential buildings	6,564	8,601	6,838	5,783	8,314	14,116
Total dwellings (a)	*35,960*	*37,806*	*32,668*	*27,761*	*40,922*	*49,368*
Public sector						
Houses	1,832	1,816	1,216	936	570	581
Other residential buildings	3,119	2,829	3,340	3,084	1,919	2,152
Total dwellings	*4,951*	*4,645*	*4,556*	*4,020*	*2,489*	*2,733*
Total						
Houses (a)	*31,228*	*31,021*	*27,046*	*22,914*	*33,178*	*35,833*
Other residential buildings	*9,683*	*11,430*	*10,178*	*8,867*	*10,233*	*16,268*
Total dwellings *(a)*	**40,911**	**42,451**	**37,224**	**31,781**	**43,411**	**52,101**
			COMMENCED			
Private sector						
Houses *(a)*	26,810	27,700	25,020	20,630	27,400	33,800
Other residential buildings	5,804	7,394	6,741	5,787	7,178	11,839
Total dwellings (a)	*32,620*	*35,090*	*31,760*	*26,420*	*34,570*	*45,640*
Public sector						
Houses	1,849	1,867	1,116	1,018	442	602
Other residential buildings	2,633	2,599	2,546	3,286	2,550	1,988
Total dwellings	*4,482*	*4,466*	*3,662*	*4,304*	*2,992*	*2,590*
Total						
Houses (a)	*28,660*	*29,570*	*26,130*	*21,650*	*27,840*	*34,400*
Other residential buildings	*8,437*	*9,993*	*9,287*	*9,073*	*9,728*	*13,827*
Total dwellings *(a)*	**37,100**	**39,560**	**35,420**	**30,720**	**37,570**	**48,230**
			UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT END OF PERIOD			
Private sector						
Houses *(a)*	12,250	13,960	11,890	11,930	17,430	20,990
Other residential buildings	5,518	6,637	6,183	5,501	7,669	11,008
Total dwellings (a)	*17,770*	*20,600*	*18,070*	*17,430*	*27.100*	*32,000*
Public sector						
Houses	1,083	1,387	840	582	361	366
Other residential buildings	2,320	2,530	2,999	3,820	3,684	3,025
Total dwellings	*3,403*	*3,917*	*3,839*	*4,402*	*4,045*	*3,391*
Total						
Houses (a)	*13,340*	*15,350*	*12,730*	*12,510*	*17,790*	*21,350*
Other residential buildings	*7,838*	*9,167*	*9,182*	*9,321*	*11,353*	*14,033*
Total dwellings *(a)*	**21,170**	**24,520**	**21,910**	**21,840**	**29,140**	**35,390**
			COMPLETED			
Private sector						
Houses *(a)*	24,100	25,690	26,740	20,630	21,640	29,920
Other residential buildings	5,526	6,182	6,889	6,344	4,914	8,262
Total dwellings (a)	*29,630*	*31,870*	*33,630*	*26,970*	*26,560*	*38,180*
Public sector						
Houses	1,464	1,562	1,663	1,276	664	597
Other residential buildings	1,254	2,389	2,121	2,465	2,686	2,640
Total dwellings	*2,718*	*3,951*	*3,784*	*3,741*	*3,350*	*3,237*
Total						
Houses (a)	*25,560*	*27,250*	*28,400*	*21,900*	*22,310*	*30,520*
Other residential buildings	*6,780*	*8,571*	*9,010*	*8,809*	*7,600*	*10,902*
Total dwellings *(a)*	**32,340**	**35,820**	**37,410**	**30,710**	**29,910**	**41,420**

(a) Figures for new private houses and for total dwellings commenced, under construction and completed have been rounded to the nearest 10 units.

BUILDING APPROVALS: NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS APPROVED FOR NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NSW



BUILDING ACTIVITY: NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS COMMENCED FOR NEW RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS, NSW



Number of new dwellings

There were 52,101 new dwellings approved in 1988–89, an increase of 8,609 (19.8%) over the previous year. Of the new dwellings approved, 35,833 (69%) were houses. Most of the increase in new dwelling approvals in 1988–89 was due to approvals of other residential buildings. These increased by 59%, compared with an increase of 8% in house approvals.

The number of new dwellings commenced in 1988–89 was 28% higher than the previous year, and 57% above the trough experienced in 1986–87. This growth is entirely due to private sector dwelling commencements; public sector dwelling commencements have fallen in each of the last two years. In 1988–89 there were 2,590 public sector dwelling commencements, compared with 2,992 in the previous year and 4,304 in 1986–87.

Engineering construction

Estimates of engineering construction activity are available from the quarterly Engineering Construction Survey. This survey was first introduced for the September quarter 1986 and replaced the Construction Other than Building Survey.

The Engineering Construction Survey aims to measure the value of all engineering construction work undertaken in the State. The cost of land and the value of building construction is excluded. Where projects include elements of both building and engineering construction, every effort is taken to exclude the building component from the statistics.

A major advantage of the new survey is that it provides, for the first time, estimates of engineering construction work by public organisations as well as private ones.

Statistics relating to engineering construction include the construction of roads, bridges, railways, harbours, electric power transmission and distribution lines, dams and water distribution systems, pipelines, street lighting, heavy electrical generating and industrial plant and equipment, telecommunication structures and other work of a non-building nature.

The value of engineering work commenced in 1988–89 was $3,126m, 4% higher than the previous year. Roads, highways and sub-divisions was the largest category, comprising 43% of the total.

The value of roads, highways and subdivisions commenced in 1988–89 was $1,333m, an increase of 12% over the previous year, and 41% higher than 1986–87.

The majority of the engineering construction work in the State is for the public sector. In terms of the value of work done during 1988–89, 78% was for the public sector.

ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION, NSW
($m)

	1986–87	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
COMMENCED			
Roads, highways, and subdivisions	943	1,190	1,333
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	273	366	269
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	269	301	305
Harbours	25	18	7
Heavy industry	273	161	266
Other *(a)*	844	962	948
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	*821*	*473*	*548*
For the public sector	*1,807*	*2,526*	*2,578*
Total	**2,629**	**2,999**	**3,126**
WORK DONE DURING YEAR			
Roads, highways, and subdivisions	714	644	839
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	463	362	314
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	475	403	384
Harbours	47	26	14
Heavy industry	307	235	245
Other *(a)*	961	428	889
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	*562*	*562*	*602*
For the public sector	*2,405*	*2,037*	*2,082*
Total	**2,967**	**2,599**	**2,684**
WORK YET TO BE DONE			
Roads, highways, and subdivisions	890	1,503	1,357
Water storage and supply, and sewerage and drainage	232	298	212
Electricity generation, transmission and distribution	205	181	126
Harbours	18	13	6
Heavy industry	150	78	136
Other *(a)*	103	145	119
Total engineering construction			
For the private sector	*530*	*483*	*536*
For the public sector	*1,068*	*1,735*	*1,422*
Total	**1,599**	**2,218**	**1,957**

(a) Includes bridges, railways, pipelines, street lighting, and telecommunications structures, and miscellaneous construction.

Related publications

NSW

Building Approvals, New South Wales (8731.1)

Building Approvals in sTatistical Local Areas, New South Wales (8733.1)

Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, New South Wales (8741.1)

Building Activity, New South Wales (8752.1)
Construction Industry Survey — Private Sector Construction Establishments, Details of Operations, New South Wales (8772.1)

Australia

Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Eight Capital Cities (6407.0)
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)
Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0)
Building Activity, Australia (8752.0)
Engineering Construction Survey, Australia (8762.0)
Construction Industry Survey: Private Sector Construction Establishments, Details of Operations, Australia (8772.0)
Public Sector Construction Activity Survey, Australia (8775.0)
Construction Activity at Constant Prices, Australia (8782.0)

Agriculture

Development, structure and finance

Agricultural development

The nature and pattern of agricultural settlement in NSW has been largely determined by rainfall, topography, the quality of the soil and by accessibility to markets. Many factors have since influenced this pattern including improvements in transportation, cultivation methods, fertilisers, and breeding programs. Mechanisation and scientific research, such as the development of cultivars more suited to local conditions, and pest and disease control have also been major contributors. However, the availability of water has been and will remain central to the nature and extent of the State's agricultural development. Over a wide area of NSW rainfall is low and irregular yet, at times, flooding can be a serious problem, making control of water resources essential to development. The construction of water conservation projects, especially around the Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers, changed the pattern of agriculture from the grazing of livestock to the sowing of crops. Controlled use of artesian water has also influenced agricultural development of inland regions.

Initially, the principal agricultural activity in NSW was woolgrowing although some contraction of this industry occurred with the expansion of cereal grain cultivation in the central districts. However, the widespread adoption of mixed farming techniques reduced the dominance of single activity operations to the extent that using livestock in conjunction with growing cereals is now common practice. The principal agricultural activities in NSW are woolgrowing, wheat growing and the raising of cattle for meat production.

Administration

The NSW Department of Agriculture and Fisheries is the State authority responsible for agricultural industries. The Department administers policy and Acts of Parliament relating to agriculture and seeks to safeguard and improve agricultural productivity and to ensure the marketing of safe produce. Statutory marketing boards control overseas, and some domestic, sales of major agricultural commodities. These bodies include the Australian Wool Corporation, the Australian Wheat Board, the NSW Dried Fruits Board and the Oats Marketing Board of NSW.

Source of statistics

The major source of agricultural commodity statistics is the Agricultural Census conducted by the ABS at 31 March each year. The census collects detailed information from primary producers concerning their cropping and livestock activities as well as information on selected inputs such as usage of fertilisers and

source of water. However, establishments which make only a small contribution to overall agricultural production are excluded from the census.

The ABS also conducts an annual survey of primary producers to gauge the financial performance of the agricultural sector. This survey provides a detailed breakdown of estimates of income and expenditure for agricultural industries where such estimates are compatible with economic statistics produced by the ABS for other sectors of the economy. (See FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE later in this chapter.)

Structure of the agriculture sector

The type of agricultural activity and the estimated value of operations of the establishments engaged in the industry varies widely throughout NSW. For example, the cotton industry is typified by operators with a high estimated value while meat cattle establishments tend to be concentrated among the lower groupings; grapes are grown in isolated areas of the State while sheep are raised widely.

NSW compared with Australia

The NSW share of national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost for the agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting industry was 25.9% in 1986–87, the latest year for which data are available. This represents the lowest point since 1982–83, when the share was 22.1%. In terms of total GDP for the State, the agriculture, forestry fishing and hunting industries contributed between 2.4% and 4.5% during the period 1981–82 to 1986–87.

Farm income in the State in 1986–87 was $1,448 million, 32.2% of the Australian farm income of $4,496 million. This is the largest share of the national total since 1977–78, when the proportion was also 32.2%.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

	New South Wales (a) ($m)	*Australia ($m)*	*NSW as a proportion of Australia (per cent)*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING INDUSTRIES			
1982–83	1,262	5,723	22.1
1983–84	2,649	9,025	29.4
1984–85	2,421	9,019	26.8
1985–86	2,560	9,101	28.1
1986–87	2,637	10,179	25.9
1987–88	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
FARM INCOME *(b)*			
1982–83	(–)46	765	(–)6.0
1983–84	1,131	3,579	31.6
1984–85	841	3,155	26.7
1985–86	628	2,044	30.7
1986–87	555	2,588	21.5
1987–88	1,448	4,496	32.2

(a) Australian Capital Territory is excluded for GDP but included for Farm Income. *(b)* Gross value of farm production (after stock valuation adjustment) less total costs incurred (including depreciation, wages, salaries and supplements, all production and marketing costs and net rent and interest paid).

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY OF ESTABLISHMENT AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS, NSW YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

	Estimated value of agricultural operations ($)							
Industry of establishment	*20,000 to 29,999*	*30,000 to 49,999*	*50,000 to 74,999*	*75,000 to 99,999*	*100,000 to 149,999*	*150,000 to 199,999*	*More than 200,000*	*Total (a)*
Poultry for meat	22	32	39	65	83	39	91	371
Poultry for eggs	20	13	16	12	37	24	143	265
Grapes	94	115	158	127	92	27	31	644
Plantation fruit	220	205	151	74	65	24	32	771
Orchard and other fruit	351	272	267	174	227	121	197	1,609
Potatoes	9	15	29	17	20	15	61	166
Vegetables (except potatoes)	167	109	83	50	59	38	128	634
Cereal grains (incl. oilseeds n.e.c.)	166	171	246	292	376	214	543	2,008
Sheep – cereal grains	185	591	1,136	1,230	1,894	1,041	1,647	7,724
Meat cattle – cereal grains	98	169	189	183	181	102	140	1,062
Sheep – meat cattle	313	627	657	474	562	298	508	3,439
Sheep	730	1,450	1,514	1,115	1,377	778	1,107	8,071
Meat cattle	1,897	1,276	649	337	292	107	118	4,676
Milk cattle	142	308	584	566	579	233	182	2,594
Pigs	65	84	94	74	107	65	119	608
Sugar cane	53	104	121	67	54	24	15	438
Peanuts	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Tobacco	—	1	2	1	12	4	2	22
Cotton	2	3	3	7	9	12	320	356
Nurseries	543	38	68	23	103	26	126	927
Agriculture n.e.c.	442	247	200	80	79	40	56	1,144
Total agricultural industries	*5,519*	*5,830*	*6,206*	*4,968*	*6,208*	*3,233*	*5,568*	*37,532*
Other industries	61	23	23	12	19	11	19	168
Total industries	**5,580**	**5,853**	**6,229**	**4,980**	**6,227**	**3,244**	**5,587**	**37,700**

(a) This table excludes those establishments whose EVAO for the 1987–88 season fell below $20,000.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS: NUMBER, AREA, CROPS AND LIVESTOCK IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1987–88

	Establishments with agricultural activity at 31 March		*Area used for cropping (a) year ended 31 March (hectares)*	*Sheep at 31 March ('000)*	*Cattle at 31 March ('000)*
Statistical division	*Number*	*Total area (hectares)*			
Sydney	1,973	88,753	12,480	14	49
Hunter	2,322	1,438,649	94,540	763	545
Illawarra	702	116,583	10,669	30	92
Richmond–Tweed	2,283	383,108	35,611	3	283
Mid-North Coast	2,537	906,526	27,128	11	395
Northern	6,174	7,224,074	1,330,700	9,104	1,405
North Western	4,298	16,605,175	1,063,087	10,855	554
Central West	5,285	4,929,645	989,301	9,517	427
South Eastern	3,547	2,610,362	147,479	7,667	410
Murrumbidgee	4,720	5,536,951	861,612	7,852	359
Murray	3,899	8,415,191	555,916	6,317	390
Far West	324	13,283,250	4,312	2,798	53
New South Wales	**38,064**	**61,538,268**	**5,132,836**	**54,932**	**4,962**

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. Includes lucerne, pastures, and grasses cut for hay, green feed or silage, and harvested for seed.

Value of commodities produced

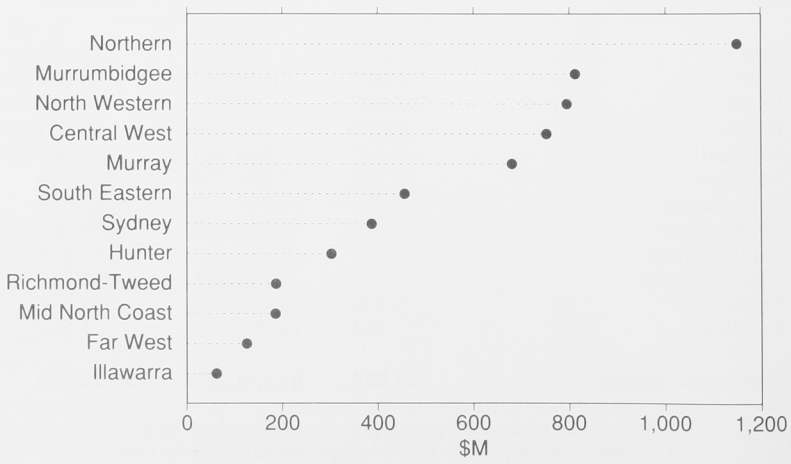
Estimates of the value of commodities produced are calculated using commodity data mainly from the agricultural census and prices obtained from the marketing of agricultural commodities. The *gross value* of agricultural commodities produced is the value placed on recorded production at wholesale prices realised at the market place. The *local value* is the value placed on recorded production at the place of production and is derived by deducting marketing costs from the gross value. In 1987–88, the gross value of agricultural commodities produced was $5,902.0 million, an increase of 24.1% over the 1986–87 value. The major contributor to this increase was livestock products, the gross value of which increased by 55.7%, while crops and livestock slaughterings increased by 4.0% and 19.9% respectively.

GROSS AND LOCAL VALUES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, NSW
($'000)

Item	Year ended 31 March 1986	1987	1988
	GROSS VALUE		
Crops	2,162,624	2,038,884	2,119,658
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	1,071,563	1,244,582	*(a)*1,492,408
Livestock products	1,289,160	1,470,825	*(b)*2,289,916
Total	**4,523,346**	**4,754,291**	***(c)*5,901,983**
	LOCAL VALUE		
Crops	1,782,831	1,687,416	1,775,901
Livestock slaughterings and other disposals	986,734	1,154,946	*(a)*1,396,689
Livestock products	1,218,857	1,406,869	*(b)*2,207,090
Total	**3,988,421**	**4,249,232**	***(c)*5,379,680**

(a) Includes the value of goat slaughterings. *(b)* Includes the value of goat products. *(c)* Includes the total value of goat slaughterings and goat products.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED, BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988



Financial performance

The ABS estimates of financial performance have been derived from the 1987–88 Agricultural Finance Survey (AFS). The financial details collected in the AFS relate to the agricultural and, where applicable, non-agricultural business activities of selected enterprises. In 1987–88, there were 34,286 enterprises in NSW, with a net worth of $28,894 million. Although the number of enterprises increased only 4% over the previous season, net worth increased by 25%.

SELECTED FINANCIAL STATISTICS *(a)*, NSW

	Aggregates ($m)		*Averages per agricultural enterprise (b) ($'000)*	
Item	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Turnover	4,433.5	5,653.2	133.9	164.9
Less				
Purchases and selected expenses	2,596.0	3,056.8	78.4	89.2
Value added (c)	*2,397.2*	*3,122.9*	*72.4*	*91.1*
Less				
Rates, taxes and other expenses	315.5	352.5	11.6	10.2
Adjusted value added (c)	*2,081.8*	*2,770.4*	*62.9*	*80.8*
Less				
Wages, salaries and supplements	395.9	425.3	12.0	12.4
Gross operating surplus (c)	*1,685.8*	*2,345.2*	*51.0*	*68.5*
Less				
Interest, land rent paid	520.2	509.8	15.8	14.9
Plus				
Interest, land rent received	148.9	110.2	4.5	3.2
Cash operating surplus *(d)*	**754.9**	**1,419.1**	**23.7**	**42.0**
Net capital expenditure	**286.2**	**462.7**	**8.6**	**13.5**
Value of assets	26,496.5	32,276.1	800.1	941.4
Less				
Gross indebtedness	3,426.2	3,382.1	103.5	98.6
Net worth	**23,070.3**	**28,894.0**	**696.6**	**842.7**
Number of enterprises	**33,118**	**34,286**	..	..

(a) Excludes estimates for multi–State enterprises. *(b)* Averages have been calculated by dividing the item estimate by the estimated number of enterprises. *(c)* Includes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock. *(d)* Excludes an estimate for the value of the increase in livestock.

Land use

The 1987–88 Agricultural Census counted 38,064 establishments with agricultural activity, with a total area of 61.5 million hectares. The Northern Statistical Division contained the greatest number of establishments with agricultural activity, whilst the North Western Statistical Division has the largest area devoted to agricultural activity. These two divisions, along with the Central West and Murrumbidgee Statistical Divisions, dominate the area sown to crops, are the leading sheep carrying areas, and feature among the major cattle areas.

CROPS: AREA *(a)*, NSW
(hectares)

Crop	Year ended 31 March 1986	1987	1988
Crops for grain			
Cereals –			
Barley	538,754	408,315	464,746
Grain sorghum	159,407	188,062	174,669
Maize	17,693	16,243	14,721
Oats	422,250	482,257	525,798
Rice	102,805	92,281	101,825
Triticale	76,969	74,187	67,369
Wheat	3,647,638	3,098,826	2,463,707
Other	7,426	14,260	10,805
Legumes –			
Lupins *(b)*	46,141	37,108	57,211
Cow, field and poona peas	11,939	26,988	46,800
Other (inc. navy beans)	11,583	28,408	31,827
Total crops for grain	*5,042,603*	*4,466,934*	*3,959,477*
Crops for hay			
Oats	25,200	39,066	43,305
Wheat	15,112	19,237	20,128
Other	2,520	3,732	4,543
Total crops for hay	*42,832*	*62,035*	*67,976*
Oilseeds			
Linseed	4,230	2,452	2,424
Rapeseed	39,675	36,665	30,007
Safflower	17,773	10,598	7,863
Soybean	31,591	24,592	16,288
Sunflower	112,319	75,453	52,676
Total oilseeds	*205,589*	*149,760*	*109,258*
Fruit (c)			
Grapes	12,621	11,969	12,068
Orchard fruit *(d)*	27,998	30,278	30,372
Tropical and other fruit	5,335	5,062	5,044
Total fruit	*45,954*	*47,309*	*47,484*
Other crops			
Crops for green feed or silage *(e)*	401,500	424,397	507,071
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	14,696	13,701	15,992
Cotton	135,820	125,026	163,631
Peanuts	571	833	455
Tobacco	233	325	239
Vegetables for human consumption	20,342	20,378	21,819
All other crops	15,168	14,604	15,057
Total (other crops)	*588,330*	*599,265*	*724,264*
Total area used for crops	*5,925,308*	*5,325,305*	*4,908,459*
Pastures			
Cut for hay –			
Lucerne	63,731	71,710	77,208
Other	105,019	141,026	121,997
Harvested for seed –			
Lucerne	3,641	3,016	3,845
Other	8,655	10,070	9,249
Cut for green feed or silage –			
Lucerne	4,657	4,547	4,258
Other	7,925	8,266	7,820
Total area for pastures	*193,628*	*238,635*	*224,376*
Total area used for crops and pastures	**6,118,936**	**5,563,940**	**5,132,836**

(a) Areas of land used for sowing more than one crop in a season have been counted for each crop. *(b)* Excludes lupins for pasture seed. *(c)* Bearing and not yet bearing. *(d)* Includes olives and edible nuts. *(e)* Excludes all areas of pastures, grasses and lucerne.

Crops and pastures

General

The total area used for crops in 1987–88 was 4.9 million hectares, representing a decline of 8% over 1986–87 and 21% over 1985–86. Although the major contributor in the 1987–88 season was cereals for grain with 3.8 million hectares, its area has declined 13% since 1986–87 and 30% since 1985–86. The popularity of oilseeds waned with 109 thousand hectares planted in 1987–88, a drop of 27% over 1986–87 and 47% over 1985–86. In contrast, the area planted to legumes, fruit, and crops for hay have increased over the same period. For the total area of pastures, the main crop is pasture cut for hay.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS GROWING PRINCIPAL CROPS *(a)*, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
Crop	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Establishments growing *(a)* –			
Cereals for grain –			
Barley	6,187	4,983	5,136
Sorghum	1,320	1,298	1,204
Maize	432	375	337
Oats	8,443	8,821	9,226
Rice	1,496	1,356	1,300
Triticale	1,373	1,328	1,227
Wheat	14,444	12,951	11,517
Oilseeds –			
Linseed	71	53	51
Rapeseed	627	552	480
Safflower	68	78	60
Soybean	638	459	397
Sunflower	884	633	401
Other crops –			
Sugarcane (cut for crushing)	440	435	466
Cotton	332	312	391
Peanuts	7	9	6
Tobacco	23	31	23

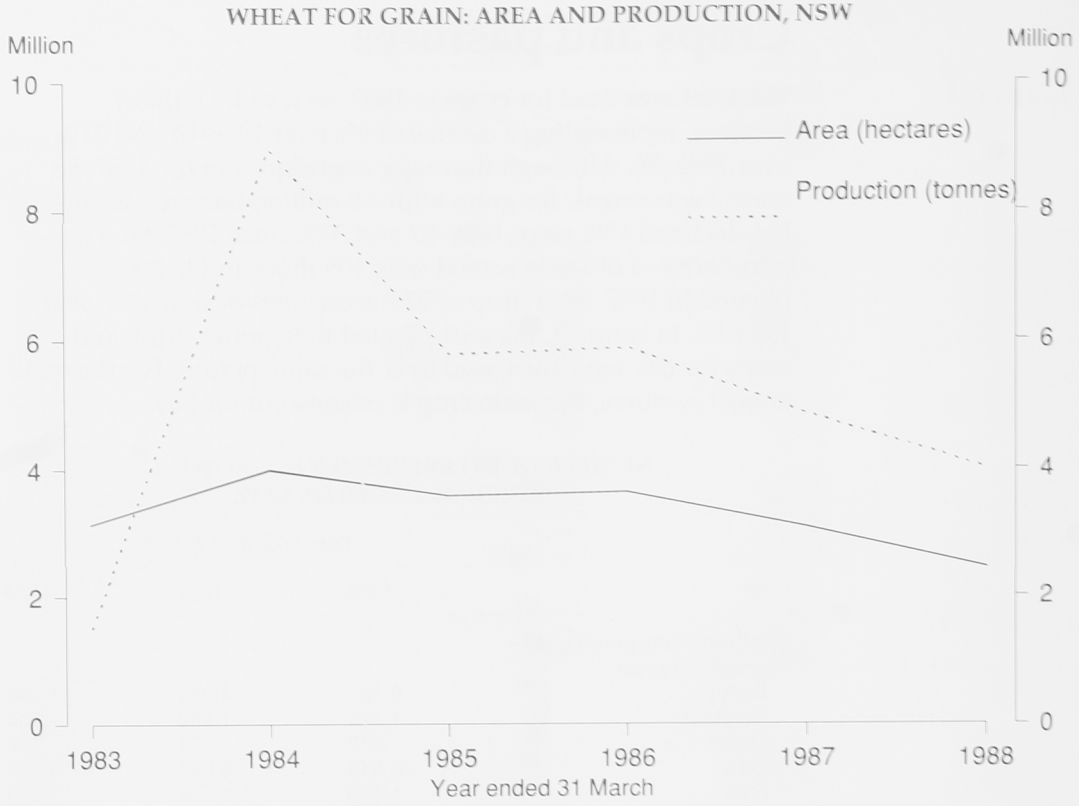
(a) Establishments growing more than one of the crops shown in the table are counted for each crop.

Wheat

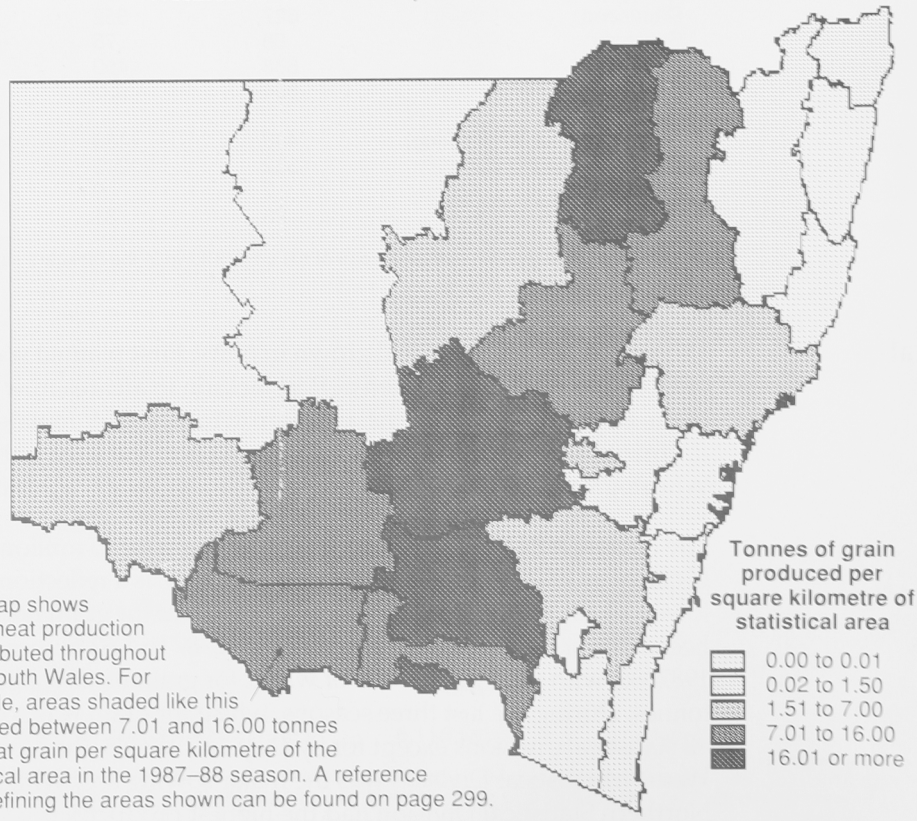
Wheat is the principal cereal grown in NSW. First planted soon after Governor Phillip landed at Port Jackson in an area now part of the Royal Botanic Gardens, wheatgrowing in NSW remained dormant until the railway crossed the ranges in the late 1800s. Wheat–growing in NSW has spread considerably since this time.

The decline in the area sown to wheat for grain to 2.5 million hectares in 1987–88, a fall of 32% since 1985–86, is a reflection of lower wheat prices. The average yield of wheat for grain per hectare improved from 1.57 tonnes in 1986–87 to 1.62 tonnes in 1987–88, with total production of wheat for grain of 4.0 million tonnes. During the last three seasons, wheat for grain was sown in all statistical divisions except for Sydney. In 1987–88, the North Western Statistical Division was the major sowing area while the Northern Statistical Division had the highest production.

WHEAT FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW



WHEAT PRODUCTION, YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988



This map shows how wheat production is distributed throughout New South Wales. For example, areas shaded like this produced between 7.01 and 16.00 tonnes of wheat grain per square kilometre of the statistical area in the 1987–88 season. A reference map defining the areas shown can be found on page 299.

WHEAT FOR GRAIN: AREA AND PRODUCTION, IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

	Year ended 31 March					
	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
Statistical division	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
Sydney	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hunter	43,389	29,073	24,092	89,164	61,685	51,539
Illawarra	40	—	—	F	—	—
Richmond–Tweed	480	377	484	1,030	872	975
Mid-North Coast	204	128	55	326	164	86
Northern	800,830	700,174	573,884	1,382,771	1,179,934	996,721
North Western	861,102	743,794	649,727	1,056,708	770,146	771,862
Central West	837,026	670,546	531,019	1,405,425	1,001,734	919,951
South Eastern	89,828	68,477	46,663	181,079	149,021	101,78
Murrumbidgee	617,317	532,605	392,364	1,132,655	1,055,426	758,559
Murray	389,354	346,369	245,054	627,661	616,262	394,230
Far West	8,068	7,284	364	21,195	20,000	1,200
New South Wales	**3,647,638**	**3,098,826**	**2,463,707**	**5,898,015**	**4,855,244**	**3,996,913**

Note: 'F' signifies a failed crop.

WHEAT: VARIETIES SOWN, NSW

	Year ended 31 March					
	1986		1987		1988	
Variety	Area ('000 hectares)	Proportion (per cent)	Area ('000 hectares)	Proportion (per cent)	Area ('000 hectares)	Proportion (per cent)
Banks	870	23.8	594	19.1	364	14.7
Condor	221	6.1	151	4.9	95	3.8
Cook	148	4.1	76	2.4	34	1.4
Corella	13	0.4	87	2.8	61	2.4
Gatcher	33	0.9	21	0.7	9	0.4
Harrier	117	3.2	64	2.1	38	1.5
Hartog	239	6.5	442	14.2	378	15.2
Kite	259	7.1	178	5.7	120	4.8
Millewa	261	7.1	195	6.3	57	2.3
Olympic	120	3.3	69	2.2	45	1.8
Osprey	223	6.1	222	7.1	160	6.4
Quarrion	215	5.9	122	3.9	37	1.5
Shortim	13	0.3	3	0.1	1	—
Skua	3	0.1	5	0.2	3	0.1
Songlen	75	2.1	32	1.0	17	0.7
Sundor	2	0.1	12	0.4	14	0.6
Suneca	194	5.3	200	6.4	220	8.9
Sunkota	266	7.3	194	6.2	171	6.9
Sunnelg	2	0.1	22	0.7	26	1.1
Sunstar	182	5.0	178	5.7	138	5.6
Takari	71	2.0	61	2.0	38	1.5
Other	127	3.5	183	5.9	459	18.5
Total	**3,657**	**100.0**	**3,112**	**100.0**	**2,486**	**100.0**

Wheat varieties

Progress in plant breeding has been almost continuous since Farrer's work around turn of the century. New varieties of wheat continue to be introduced as researchers develop cultivars with greater resistance to disease and extremes of weather, as well as those which grow faster or utilise lower levels of soil nutrients and trace elements. Two prime hard varieties dominate the wheat industry in NSW. Hartog is continuing its upward trend to become the most prevalent in 1987–88, accounting for 15.2% of area sown. The sowing of Banks has been declining in recent seasons and now accounts for 14.7% of area sown.

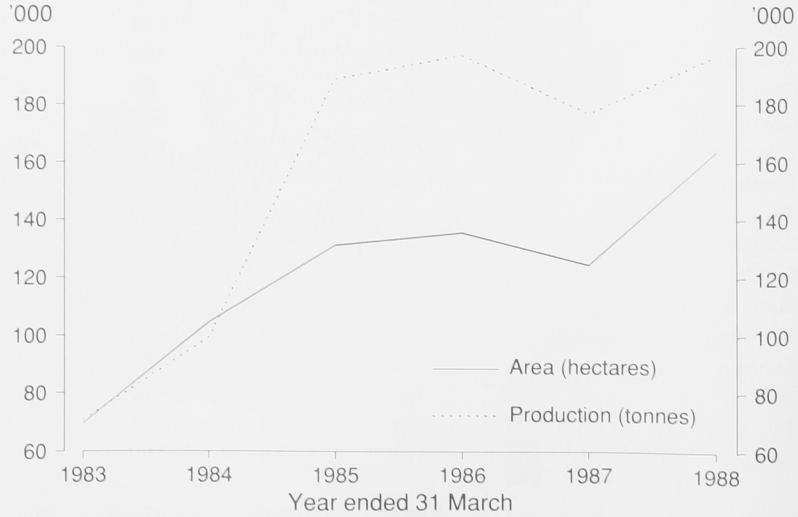
Cotton

Cotton growing in Australia was, for many years, restricted almost entirely to eastern Queensland. However, the commencement of large scale production under irrigation in the early 1960s saw the NSW share of the Australian crop expand rapidly to its present level of around 80%. Most cotton grown in NSW is cultivated along the Namoi, Macintyre, Barwon, Darling and Murray Rivers. The area sown to cotton increased to 164 thousand hectares in 1987–88, reflecting a gradual recovery in cotton prices. Seed and raw cotton production also increased but the yields declined to only 3,426 and 1,203 kilograms per hectare respectively.

COTTON: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
Item	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Area sown (hectares)	135,820	125,026	163,631
Seed cotton –			
Production (tonnes)	541,751	499,356	560,527
Yield (kg per hectare)	3,989	3,994	3,426
Raw cotton –			
Production (tonnes)	197,124	177,072	196,892
Yield (kg per hectare)	1,451	1,416	1,203

COTTON: AREA AND PRODUCTION*(a)*, NSW



(a) Raw cotton.

Rice

Rice production in the State is undertaken in three main areas — the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area (MIA), the Coleambally Irrigation Area and the Murray Valley Irrigation District. The first commercial attempt at rice cultivation was made in 1924–25 in the MIA near Yanco on an area of around sixty hectares. The area under cultivation today is over 100 thousand hectares, although the area cultivated is strictly controlled by Government due to the large quantity of water required to grow rice. Nevertheless over 96% of the Australian rice crop is grown in NSW. In 1987–88, as a result of improved economic prospects for rice producers caused by rising prices on the world market, the area planted to rice increased to 102 thousand hectares, an increase of 11% over 1986–87. Rice production and yield also increased over the same period.

RICE: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
Item	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Area sown ('000 hectares)	103	92	102
Production ('000 tonnes)	701	589	721
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	6.82	6.38	7.08

Oats

Most of the oats grown in NSW are for sheep feed — either as grain, hay or green fodder — and only a relatively small proportion of the grain harvested is milled for human consumption. Most of the area sown for grain is also grazed by stock during the growing period. Under the influence of increasing livestock numbers, there has been a steady increase in area sown to oats in recent seasons. The area sown to oats for grain reached 526 thousand hectares in 1987–88, representing an increase of 9% over 1986–87 and 25% over 1985–86. The increase in area sown resulted in production of 707 thousand tonnes, a rise of 11% over 1986–87 and 33% over 1985–86.

OATS: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
	1986	*1987*	*1988*
AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)			
For grain	422	482	526
For hay	25	39	43
For fodder	300	283	365
Total	**747**	**804**	**934**
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Grain	531	635	707
Hay	71	111	120
YIELD (tonnes per hectare)			
Grain	1.26	1.32	1.35
Hay	2.82	2.85	2.78

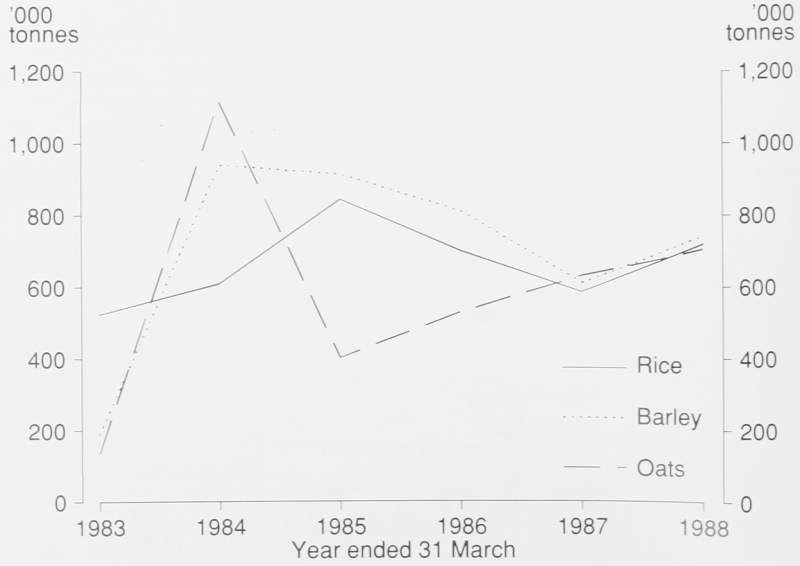
Barley

Barley has been grown in NSW since the early days of colonisation, with the Surveyor-General recording approximately ten hectares under cultivation in 1793. Barley is used as a stock feed and to a lesser extent for malting. The two row varieties can be used for both purposes while the six row varieties are suitable only for feed. In 1987–88, the total area sown to barley recovered to 503 thousand hectares, an increase of 14% over 1986–87. The increase in the area sown for grain and a higher yield of 1.6 tonnes per hectare, resulted in a harvest of barley for grain of 744 thousand tonnes, a rise of 21% over the previous season.

BARLEY: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
	1986	*1987*	*1988*
AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)			
For grain –			
2–row	487	370	429
6–row	52	38	36
For hay	1	2	3
For fodder	30	33	35
Total	**570**	**443**	**503**
PRODUCTION ('000 tonnes)			
Grain –			
2–row	740	559	694
6–row	71	54	50
Hay	3	5	8
YIELD (tonnes per hectare)			
Grain	1.51	1.50	1.60
Hay	2.35	2.54	2.75

RICE, BARLEY AND OATS: PRODUCTION OF GRAIN, NSW



Oilseeds

Sporadic attempts at oilseed production were made prior to World War II, but it was not until 1947 that commercial linseed growing was established in NSW. As a result of low wool and sheep meat prices and the introduction of wheat delivery quotas in the early 1970s, other oilseeds followed as farmers looked for different commodities to grow. The principal oilseed crops are sunflower, safflower, soybeans, rapeseed and linseed. Oil for both industrial and edible purposes is also derived from the kernel of the cotton seed which is obtained as a by-product of ginning cotton. All oilseeds produce protein meals as a residue from crushing. These are widely used as a livestock feed. In recent seasons, a decline in oilseed world prices has resulted in a fall in area planted and production of winter and summer oilseeds.

OILSEEDS: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
Item	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
	LINSEED		
Area sown (hectares)	4,230	2,452	2,424
Production (tonnes)	3,410	2,092	1,835
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	0.81	0.85	0.76
	RAPESEED		
Area sown (hectares)	39,675	36,665	30,007
Production (tonnes)	46,074	43,131	33,804
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	1.16	1.18	1.13
	SAFFLOWER		
Area sown (hectares)	17,773	10,598	7,863
Production (tonnes)	8,118	6,808	4,906
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	0.46	0.64	0.62
	SOYBEAN		
Area sown (hectares)	31,591	24,592	16,288
Production (tonnes)	50,594	44,881	26,041
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	1.60	1.83	1.60
	SUNFLOWER		
Area sown (hectares)	112,319	75,453	52,676
Production (tonnes)	98,516	59,540	48,806
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	0.88	0.79	0.93

Sugarcane

The first development of the Australian sugar industry took place in the early 1860s in the coastal river flat areas of northern NSW and southern Queensland. As the crop matures faster in more northerly districts, expansion of the industry has been northwards along the coast. The cane fields in NSW are confined to the flats of the Tweed, Clarence and Richmond Rivers and, although accounting for little more than 6% of Australian production, still remains an important agricultural activity in this region. The production and total area sown to

sugarcane have increased in 1987–88 despite a general decline since 1984–85. The yield per hectare for sugarcane has increased steadily over the same period and in 1987–88 was 102.04 tonnes.

SUGARCANE: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
	1986	*1987*	*1988*
Area (hectares)			
Cut for crushing	14,696	13,701	15,992
Not cut *(a)*	9,671	10,006	10,419
Total area (b)	*24,367*	*23,707*	*26,411*
Production (tonnes)	1,342,319	1,276,084	1,631,921
Yield (tonnes per hectare)	91.34	93.14	102.04

(a) Stand-over and newly planted cane. *(b)* Excludes small areas cut for plants.

Grain legumes

Grain legumes have not been grown as grain crops in NSW until recent years. They are of high nutritional value and are an important protein source for livestock and humans in many parts of the world. Soybean, although a grain legume, has been included under OILSEEDS earlier in this chapter.

Vegetables

Market gardening on the outskirts of growing population centres was an obvious development in the early days of colonisation. Improvements in transport facilities, however, have extended the regions from which the supplies can be drawn. Vegetables for the fresh market are grown mainly in the coastal areas and in the irrigation areas of the Lower Murrumbidgee and Central Murray Statistical Divisions. The principal selling centre for fresh vegetables is Sydney's Flemington Markets. Vegetables which are grown for processing — such as sweet corn, asparagus, tomatoes, peas and beans — are mainly grown on the Slopes and in the Riverina. Processing plants have been sited in these areas. Potatoes are the principal vegetable grown in NSW and account for approximately 30% of the total vegetable area in the State. Other principal vegetables grown are sweet corn, tomatoes, green peas, cauliflower, and carrots.

Fruit

With the exception of the Macadamia nut there are no indigenous fruits of commercial value in Australia. The early development of this industry was haphazard with its basis in the domestic orchards which evolved from those plants and seeds brought by early settlers from their native countries.

In NSW, over 27% of the total area of fruit is devoted to citrus fruit and over 25% to grapes. The remaining area comprises pome, stone, and other tree fruit as well as nuts, plantation and berry fruit.

GRAIN LEGUMES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March								
	Area sown (hectares)			Production (tonnes)			Yield (tonnes per hectare)		
Item	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Cow peas for seed	6,822	10,439	5,532	2,874	7,988	2,669	0.4	0.8	0.5
Chick peas	4,220	11,198	20,649	4,665	11,893	23,119	1.1	1.1	1.1
Field peas for grain	5,116	16,549	41,268	5,790	23,770	52,286	1.1	1.4	1.3
Lupins for grain	46,141	37,108	57,211	52,598	41,281	60,620	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mung beans	5,743	11,764	4,288	1,126	3,832	1,658	0.2	0.3	0.4
Other dried edible beans	640	1,511	943	360	900	1,113	0.6	0.6	1.2
Peanuts	571	833	455	1,501	2,379	1,082	2.6	2.9	2.4
Pigeon peas *(a)*	n.a.	1,884	2,263	n.a.	1,176	1,286	n.a.	0.6	0.6

(a) Not collected prior to 1986–87.

VEGETABLES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March					
	Area (hectares)			Production (tonnes)		
Vegetable	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Asparagus *(a)*	768	871	854	2,294	2,071	2,263
Beans, french and runner	765	674	704	2,706	2,834	2,889
Beetroot	58	61	38	2,378	2,343	1,513
Broccoli	326	363	386	1,764	1,861	1,853
Cabbages	540	520	506	12,026	12,269	12,496
Capsicums, chillies and peppers	76	73	55	939	965	761
Carrots	1,133	1,051	1,021	27,714	29,573	27,955
Cauliflowers	764	784	738	20,419	21,007	43,947
Cucumbers	138	138	226	1,221	1,310	2,476
Garlic	57	54	79	219	126	222
Lettuce	695	789	840	9,817	10,555	9,794
Mushrooms	36	39	38	5,406	6,674	7,280
Onions	1,008	833	1,180	29,741	25,782	24,968
Parsley	44	49	49	446	593	717
Parsnips	79	87	85	1,868	1,869	1,913
Peas, green (pod equivalent)	899	1,008	1,215	3,515	3,218	6,106
Potatoes	5,840	6,225	6,440	108,085	121,573	119,875
Pumpkins, triamble, trombone, etc	1,004	1,194	1,471	10,162	13,028	16,450
Rock melons and cantaloupes	847	940	954	9,985	12,497	13,424
Swedes	56	67	67	546	537	520
Sweet corn	2,512	2,145	2,323	31,510	30,756	30,546
Sweet potatoes	106	137	141	1,260	1,504	1,555
Tomatoes	1,846	1,531	1,531	48,891	56,720	61,001
Watermelons	226	258	289	2,566	3,296	4,084
Zucchini	199	211	287	1,373	1,312	1,871
Other	318	271	304	..	..	..
Total	**20,342**	**20,378**	**21,819**	..	..	..

(a) Includes area both bearing and not yet bearing.

FRUIT: AREA, NSW
(hectares)

	At 31 March		
	1986	*1987*	*1988*
Orchard fruit			
Citrus fruit	12,637	12,483	12,779
Pome fruit	5,353	5,656	5,425
Stone and other tree fruit	7,259	8,338	8,780
Nuts	2,749	3,801	3,416
Total orchard fruit	*27,998*	*30,278*	*30,372*
Plantation and berry fruit	5,335	5,062	5,044
Total fruit (excluding grapes)	*33,333*	*35,340*	*35,416*
Grapes	12,621	11,969	12,068
Total fruit	**45,954**	**47,309**	**47,944**

Citrus

Oranges dominate the number of trees and production of citrus fruit in NSW. In 1987–88, total production was 206 million kilograms, a similar level to the previous season. Valencia is the main orange variety and accounts for nearly 70% of total orange production. Oranges are mainly grown in the Murrumbidgee, Murray and Sydney Statistical Divisions.

Pome

Apples are the principal pome fruit grown in NSW. At 31 March 1988, the number of apple trees reached 1.6 million, an increase of 6.3% on 1987 and 11% over 1986. In 1987–88, production increased to 70.1 million kilograms, representing a rise of 8.2% over 1986–87 and 23.8% over 1985–86. The most popular varieties are Delicious, Granny Smith, and Jonathan.

Most apples are produced in the Central West, Murrumbidgee, and Murray Statistical Divisions.

Stone

In NSW, peaches are the principal stone fruit produced. At 31 March 1988, the number of peach trees totalled 597 thousand, representing an increase of 13% over 1987 and 20% over 1986. However, the increase in tree numbers has not resulted in any rise in production due mainly to 50% of the trees being less than 6 years old. Peaches are grown in most statistical divisions with the Murrumbidgee, Sydney, and Central West being the main divisions.

Nuts

In NSW, 1,860 tonnes of macadamia nuts were produced in 1987–88, representing an increase of 34% over 1986–87 and 91% over 1985–86. The number of trees, however, decreased slightly in 1987–88, despite steady increases in earlier periods. Macadamia nuts are the principal nuts grown in the State.

TREE FRUIT: NUMBER OF TREES AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	Year ended 31 March					
	1986		1987		1988	
Fruit	Number of trees ('000)	Production (tonnes)	Number of trees ('000)	Production (tonnes)	Number of trees ('000)	Production (tonnes)
Citrus fruit						
Grapefruit	142	13,943	145	12,963	132	12,248
Lemons and limes	253	15,521	253	12,214	245	11,004
Mandarins	98	3,974	102	3,573	115	3,857
Oranges –						
Navel	1,047	65,376	1,096	62,867	1,174	63,432
Valencia	2,272	150,174	2,482	143,593	2,285	142,411
Other	7	276	6	247	4	157
Other citrus	11	67	11	62	10	68
Total citrus fruit	*3,831*	*249,333*	*4,095*	*235,519*	*3,965*	*233,177*
Other tree fruit (incl. nuts)						
Apples	1,442	56,620	1,503	64,745	1,598	70,070
Apricots	50	2,793	41	1,464	47	2,272
Avocados	134	2,384	137	2,944	118	3,123
Cherries	295	2,065	316	2,406	387	3,067
Nectarines	156	1,976	199	1,929	274	2,273
Peaches	499	16,128	529	15,853	597	15,149
Pears	132	4,805	112	4,050	112	5,178
Plums	150	2,596	156	2,630	179	2,995
Prunes	283	8,399	290	9,332	297	6,265
Edible nuts –						
Macadamia	328	973	424	1,385	409	1,860
Other	134	1,125	157	n.a.	157	n.a.
Other	167	..	224	..	263	..
Total other tree fruit	*3,672*	..	*3,988*	..	*4,341*	..
Total tree fruit	**6,456**	..	**6,987**	..	**7,132**	..

BERRY, VINE (EXCLUDING GRAPES) AND OTHER FRUIT, NSW

	Year ended 31 March					
	1986		1987		1988	
	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)	Area (hectares)	Production (tonnes)
Bananas	4,849	59,496	4,376	79,478	4,333	66,201
Blueberries	144	28	233	146	146	201
Kiwi fruit	145	190	229	313	332	552
Passionfruit	119	1,369	116	1,501	104	1,184
Pineapples	3	9	3	31	2	12
Strawberries	35	234	40	245	41	210
Other	38	220	65	243	84	163
Total plantation and berry fruit	**5,335**	..	**5,062**	..	**5,044**	..

Grapes

At 31 March 1988, 11,502 hectares of bearing vines were under cultivation in NSW, representing a slight increase on the previous season. The area of bearing vines produced 127 thousand tonnes of wine grapes and forty-eight thousand tonnes of grapes for drying. The cultivation of grapes in the State is concentrated in the Murrumbidgee, Murray, and Hunter Statistical Divisions. Wine grape production predominates in the Murrumbidgee and Hunter regions while dried grape production was the main activity in the Murray region. The red grape varieties were dominated by Shiraz with 1,366 hectares of bearing vines producing sixteen thousand tonnes. Sultana was the main white grape grown, with fifty-five thousand tonnes produced from 2,565 hectares of bearing vines.

GRAPES: AREA AND PRODUCTION, NSW

	1986	*1987*	*1988*
AREA UNDER VINES AT 31 MARCH (hectares)			
Bearing	11,839	11,327	11,502
Not yet bearing	782	643	566
Total	**12,621**	**11,969**	**12,068**
PRODUCTION DURING YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH (tonnes)			
Wine grapes	135,514	117,800	126,782
Table grapes	7,562	8,476	8,017
Grapes for drying *(a)*	52,319	40,766	48,216
Total	**195,396**	**167,041**	**183,015**

(a) Fresh weight.

Plantation and other fruit

In NSW, sixty-six thousand tonnes of bananas were produced in 1987–88, representing a decrease of 17% over 1986–87 and an increase of 11% over 1985–86. The area of bananas, however, declined slightly in 1987–88, despite steady increases in earlier periods. Other fruit produced include strawberries, passionfruit, kiwi fruit and blueberries.

Pastures

Pastures can be sown with lucerne, clovers and grasses as well as with cereal grains, thus improving the nutritional value of pastures. Improved pastures can mean better quality livestock and livestock products and a decrease in soil erosion. The area of sown pastures in NSW at 31 March 1988 was 6.3 million hectares, of which 463 thousand hectares was pure lucerne and 5.8 million hectares was of other sown pastures (mainly grasses mixed with clovers and/or medics). The area of other sown pasture has increased steadily in recent seasons, while the area sown with lucerne decreased in 1987–88, despite an increase in 1986–87.

Hay and silage

In 1987–88, pure lucerne accounted for 370 thousand tonnes, or 40%, of hay produced in NSW. This was cut from seventy-seven thousand hectares, or 29%, of the area of crops and pastures cut for hay, representing an average yield of 4.8 tonnes per hectare. Grass and pasture hay (excluding pure lucerne) accounted for a further 39% of hay production.

HAY: AREA AND PRODUCTION BY TYPE, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
Crop or pasture	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
AREA CUT FOR HAY (hectares)			
Grass and pasture *(a)*	105,019	141,026	121,997
Wheaten	15,112	19,237	20,128
Oaten	25,200	39,066	43,305
Pure lucerne	63,731	71,710	77,208
Other	2,520	3,732	4,543
Total	**211,582**	**274,772**	**267,181**
PRODUCTION (tonnes)			
Grass and pasture *(a)*	304,861	461,246	354,450
Wheaten	46,611	55,456	57,915
Oaten	71,009	111,344	120,391
Pure lucerne	309,325	341,859	369,823
Other	5,793	8,419	11,428
Total	**737,598**	**978,323**	**914,007**

(a) Native and sown.

Irrigation

The allocation of water resources to established irrigation areas and districts in NSW is undertaken by the Department of Water Resources. In 1986–87, the latest year such data are available, 3.4 million hectares of crops and pastures were irrigated. The predominant method of irrigation was by furrows and/or flood, which accounted for 2.7 million hectares, or 79% of the total area of crops and pastures irrigated.

Artificial fertilisers

The application of fertilisers is essential in maintaining the quality of pastures and improving the production of crops. Because of their concentration of nutrients and ease of application, the most widely used fertilisers are artificial. In 1987–88, nearly six million hectares of crops and pastures were treated with artificial fertilisers, representing an increase of 13% over 1986–87 and 5% over 1985–86. Superphosphate, of which 493 thousand tonnes were applied, is the principal artificial fertiliser used on crops and pastures in NSW.

LUCERNE AND OTHER SOWN PASTURE
('000 hectares)

	At 31 March					
	Pure lucerne			Other sown pasture		
Statistical area	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Sydney	1	1	1	14	14	17
Hunter	18	22	24	174	172	183
Illawarra	1	1	1	49	52	54
Richmond–Tweed	1	1	1	43	42	44
Mid-North Coast	2	2	2	123	106	111
Northern	85	112	111	837	830	876
North Western	143	144	154	364	405	478
Central West	80	117	82	987	1,070	1,153
South Eastern	22	21	24	1,034	1,065	1,122
Murrumbidgee	36	40	43	848	925	980
Murray	17	19	20	696	775	799
Far West	—	—	—	—	—	—
New South Wales	**405**	**480**	**463**	**5,167**	**5,458**	**5,818**

PASTURES AND CROPS IRRIGATED BY METHOD OF IRRIGATION, NSW, 1986–87
(hectares)

	Method of irrigation				
Pastures and crops irrigated	*Sprays (excluding micro–sprays)*	*Furrows and/or flood*	*Trickle and/or micro–spray*	*Other and multiple methods*	*Total area irrigated*
Pure lucerne	101,303	81,934	n.a.	3,472	186,709
Other pastures (native and sown)	192,740	1,155,650	n.a.	87,927	1,436,316
Wheat	47,109	364,983	n.a.	7,644	419,736
Other cereals for all purposes	71,963	465,107	n.a.	16,056	553,126
Vegetables for human consumption	36,898	12,392	1,805	1,585	52,680
Citrus fruit	13,862	15,201	7,408	1,297	37,768
Other fruit	7,427	7,284	42,555	1,588	58,854
Grapevines	6,044	18,906	2,834	567	28,351
All other crops	28,552	592,969	2,967	22,246	646,734
Total pastures and crops	**505,898**	**2,714,426**	**57,569**	**142,381**	**3,420,273**

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS *(a)* USED ON PASTURES AND CROPS, NSW

Crop or pasture	Year ended 31 March 1986	1987	1988
AREA TREATED (hectares)			
Sown and native pastures *(b)*	2,053,682	2,118,153	3,060,437
Wheat	2,374,813	1,954,445	1,542,741
All other crops	1,218,662	1,194,740	1,322,891
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED *(c)* (tonnes)			
Sown and native pastures *(b)*	239,207	244,138	362,948
Wheat	107,868	80,819	58,211
All other crops	68,726	63,020	71,934
STRAIGHT NITROGENOUS FERTILISERS USED *(d)* (tonnes)			
Sown and native pastures *(b)*	13,313	14,074	14,603
Wheat	21,762	21,128	19,114
All other crops	68,068	70,341	85,834
COMPOUNDS AND MIXTURES CONTAINING PHOSPHORUS AND NITROGEN USED *(e)* (tonnes)			
Sown and native pastures *(b)*	3,905	4,719	5,081
Wheat	60,783	50,869	43,732
All other crops	31,493	30,987	46,956
COMPOUNDS AND MIXTURES CONTAINING POTASSIUM USED *(f)* (tonnes)			
Sown and native pastures *(b)*	4,676	5,041	4,967
Wheat	7,480	6,538	5,626
All other crops	21,677	20,514	21,117

(a) Excludes lime, gypsum, and dolomite. *(b)* Includes pure lucerne. *(c)* Includes superphosphate with trace elements, sulphur etc. *(d)* Includes, for example, urea, sulphate of ammonia, etc. *(e)* Excludes compounds and mixtures containing potassium. *(f)* Compounds and mixtures containing potassium and/or nitrogen. Includes, for example, straight potassic types, NPK, etc.

Livestock and livestock products

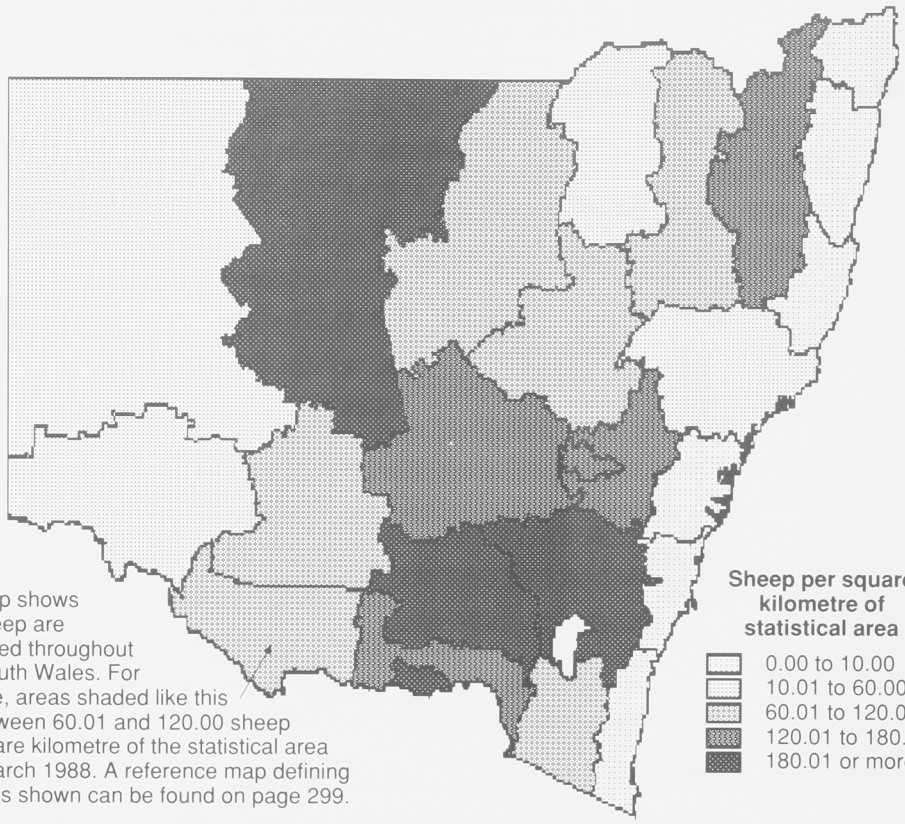
General

The climate, terrain and vegetation of NSW are well suited for breeding and farming of livestock. The early economic progress of the State was clearly linked to the development of the livestock industry.

Sheep

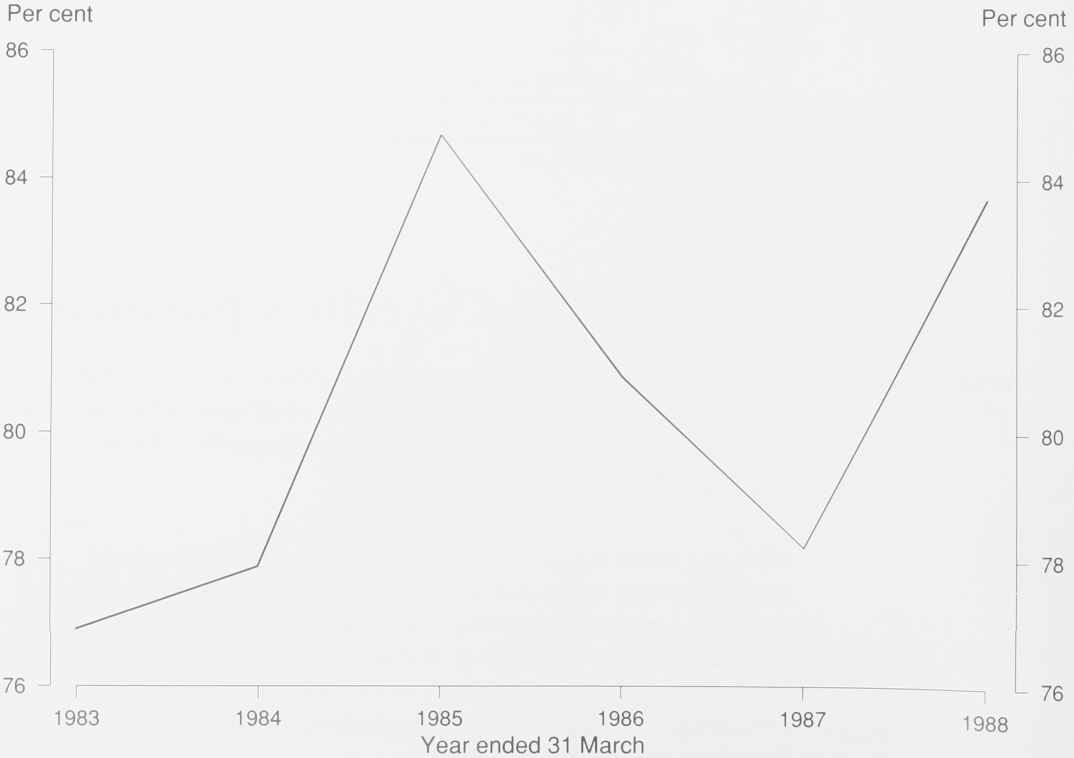
With the breaking of the drought in the early 1980s, sheep numbers have increased in recent seasons with a marked swing towards a greater percentage devoted to wool production. The number of sheep in NSW at 31 March 1988 rose to 54.9 million, representing an increase of 5% over 1986–87 and 7% over 1985–86. In 1988, over 40% of total sheep numbers were breeding sheep and 24% wethers.

SHEEP, AT 31 MARCH 1988



This map shows how sheep are distributed throughout New South Wales. For example, areas shaded like this had between 60.01 and 120.00 sheep per square kilometre of the statistical area at 31 March 1988. A reference map defining the areas shown can be found on page 299.

LAMBING PERCENTAGES, NSW



SHEEP BY TYPE, NSW
('000)

Type	At 31 March 1986	1987	1988
Sheep (1 year and over)			
Rams	584	583	589
Ewes –			
Breeding	25,148	23,435	22,631
Maiden (intended for breeding) (a)	n.a.	2,841	4,140
Other	1,850	1,344	1,463
Wethers	11,947	12,314	13,076
Total sheep (1 year and over)	*39,529*	*40,516*	*41,899*
Lambs and hoggets (under 1 year)	11,969	11,676	13,033
Total sheep and lambs	**51,498**	**52,192**	**54,932**

(a) Included with breeding ewes prior to 1987.

Sheep breeds

The Merino is the most important breed of sheep in NSW. It is essentially a wool-producing breed and is found in all districts in the State where sheep are raised. British breeds of sheep and the various types of cross breds are used mainly for meat production. Australian breeds such as Corriedale and Polwarth can be used for both meat and fleece production.

BREEDS OF SHEEP, NSW
(per cent)

	At 31 March 1980	1983	1986
Merino			
Purebred	73.69	69.12	74.88
Comeback *(a)*	1.90	3.94	4.19
Other recognised breeds –			
Corriedale and Polwarth	3.39	3.33	2.54
Border Leicester	1.23	1.23	0.95
Romney Marsh	0.08	0.10	0.07
Dorset Horn and Poll Dorset	2.12	1.58	1.22
Southdown	0.02	0.02	0.01
Other	0.24	0.33	0.82
Total other recognised breeds	*7.08*	*6.59*	*5.61*
Crossbred	17.33	20.35	15.32

(a) Finer than half-breed.

Lambing

The greater part of lambing in NSW takes place during the winter and spring months, although a considerable proportion of ewes, varying according to the nature of the season, is reserved for autumn lambing. Seasonal changes play a part in determining the proportion of ewes mated and resultant lambs, and cause wide variations in the natural increase. In 1987–88, lambing percentages increased to 83.7% compared with 78.2% in 1986–87. The number of lambs marked increased to 17.9 million, a 5% rise over the previous season.

LAMBING, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
	1986	*1987*	*1988*
Ewes actually mated *(a)* (million)	22.0	21.8	21.4
Lambs marked (million)	17.8	17.1	17.9
Proportion of lambs marked to ewes mated (per cent)	80.9	78.2	83.7

(a) Ewes mated to produce lambs marked in the season shown.

Wool production

In NSW, the number of sheep and lambs shorn was 56.3 million in 1987–88, an increase of 6.4% over 1986–87 and 9% over 1985–86. The quantity of wool produced in the State in 1987–88 was 251.6 million kilograms, an increase of 9.5% over the previous season. In 1987–88, the NSW produced 34% of the total Australian wool clip. Most wool produced in NSW is exported and major variations in the value of wool produced are generally caused by fluctuations in the internationally influenced market price, and by changes in the level of local production. In 1987–88, the value of wool produced was $1,899 million, representing 32% of the total value of agricultural commodities produced in NSW (see VALUE OF COMMODITIES PRODUCED earlier in this chapter).

SHEEP SHORN AND WOOL PRODUCED, NSW

	Year ended 31 March		
	1986	*1987*	*1988*
Sheep –			
Number shorn ('000)	42,650	43,910	46,023
Wool produced (tonnes)	200,036	206,547	225,259
Lambs –			
Number shorn ('000)	9,255	8,995	10,311
Wool produced (tonnes)	16,473	15,946	18,329
Crutchings (tonnes)	6,944	7,219	8,022
Total shorn and crutched wool (tonnes)	**223,453**	**229,712**	**251,610**

SHEEP AND LAMBS SHORN IN EACH MONTH, NSW
(per cent)

	1975–76	*1981–82*	*1986–87*
April	3.4	4.1	4.2
May	4.6	4.0	4.9
June	4.7	3.7	5.2
July	8.1	8.5	8.4
August	12.3	14.4	13.8
September	15.1	18.2	16.2
October	14.3	14.4	14.3
November	13.1	11.6	10.3
December	6.0	5.0	5.0
January	5.2	5.2	5.6
February	6.1	5.0	5.6
March	7.0	5.8	6.5

Average wool clip

The average wool clip fluctuates considerably from year to year with variations in seasonal conditions. It is also affected by changes in the sex structure, age profile and breed composition of the flock. Modern management practices, together with breeding programs which aim, for example, at improving fleece characteristics and suitability, are also reflected in the average wool clip. In 1987–88, the average wool clip was 4.47 kg, the highest level in recent seasons.

AVERAGE WOOL CLIP, NSW

Sheep meat

Lamb (meat) production has declined in recent years and has remained below the peak of the early 1970s. However, increased sheep numbers has resulted in increased mutton production in recent seasons. In 1987–88, sheep meat production amounted to 177.2 million kilograms, representing an increase of 2.4% over 1986–87 and 3.3% over 1985–86.

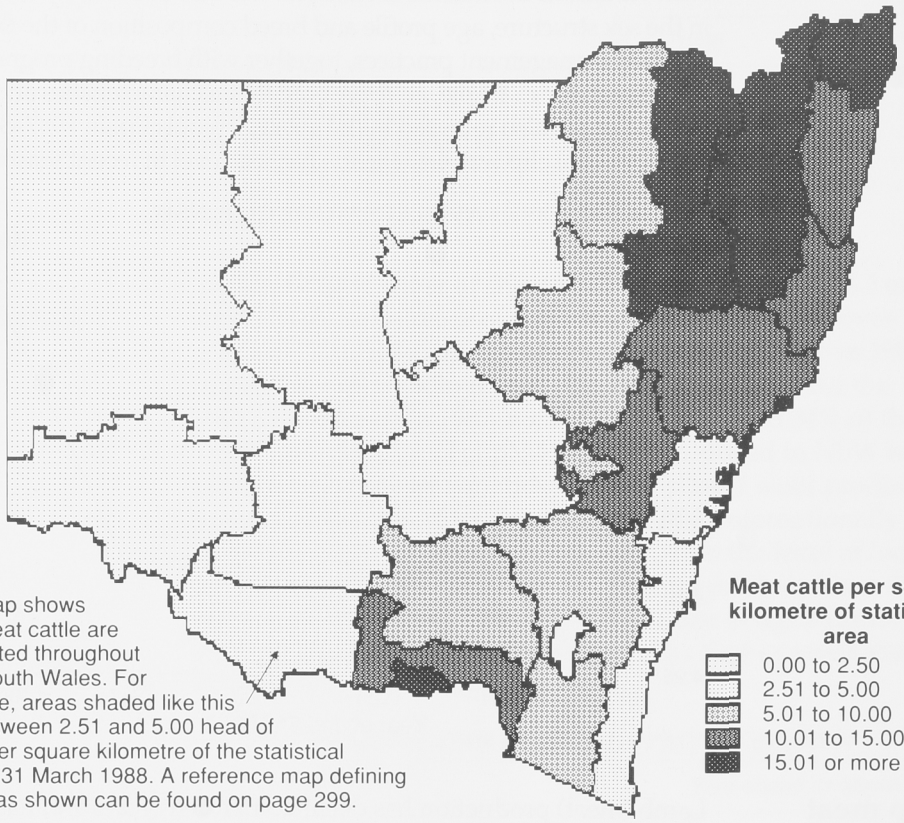
SHEEP SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED, NSW

	Unit	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Sheep slaughtered	'000	3,129	4,248	4,565
Mutton produced	tonnes	62,626	84,463	90,270
Lambs slaughtered	'000	6,357	5,296	5,112
Lamb produced	tonnes	108,827	88,551	86,893

Cattle

The number of cattle in NSW at 31 March 1986 to 1988 is classified in the following table according to whether they were raised for milk production or for meat production. The number of cattle raised for milk production has decreased in recent years due in part to high costs and unsatisfactory net returns for milk and milk products. The number of cattle raised for meat production on the other hand has increased steadily over the same period. At 31 March 1988, the number of cattle in NSW was five million, an increase of 2% over the previous season.

MEAT CATTLE, AT 31 MARCH 1988



This map shows how meat cattle are distributed throughout New South Wales. For example, areas shaded like this had between 2.51 and 5.00 head of cattle per square kilometre of the statistical area at 31 March 1988. A reference map defining the areas shown can be found on page 299.

CATTLE, BY TYPE, NSW
('000)

	At 31 March		
Type	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Bulls and bull calves used, or intended, for service			
Bulls (1 year and over)	89	91	92
Bull calves (under 1 year)	29	28	28
Total bulls and bull calves	*118*	*119*	*120*
Cows and heifers used, or intended, for production of milk or cream for sale			
Cows	263	260	255
Heifers (1 year and over)	84	84	85
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	57	57	56
Total cows and heifers	*404*	*400*	*397*
Other cattle (mainly for meat production)			
Cows and heifers (1 year and over)	2,322	2,324	2,362
Calves (under 1 year)	1,313	1,350	1,366
Bullocks, steers, etc.	615	657	700
Total other cattle	*4,249*	*4,332*	*4,428*
House cows and heifers (primarily for own milk supply)	19	17	17
Total cattle	**4,790**	**4,868**	**4,962**

Cattle breeds

The major breed of meat cattle in NSW, numerically and in terms of market influence, is the Hereford which is distributed fairly evenly throughout the beef producing areas of the State. In the dairy herds in NSW, the Holstein–Fresian breed predominates and the use of other types of milk breed cattle is largely determined by local conditions and market demand. To improve cattle productivity, cattle cross-breeding is also undertaken in the State.

TYPE OF CATTLE *(a)* BY BREED, NSW, AT 31 MARCH 1987
('000)

Breed	*Bulls 1 year and over*	*Cows and heifers 1 year and over*	*Calves under 1 year*	*Other cattle (e.g. steers, bullocks, etc.)*	*Total cattle*
Straight breeds –					
Angus	35	593	328	101	1,056
Ayrshire	—	11	2	—	13
Australian Milking Zebu (AMZ)	—	2	—	—	2
Braford	3	51	25	7	85
Brahman	5	52	25	16	98
Brangus	—	5	3	—	10
Charolais	3	35	21	5	63
Devon	5	90	51	20	165
Droughtmaster	—	6	3	—	11
Holstein–Fresian	8	777	143	16	944
Galloway	—	3	—	—	5
Guernsey	—	47	5	—	53
Hereford	172	4,577	2,557	1,168	8,473
Illawarra	—	82	16	2	101
Jersey	3	133	22	—	158
Limousin	—	8	6	—	17
Murray Grey	12	199	111	36	359
Red Poll	—	24	12	4	41
Santa Gertrudis	14	209	105	53	380
Shorthorn	26	595	309	139	1,068
Simmental	5	31	18	6	61
Other	4	82	39	22	148
Cross breeds –					
Brahman–British	3	184	120	90	398
British–British	5	611	488	311	1,415
Other tropical–British	—	149	125	65	340
European–Other	5	175	164	53	396
Beef–Dairy	—	199	153	51	404
Dairy–Dairy	—	38	6	—	44
Other cross breeds and breeds not specified	50	1,704	884	458	3,095
Total breeds	**366**	**10,671**	**5,739**	**2,628**	**19,403**

(a) Excludes cows and heifers kept primarily for own milk supply.

Dairy cattle

There has been a continuing downward trend in dairying with the total number of commercial dairy cattle falling to 401,964 at 31 March 1988, a decline of 1% over 1987 and 2% over 1986. The number of dairy cattle has shown an overall decline in recent years, due in part to high costs and unsatisfactory net returns for milk and milk products.

DAIRY CATTLE, BY TYPE, NSW,
('000)

Type	Year ended 31 March 1986	1987	1988
Commercial			
Bulls (1 year and over) used, or intended for service	4	4	4
Bull calves (under 1 year) intended for service	1	1	1
Cows in milk and dry	263	260	255
Heifers (1 year and over)	84	84	85
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	57	57	56
Total commercial dairy cattle	*410*	*405*	*402*
House cows and heifers	19	17	17
Total dairy cattle	**429**	**423**	**419**

Dairy products

The actual production of wholemilk by NSW dairy farmers is not recorded and the figures shown below represent the quantity of wholemilk received into NSW processing factories. In 1987–88, wholemilk production was 931 million litres, an increase of 3% over the previous season. The highest level of butter production was reached in the 1933–34 season. However, since this time the butter industry has declined considerably with butter production in 1987–88 of 1.1 million kilograms, being only 2% of 1933–34 production. The production of cheese in NSW is not sufficient for local requirements and appreciable quantities are imported from overseas and interstate. Production of cheese in NSW in 1987–88 was 13.1 million kilograms, a decline of 2% over the previous season. The production of ice cream and other frozen dairy products increased over the same period by 4% and 2% respectively.

PRODUCTION OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, NSW

	Unit	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
Wholemilk *(a)*	mill. L	904	906	931
Butter	tonnes	1,220	829	1,057
Cheese	tonnes	13,048	13,411	13,142
Ice cream	'000 L	72,617	74,225	77,553
Other frozen	'000 L	27,274	25,272	25,863

(a) Intake by NSW factories, not NSW production — see paragraph above.

Meat cattle

In NSW, the recent trend in herd re-building following the breaking of the drought in the early 1980s has led to a steady rise in beef cattle numbers. At 31 March 1988, there were 4.5 million beef cattle in NSW, representing an increase of 2% over 1987 and 4% over 1986. Beef cattle numbers account for over 90% of total cattle.

BEEF CATTLE, BY TYPE, NSW
('000)

Type	At 31 March 1986	1987	1988
Bulls (1 year and over) used, or intended for service	85	87	88
Bull calves (under 1 year) intended for service	28	27	27
Cows and heifers (1 to 2 years)	552	581	566
Cows and heifers (over 2 years)	1,770	1,743	1,796
Heifer calves (under 1 year)	614	638	638
Other calves (under 1 year)	698	712	728
Other cattle (one year and over)	615	657	700
Total	**4,362**	**4,445**	**4,543**

Beef and veal

The number of cattle slaughtered and total beef and veal production has increased steadily in recent seasons. In 1987–88, the number of cattle and calves slaughtered was 2.0 million, a 5% increase over the previous season. Beef and veal production also increased to 405 million kilograms, an increase of 12% over the previous season.

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED, NSW

	Unit	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
Cattle slaughtered	'000	1,519	1,711	1,847
Beef produced	tonnes	309,380	350,397	391,834
Calves slaughtered	'000	193	225	193
Veal produced	tonnes	9,536	11,554	10,986

Pigs

In NSW at 31 March 1988, pig numbers reached 853 thousand which represents an increase of 3% over 1987 and 9% over the 1986 numbers. Most pigs are situated in the Murray Statistical Division which has 240 thousand, or 28% of the State's pigs. The remainder are mainly in the Central West, Northern, and Richmond–Tweed Statistical Divisions.

PIGS, BY TYPE, NSW
('000)

Type	At 31 March 1986	1987	1988
Boars	7	7	7
Breeding sows	91	95	99
Gilts (intended for breeding)	13	14	18
Other pigs	672	714	730
Total	**782**	**830**	**853**

Pig meat

In NSW, pig meat production has increased steadily in recent years, reflecting an overall increase in pig numbers. Pig production has become more specialised as smaller piggeries, forced out of the industry, have been replaced by larger, more intensive, piggeries. In 1987–88, the number of pigs slaughtered was 1.6 million, an increase of 6% over 1986–87 and 20% over 1985–86. Pig meat production has also increased over the same period.

PIGS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED, NSW

	Unit	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Pigs slaughtered	'000	1,329	1,509	1,596
Pig meat produced	tonnes	77,901	90,638	96,894

Goats

The raising of goats in NSW has become more important in recent seasons. The size of the herd was 398 thousand at 31 March 1988, an increase of 25% over the previous season. The Northern Statistical Division contains over 33% of the State herd with the remainder mainly in the Central West, South Eastern, and Murrumbidgee Statistical Divisions. The major portion of the State's herd (82%) is kept for fibre. The number of establishments reporting goats at 31 March 1988 was 1,320.

GOATS *(a)* AND NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING GOATS, AT 31 MARCH 1988

	Number of goats				*Number of establishments reporting goats*
Statistical division	*Milk*	*Fibre*	*Other*	*Total*	
Sydney	88	1,333	970	2,391	46
Hunter	25	10,031	3,291	13,347	70
Illawarra	40	2,815	441	3,296	31
Richmond–Tweed	9	2,013	149	2,171	15
Mid-North Coast	88	989	213	1,290	25
Northern	585	106,777	25,222	132,584	354
North Western	24	54,007	19,144	73,175	172
Central West	280	65,249	4,040	69,569	261
South Eastern	227	37,774	2,963	40,964	153
Murrumbidgee	59	27,599	9,762	37,420	114
Murray	91	15,831	828	16,750	73
Far West	—	2,790	2,750	5,540	6
New South Wales	1,516	327,208	69,773	398,497	1,320

(a) Excludes feral goats.

Goat products

Goats are managed in NSW mainly for the production of fibre (mohair, cashmere, cashgora) and milk. The Northern, Central West, North Western, South Eastern, and Mid-North Coast Statistical Divisions dominate in both these activities.

GOAT PRODUCTS, 1987–88

Statistical division	Mohair (kg)	Cashmere (kg)	Cashgora (kg)	Milk for human consumption (litres)
Sydney	2,101	48	240	8,000
Hunter	3,046	773	81	5,025
Illawarra	2,972	100	—	21,500
Richmond–Tweed	194	550	—	4,456
Mid-North Coast	522	36	18	61,508
Northern	63,711	7,078	927	95,495
North Western	36,659	3,520	342	4,600
Central West	58,288	9,782	375	37,040
South Eastern	41,015	3,378	304	33,200
Murrumbidgee	33,366	2,330	9	7,570
Murray	21,351	690	81	8,225
Far West	—	182	—	—
Total	**263,225**	**28,469**	**2,377**	**286,619**

Poultry

Poultry farming in NSW includes two distinct and highly specialised industries — egg production, and meat production. The fowls bred for egg production combine a high egg-laying rate with low flock mortality, while meat-producing strains, ducks, turkeys, geese, game birds, etc. are bred for fast growth and an improved feed–meat conversion rate. At 31 March 1988, fowls comprised over 93% of all poultry in NSW. The number of fowls has increased substantially in recent years, with 29.8 million in 1988. Over 95% of fowls in the State are contained in the Sydney, Hunter, Murrumbidgee, and Northern Statistical Divisions.

POULTRY BY TYPE, NSW
('000)

	At 31 March		
Type	1986	1987	1988
Fowls *(a)*	20,437	23,684	29,784
Ducks	140	223	517
Turkeys	486	1,126	1,429
Other poultry *(b)*	128	181	138

(a) Includes egg strain hens and pullets, meat strain chickens, and breeding stock. *(b)* Includes geese, game birds, etc

With the increase in the number of poultry, there has been a corresponding increase in the poultry slaughtered and meat produced. In 1987–88, the number of chickens slaughtered was 104 million, an increase of 2% over 1986–87 and 8% over 1985–86.

CHICKENS SLAUGHTERED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND MEAT PRODUCED, NSW

	Unit	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
Number slaughtered	'000	95,781	101,479	103,262
Dressed weight	tonnes	128,407	134,317	141,872

Egg production

The egg industry in NSW was, until recently, controlled and regulated by the NSW Egg Corporation. However, in 1989, the industry was deregulated and the powers of the Corporation were considerably reduced.

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES EGG CORPORATION
(Pool year)

Particulars	*Unit*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*
Eggs under the control of the Corporation –	'000 doz			
Consigned to the Corporation for disposal		47,542	45,359	43,285
Sold by producer–agents		24,284	30,578	32,490
Total eggs		**71,826**	**75,937**	**75,775**
Dried egg powder produced *(a)*	tonnes	288	198	284
Liquid egg pulp *(b)*	tonnes	5,966	9,509	6,159
Average wholesale price – one dozen	$	1.53	1.47	1.57

(a) Includes dried whole egg, dried albumen and dried egg yolk. *(b)* Includes liquid whole egg, liquid white, liquid egg yolk and liquid whole egg received direct from producers

Honey

The beekeeping industry in NSW is well established, producing honey for local and overseas consumption. Most commercial apiaries operate on a migratory basis to take advantage of the best sources of nectar and pollen. The beekeeping industry is regulated and all beekeepers must register their hives with the NSW Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 1987–88, honey production was 8.3 million kilograms, an increase of 26% over the previous season. Beeswax production for the same period was 138 thousand kilograms, an increase of 20% over 1986–87.

APICULTURE*(a)*, NSW

Particulars	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Number of beekeepers at 30 June	198	181	176
Bee hives (number) –			
From which honey was taken	99,578	109,214	99,091
From which no honey was taken –			
Used for nuclei *(b)*	22,602	19,192	25,439
Other	10,967	10,275	7,458
Production (kilograms) –			
Honey	7,135,635	6,590,514	8,322,225
Beeswax	121,864	114,854	138,029
Yield per productive hive (kilograms) –			
Honey	71.66	60.34	83.99
Beeswax	1.22	1.05	1.39

(a) Statistics relate only to apiaries with 320 or more hives. *(b)* Includes small hives and pollination hives.

Related publications

NSW

Livestock Slaughtered and Meat Production in Statistical Divisions, New South Wales (7203.1)
Livestock and Livestock Products, New South Wales (7221.1)
Summary of Crops, New South Wales (7330.1)
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, New South Wales (7501.1)

Australia

Agricultural Industries, Structure of Operating Units, Australia (7102.0)
Australian Farming in Brief (7106.0)
Sheep Numbers, Shearing and Wool Production Forecast, Australia (7211.0)
Livestock Products, Australia (7215.0)
Livestock and Livestock Products, Australia (7221.0)
Viticulture, Australia (7310.0)
Cereal Grains: Estimates of Area Sown, Australia (7312.0)
Summary of Crops, Australia (7330.0)
Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)
Agricultural Industries, Financial Statistics, Australia (7507.0)

Mining and energy

Administration

The NSW Department of Minerals and Energy is responsible for the management of the State's mineral and energy resources. It provides an independant and authorative source of advice to the government and the community on energy and mineral matters and promotes the safe and efficient exploration, production and utilisation of the State's energy and mineral resources. A number of statutory bodies have specific responsibilities under State legislation. The major bodies are:

- the Electricity Commission — to provide a safe and reliable supply of electrical power; and
- the Joint Coal Board — to ensure the State's coal resources are developed, conserved, worked and used to the best advantage and in the public interest.

Mining

Development of the mining industry

NSW contains a wide variety of significant mineral deposits. Coal was discovered as early as 1796, and the announcement in 1851 that gold had been discovered excited world-wide interest and led to a rapid flow of immigration. Copper and tin deposits were opened up later, and while tin mining effectively ceased in 1987-88 due to low world prices, copper production continues at significant levels. Extensive silver-lead-zinc deposits have been mined at Broken Hill since 1883, and soon surpassed gold in the value of their annual yield. Production from Broken Hill has been supplemented by silver-lead-zinc mining operations at Woodlawn and Elura.

In the present century, coal and silver-lead-zinc mining have been the predominant mining industries in the State. Coal mining accounted for 66% of the value of minerals produced in NSW in 1987–88, while the Broken Hill area continues to be the largest producer of zinc and one of the major producers of lead and silver in Australia. Together silver, lead and zinc provide 13% of the value of NSW mineral production.

The mineral sands industry, operating principally along the mid-northern NSW coastline, underwent a marked expansion from 1939 to 1972 to become a significant mining industry. Between 1973–74 and 1985–86 the output of the industry steadily declined due to environmental

constraintsandlow prices which permitted only some high grade reserves to be mined. However, increased prices from 1986–87 have resulted in increased production from the existing operations.

Source of statistics

The ABS conducts at 30 June each year a census of mining establishments as part of its economic statistics program. This census collects details relating to the economic performance of the industry, compatible with other ABS economic collections such as those for the manufacturing, retail, wholesale trade and construction sectors.

Statistics in relation to mineral production have two separate sources. Those pertaining to coal are collected by the Joint Coal Board while the collection of production data for the remainder of the industry is the responsibility of the NSW Department of Minerals and Energy.

NSW compared to Australia

NSW contributed 17.8% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost to the Australian total for the mining sector for 1986–87. In terms of its contribution compared with other states, NSW ranked fourth during 1986–87, behind Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST; MINING INDUSTRY

	New South Wales ($m)	*Australia ($m)*	*NSW as a proportion of Australia (per cent)*
1981–82	1,226	5,637	21.7
1982–83	1,602	6,910	23.2
1983–84	1,544	8,278	18.7
1984–85	1,522	9,687	15.7
1985–86	2,025	12,085	16.8
1986–87	2,154	12,118	17.8

Summary of operations

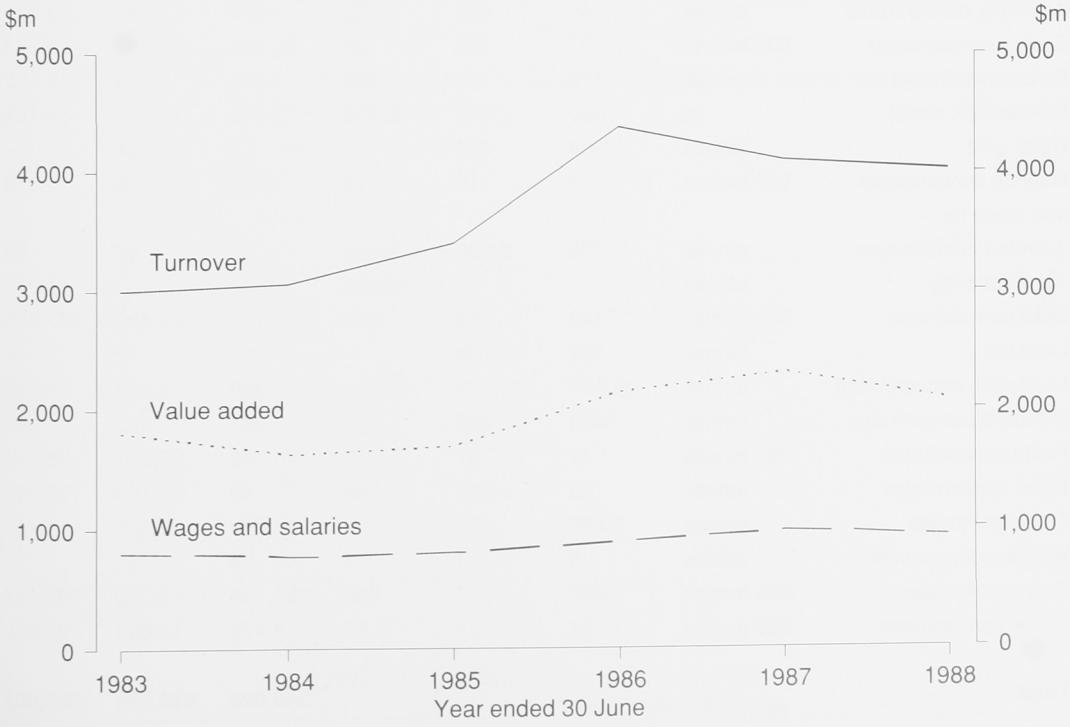
For the year ended 30 June 1988, turnover from mining establishments fell by 2% from the previous year to $4,024m. While coal, the major contributor to turnover with $2,993m, fell 9% against the previous year, this fall was partially offset by increases in other parts of the industry, particularly metallic minerals which increased 43% to $627 million. The slow down in the coal industry flowed through to value added where a 19% decrease was recorded over 1986–87. Increases in other areas again reduced the effect, with the total reduction for all mining establishments being 10%. The trend in coal is further reflected by a 16% decrease in the number employed at 30 June 1988 compared with the number recorded in 1987, a fall of nearly three thousand persons.

MINING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NSW: SELECTED ITEMS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION

	Establish-ments at 30 June (a)	*Employ-ment at 30 June (b) Persons*	*Wages and salaries (c)*	*Turnover*	*Value added*
				$'000	
		1985–86			
Metallic minerals	39	4,291	126,950	453,378	224,755
Coal, oil and gas	92	20,122	713,429	3,547,615	1,724,755
Construction materials	280	1,911	43,575	324,708	178,446
Other non–metallic minerals	105	533	10,195	52,221	26,998
Total	**516**	**26,857**	**894,148**	**4,377,922**	**2,154,953**
		1986–87			
Metallic minerals	27	3,548	119,732	439,294	327,706
Coal, oil and gas	77	19,862	810,360	3,288,105	1,875,209
Construction materials	248	1,798	41,985	317,905	176,553
Other non–metallic minerals	97	520	9,748	53,727	25,436
Total	**449**	**25,728**	**981,825**	**4,099,032**	**2,314,903**
		1987–88			
Metallic minerals	22	3,635	132,892	626,839	343,960
Coal, oil and gas	67	16,601	742,780	2,992,510	1,515,539
Construction materials	251	1,823	47,686	340,353	189,726
Other non–metallic minerals	100	702	14,904	64,013	36,869
Total	**440**	**22,761**	**938,262**	**4,023,715**	**2,086,094**

(a) Includes establishments that have operated intermittently throughout the year, and are expected to operate on this basis every year. *(b)* Includes working proprietors. *(c)* Excludes the drawings of working proprietors.

SELECTED FINANCIAL ITEMS: MINING INDUSTRY, NSW



MINING ESTABLISHMENTS: TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, AT END OF JUNE

Industry	Working proprietors	Administrative, office, technical and mining services employees	Production and all other employees	Total employment			
	Persons			Males	Females	Persons	Below ground
1988							
Metallic minerals	6	825	2,804	3,485	150	3,635	1,586
Coal, oil and gas	—	3,089	13,512	16,323	278	16,601	8,135
Construction materials	117	416	1,290	1,668	155	1,823	—
Other non–metallic minerals	56	117	529	634	68	702	2
Total mining (excl. services to mining)	**179**	**4,447**	**18,135**	**22,110**	**651**	**22,761**	**9,723**
1987	*146*	*4,619*	*20,963*	*25,122*	*606*	*25,728*	*11,700*
1986	*168*	*4,889*	*21,800*	*26,164*	*693*	*26,857*	*12,054*

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, NSW

	Unit	Quantity			Value ($'000)		
		1985–86	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Antimony concentrates	tonnes	1,146	968	1,203	1,910	1,448	2,526
Copper concentrates	'000 tonnes	97	116	99	30,634	34,890	63,383
Gold concentrates	tonnes	779	50	1,492	3,235	1,009	10,120
Gold bullion (doré)	kg	680	2,842	8,935	3,926	28,026	83,781
Other gold	tonnes	154	462	—	8	354	—
Ilmenite concentrates	'000 tonnes	18	19	16	309	376	313
Iron oxide for –							
Cement manufacture	tonnes	7,279	9,996	3,901	84	88	20
Coal washing	tonnes	—	—	14,416	—	—	1,313
Lead concentrates	'000 tonnes	343	312	364	110,190	126,420	182,366
Lead ore	tonnes	1,126	1,130	—	152	92	—
Lead–zinc concentrates	tonnes	20,881	23,276	17,014	3,920	6,014	5,398
Monazite concentrates	tonnes	495	485	924	257	323	553
Rutile concentrates	'000 tonnes	41	51	55	20,740	30,221	28,814
Silver concentrates	tonnes	9	5,306	4,780	49	28,169	22,706
Tin concentrates	tonnes	2,479	486	8	13,758	2,191	12
Wolfram concentrates	tonnes	5	3	1	24	11	4
Zinc concentrates	'000 tonnes	662	667	698	151,156	167,739	205,664
Zircon concentrates	'000 tonnes	54	51	50	8,476	11,654	22,959
Total		..	..	..	**348,828**	**438,936**	**628,601**

Measuring output and valuing production

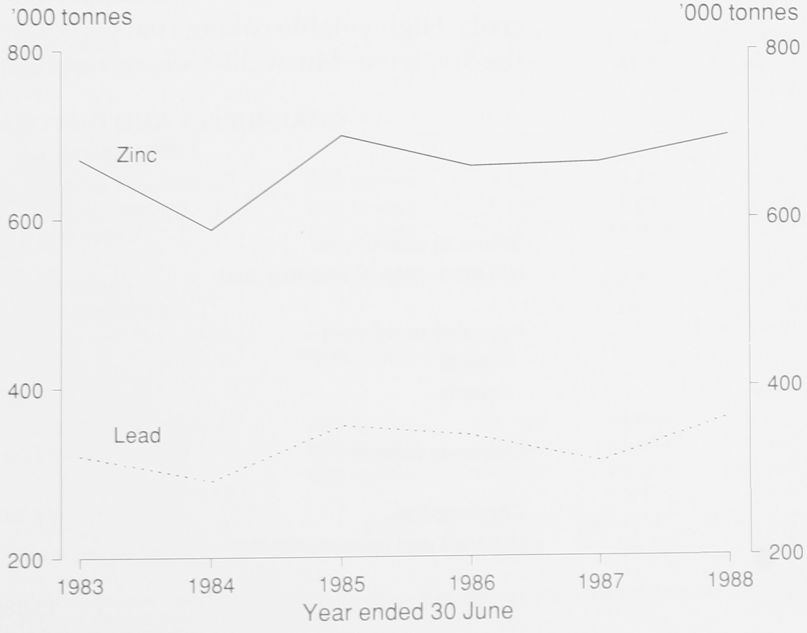
The quantities and values of individual minerals produced are generally recorded in the form in which they leave the mine or associated treatment works in the locality of the mine. For metallic minerals the output is recorded as ore if no treatment is undertaken at or near the mine; or concentrate if there has been treatment (for example ore dressing or elementary smelting). In the case of coal, quantity shown and value are on an ex-washery basis.In general terms, production is valued by applying, for each mineral, unit selling values during the year (including any subsidy) less any transport costs incurred in moving the mineral to the point of sale.

The total value of mineral production in NSW in 1987–88 was $3,222 million, a fall of 6% from 1986–87. The gross content, as determined by assay, of the principal metals contained in the metallic ores and concentrates are also recorded. No allowance, however, has been made for losses in smelting or refining.

Metallic minerals

Metallic minerals contributed 19% to the total value of mining and quarrying during 1987–88 compared with around 13% in 1986-87. Production of zinc concentrates, the major contributor, increased 5% over 1986–87 to 698 thousand tonnes while its value increased by 23% to $206m. Lead concentrates also increased over 1986-87 with production up 17% to 364 thousand tonnes and value up 44% to $182m. In 1987–88 zinc concentrate and lead concentrate contributed 33% and 29% respectively to the total value of $629m for metallic minerals. The next largest contributors were gold with 13%, copper concentrate with 10% then rutile concentrate with 5%.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED METALLIC CONCENTRATES, NSW



GROSS CONTENT OF METALLIC MINERALS, NSW
(*Source:* NSW Department of Minerals and Energy)

Item	*Unit*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Antimony	tonnes	1,264	1,202	1,146
Cadmium	tonnes	1,216	1,113	952
Cobalt	tonnes	55	55	74
Copper	tonnes	26,733	32,400	31,378
Gold	kg *(a)*	1,015	2,227	5,224
Lead	tonnes	233,270	206,139	223,953
Manganese	tonnes	3,897	3,858	3,413
Silver	kg *(a)*	367,751	408,829	428,123
Sulphur	tonnes	253,800	264,631	293,008
Tin	tonnes	1,280	249	3
Titanium dioxide *(b)*	tonnes	47,240	58,066	59,961
Zinc	tonnes	355,443	362,180	373,520
Zircon *(b)*	tonnes	53,607	50,234	49,885

(a) Content of fine metal. *(b)* Includes the metallic contents (when finally separated) of the zircon–rutile concentrates recovered in NSW and finally separated in Queensland. The metallic contents of zircon–rutile concentrates recovered in Queensland and finally separated in NSW are excluded in all years (199 tonnes during 1987–88). In 1987–88, 5,298 tonnes of zircon–rutile concentrates were recovered in NSW and finally separated in Queensland.

Coal

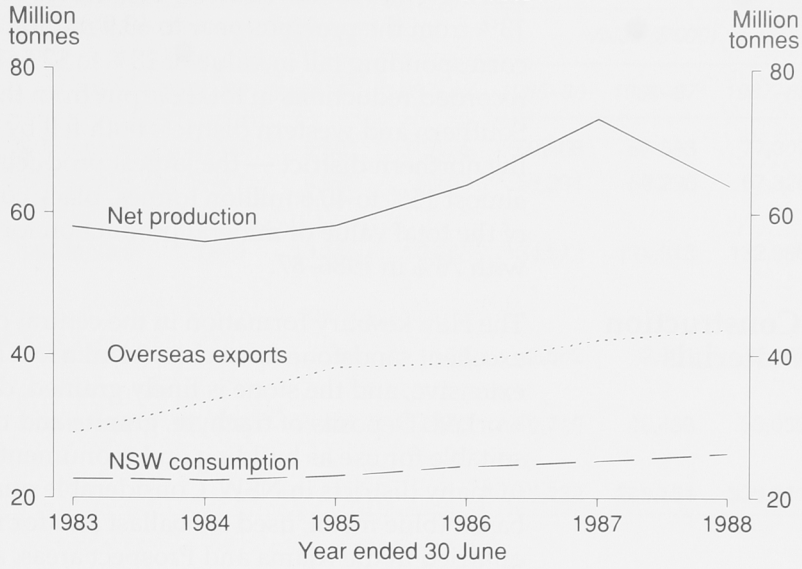
The principal coal producing centres in NSW are the Cessnock, Lake Macquarie and Singleton–Muswellbrook areas of the Hunter Valley (*northern district*), the Bulli–Wollongong and Burragorang Valley areas (*southern district*), and the Lithgow, Portland and Ulan areas (*western district*).

The black coal produced at these centres is of bituminious grade. The two principal uses are steam raising and the production of coke. All districts produce steaming coal, but only the southern district can supply low volatile coking coals. High volatile coking coal comes predominantly from the Singleton–Muswellbrook area of the northern district.

COAL SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL, NSW
('000 tonnes)

	1985–86	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Stocks at start of year	14,105	13,380	18,425
Net production of saleable coal	64,082	73,312	63,945
Interstate movement –			
Imports	30	108	190
Exports	1,225	921	667
Overseas exports	39,087	42,189	43,778
Consumption	24,548	25,153	26,322
In transit and unaccounted for	+24	–112	–277
Stocks at end of year	13,380	18,425	11,516

COAL PRODUCTION NSW



SALEABLE COAL PRODUCTION IN NSW

	Unit	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
NORTHERN DISTRICT				
Saleable coal				
Saleable raw coal *(a)*	'000 tonnes	17,833	18,261	15,109
Washed coal *(b)*	'000 tonnes	21,895	29,153	25,520
Total output	*'000 tonnes*	*39,728*	*47,414*	*40,630*
Total value	$'000	1,383,445	1,667,357	1,340,048
Value per tonne	$	34.82	35.17	32.98
SOUTHERN DISTRICT				
Saleable coal				
Saleable raw coal *(a)*	'000 tonnes	6,475	7,236	5,167
Washed coal *(b)*	'000 tonnes	7,103	7,633	8,148
Total output	*'000 tonnes*	*13,578*	*14,869*	*13,314*
Total value	$'000	623,903	621,924	533,886
Value per tonne	$	45.95	41.83	40.10
WESTERN DISTRICT				
Saleable coal				
Saleable raw coal *(a)*	'000 tonnes	3,877	3,412	3,641
Washed coal *(b)*	'000 tonnes	6,898	7,617	6,360
Total output	*'000 tonnes*	*10,775*	*11,029*	*10,001*
Total value	$'000	292,243	322,460	267,487
Value per tonne	$	27.12	29.24	26.75
NEW SOUTH WALES				
Saleable coal				
Saleable raw coal *(a)*	'000 tonnes	28,185	28,909	23,917
Washed coal *(b)*	'000 tonnes	35,896	44,403	40,028
Total output	*'000 tonnes*	*64,082*	*73,312*	*63,945*
Total value	$'000	2,299,591	2,611,741	2,141,420
Value per tonne	$	35.89	35.62	33.49

(a) Excludes raw coal treated during the year at washeries within the coal mining industry.
(b) Produced in coal industry washeries.

During 1987–88, the quantity of saleable coal produced fell by 13% from the previous year to 63.9 million tonnes with a corresponding fall in value of 18% to $2,141m. All districts recorded reductions in total output from the previous year. Southern and western districts both fell by around 10% while the northern district — the largest producing area — fell by almost 15% to 40.6 million tonnes. Black coal accounted for 66% of the total value of mineral production for 1987–88 compared with 76% in 1986–87.

Construction materials

The Hawkesbury formation in the central coastal area provides excellent sandstone for architectural use. The supply is very extensive, and the stone is finely grained, durable, and easily worked. Deposits of trachyte, granite and marble, which are suitable for use as building and monumental stone, also occur in many districts in NSW. Considerable quantities of crushed basalt (blue metal, used for ballast and for making concrete) are quarried in the Kiama and Prospect areas, and several large producers extract gravel and sand from both old river terraces and the present course of the Nepean River, near Penrith.

The value of construction materials quarried during 1987–88 was $336m, 10% of the value of all mining and quarrying in NSW. This represents a marginal increase over the previous year. This section of the industry was fairly stable in comparison with 1986–87, with sand and gravel production slightly higher and similar sized movements downwards in crushed and broken stone and other materials. Dimension stone was the exception, increasing by 52% over 1986–87 to thirty-two thousand tonnes. This had very little effect on construction materials in total however, due to the relative smallness of these operations.

Non-metallic minerals

Brick clay and shale is won mainly in the Sydney, Newcastle–Maitland, Illawarra and Queanbeyan areas. Terracotta clay is used mainly in the manufacture of roofing tiles while white kaolin and ball clays are used for refractories, pottery, and other industrial purposes.

Significant quantities of opals and sapphires are mined at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs while sapphires are obtained around Glen Innes and Inverell. Most of the sapphires mined are exported as uncut stones to south east asian countries, principally Thailand.

Immense reserves of limestone are distributed widely throughout NSW, but the commercial value of the deposits depends mainly on their accessibility and proximity to market. The main producing centres are Portland, Marulan and Kandos.

Non-metallic minerals accounted for little more than 3% of the total value of mining in 1987-88, marginally more than 1986–87. From a total value of $113m, opal dominated with a contribution of 38% or $44m, followed by limestone with $21m, brick clay and shale with $14m and sapphire with $13m.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PRODUCED, NSW

		Quantity			Value ($'000)		
	Unit	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
Sand	'000 tonnes	10,239	9,501	10,176	69,468	63,893	77,309
Gravel	'000 tonnes	5,461	4,992	5,003	58,391	56,296	67,328
Crushed and broken stone	'000 tonnes	13,819	13,135	12,656	134,972	134,318	132,988
Dimension stone (building, ornamental and monumental)	'000 tonnes	21	21	32	2,682	2,809	5,177
Other materials (unprocessed)	'000 tonnes	16,872	15,491	14,428	50,719	46,438	53,039
Total		..	..	..	**316,232**	**303,754**	**335,841**

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NON-METALLIC MINERALS PRODUCED, NSW

		Quantity			Value ($'000)		
	Unit	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
Barite	tonnes	1,385	984	1,031	15	11	13
Clays –							
Bentonite and bentonitic clay	'000 tonnes	11	2	2	324	66	90
Brick clay and shale	'000 tonnes	2,586	3,270	2,631	12,431	15,049	13,697
Cement clay and shale	'000 tonnes	81	136	158	245	270	3,145
Kaolin and ball clay	'000 tonnes	76	72	51	2,567	3,463	2,411
Pipe and tile clay	'000 tonnes	107	136	89	719	948	677
Other clay n.e.c.	'000 tonnes	2	4	—	7	6	—
Diatomite	tonnes	7,014	7,358	9,235	1,462	1,567	1,860
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	2	3	4	141	170	179
Felspar (incl. cornish stone)	tonnes	302	1,197	763	11	57	106
Gems –							
Opal		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	13,130	20,853	43,585
Sapphire		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6,066	8,905	12,570
Other gems n.e.c.		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15	60	35
Gypsum	'000 tonnes	47	39	32	836	778	724
Limestone (incl. shell and coral)	'000 tonnes	3,405	3,446	3,300	18,790	20,269	21,231
Magnesite crude	tonnes	35,193	46,683	47,484	2,207	1,645	3,011
Peat	tonnes	3,142	4,462	4,667	306	446	541
Pyrophyllite	tonnes	8,684	6,575	4,929	470	401	347
Silica	'000 tonnes	457	525	419	6,319	7,430	6,225
Talc (incl. steatite)	tonnes	81	90	106	2	2	3
Total		..	..	..	**66,063**	**84,533**	**113,160**

Private mineral exploration

Mineral exploration consists of the search for mineral deposits, the appraisal of new found deposits (including those being worked) by geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other methods. Excluded are mine development activities carried out primarily for the purpose of commencing or extending mining or quarrying operations. Expenditure on exploration for gold during 1987–88, accounted for 52% of the total of $61.5m spent on all minerals.

PRIVATE MINERAL EXPLORATION (OTHER THAN FOR PETROLEUM) BY TYPE OF MINERAL SOUGHT, NSW
($m)

Type of mineral	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Copper, lead, zinc, silver, nickel, cobalt	17.0	12.6	13.7
Gold	17.5	18.1	32.0
Iron ore	n.p.	n.p.	—
Mineral sands	1.5	1.4	1.5
Tin, tungsten, scheelite, wolfram	2.1	0.1	n.p.
Uranium	—	—	—
Other metallics	n.p.	n.p.	2.6
Coal	11.8	11.1	7.0
Construction materials	0.1	0.5	n.p.
Diamonds	0.6	0.8	n.p.
Other non–metallics	0.7	1.4	3.9
Total	**51.8**	**47.6**	**61.5**

Energy

Primary sources of energy

The six primary sources of energy in NSW are oil, natural gas, coal, water for hydro-electricity production, bagasse (a burnable waste product of the sugar industry), and wood. The Department of Minerals and Energy estimates the production of energy from primary sources and its consumption by end-users in the State annually. Data on sources, consumption and sales of petroleum products are drawn from the Department's studies. Coal provided 79% of total primary energy use in 1987–88 and was the predominant energy source. Also of significance were oil (16%) and natural gas (4%).

All of the crude oil and natural gas used in the State is imported from overseas or interstate but all the coal is mined locally.

Consumption of energy

The proportion of energy used in 1987–88 from all sources was 47% for industrial consumption and 37% for transport consumption. Domestic consumption accounted for only 10%. Of the total energy used in 1987–88, 44% came from oil and 24% came from coal.

PRIMARY SOURCES OF ENERGY FOR USE IN NSW *(a)*
(*Source:* Department of Minerals and Energy)

	Petajoule (b)			*Proportion of total energy (%)*		
Energy source	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Oil(c)						
Crude						
Interstate	270	242	202	11	9	9
Overseas	79	101	152	3	4	6
Refined						
Interstate	20	25	15	1	1	1
Overseas	29	26	18	1	1	1
Total oil	*398*	*394*	*387*	*16*	*15*	*16*
Natural gas	96	97	95	4	4	4
Coal(d)	1,935	2,195	1,917	79	81	79
Water power(e)	13	12	10	—	—	—
Bagasse and wood	16	16	16	—	—	—
Total, all sources	**2,458**	**2,714**	**2,425**	**100**	**100**	**100**

(a) Adjusted for stock movements. *(b)* Quantities of individual sources have been converted to a petajoule equivalent. *(c)* Oil usage figures refer to the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill/Willcannia and Riverina districts. *(d)* Includes coal for export. *(e)* Used for hydro electricity production.

CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY IN NSW 1987–88
(*Source:* Department of Minerals and Energy)

Consumer sector	*Oil(a)*	*Gas*	*Coal*	*Electricity*	*Bagasse and wood*	*All sources*
	Proportion of energy used (per cent)					
Transport	85	—	—	2	—	37
Commercial	2	9	2	17	—	6
Industrial	12	80	98	45	44	47
Domestic	1	11	—	36	56	10
All sectors	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Proportion of sector's usage (per cent)					
Transport	99	—	—	1	—	100
Commercial	18	18	58	6	—	100
Industrial	11	18	51	18	2	100
Domestic	1	12	5	70	12	100
All sectors	**44**	**11**	**24**	**19**	**2**	**100**

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill–Willcannia and Riverina districts.

SALES OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS NSW *(a)*
(*Source:* Department of Minerals and Energy)
(megalitres)

Product	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
Auto diesel oil	2,053	2,164	2,248	2,337	2,361	2,434
Aviation gasoline	27	26	24	24	27	28
Aviation turbine fuel	883	974	997	1,003	1,179	1,306
Fuel oil *(b)*	610	545	483	332	398	459
Heating oil	81	80	66	62	56	50
Industrial diesel	77	64	41	29	27	28
Lighting and power kerosene	32	30	24	21	16	14
LPG	382	444	360	324	324	328
Motor spirit	5,074	5,068	5,175	5,192	5,356	5,502
Other products *(c)*	699	701	491	451	478	428
Total petroleum products	**9,918**	**10,096**	**9,909**	**9,775**	**10,223**	**10,577**

(a) Figures are based on oil industry sales in the State Marketing Area which includes the ACT but excludes Murwillumbah, Broken Hill–Willcannia and Riverina districts. *(b)* Excludes refinery fuel. *(c)* Lubricants, bitumen and other petroleum products.

Consumption of petroleum products

In the absence of actual consumption figures, a guide to the level of consumption of petroleum products is provided by the sales of these products. Generally the consumption of petroleum fuels in industry has declined since 1978; fuels previously used in process heating applications have largely been replaced by natural gas. In 1988–89, motor spirit accounted for 52% and auto diesel oil accounted for 23% of petroleum products sold in NSW.

Electricity generation and distribution

From 1983–84 to 1986–87, the value added for establishments engaged mainly in the electricity generation and distribution industry increased from $1,876.7m to $2,204.0m.

ELECTRICITY ESTABLISHMENTS NSW: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS *(a)*

Particulars	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1986–87*
	NUMBER		
Establishments operating 30 June	33	34	29
Persons employed at end of June *(b)*			
Males	27,256	27,222	26,596
Females	2,749	2,807	3,004
Persons	*30,005*	*30,029*	*29,600*
	VALUE ($m)		
Wages and salaries paid	663.5	711.5	792.0
Turnover	4,110.2	4,374.7	5,097.3
Stocks at –			
Beginning of year	374.3	358.8	399.2
End of year	357.7	313.1	508.9
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	2,216.9	2,494.5	3,003.0
Value added *(c)*	1,876.7	1,834.5	2,204.0

(a) There was no census of gas and electricity establishments in respect of 1985–86. *(b)* Includes own employees engaged on new construction. *(c)* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Electricity Commission of NSW and electricity supply authorities

The main function of the Commission is the generation and transmission of electricity, which it sells in bulk to distributing authorities (mainly local government bodies) throughout a large part of the State, to government railways and to certain large industrial consumers.

As the principal generating authority, it is also responsible for the development of major new power sources except in the Snowy Mountains region.

At 30 June 1989, the major power stations of the Electricity Commission system and their effective capacities were as follows: Bayswater (Hunter Valley) 2,640 MW; Liddell (Hunter Valley) 1,860 MW; Munmorah (Tuggerah Lakes) 1,200 MW; Vales Point (Lake Macquarie) 1,880 MW; Eraring (Lake Macquarie) 2,640 MW; and Wallarawang (near Lithgow) 920 MW.

The total nominal capacity of the Electricity Commission's system as at 30 June 1989 was 11,950 MW. The greater part of the Commission's generating plant is concentrated within a 185 km radius of Sydney. Two 660 MW units are being installed

at Mount Piper power station which is located on the coalfields near Lithgow. Mount Piper power station is planned to be commissioned by 1993–94.

Twenty five local government authorities — mainly electricity councils — handle the retail distribution of electricity to consumers. The Electricity Commission also makes supplies available directly to several large industrial consumers and to the State Rail Authority.

Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme

The Snowy Mountains Scheme, which was begun in 1949 and completed in 1974, is a hydro-electric and irrigation project. Water, diverted from streams and rivers rising on the eastern side of the Great Dividing Range at high elevation, is used, in the course of its diversion by means of aqueducts, tunnels and shafts to operate power stations with a generating capacity of 3,700 MW. A small proportion of the electricity produced by the scheme is used to meet the requirements of the Australian Capital Territory, and the balance is shared between two States in the proportion of two-thirds to NSW and one-third to Victoria.

The retail sale of electricity to the public is, in general, carried out by separate electricity supply authorities. At 30 June 1988 there were 26 retail supply authorities throughout the State, comprising 23 electricity county councils, one city council, one shire council, and one private franchise holder.

Gas production and distribution

At 30 June 1987 there were twenty establishments in NSW involved in gas production and distribution, employing 2,899 persons. Turnover of these establishments was $448m for the 1986–87 financial year.

Natural gas was made available to Sydney consumers with the completion of an overland supply pipeline from the Moomba field in South Australia in 1976. During the following five years, lateral pipelines were completed to Wollongong (1978), Bowral–Mittagong (1979), Goulburn (1980) and Canberra, Queanbeyan and Wagga Wagga (1981). A major trunk line between Sydney and Newcastle was completed in 1982. A lateral pipeline to Bathurst, Orange and Lithgow was completed in 1987, and Young was connected to natural gas in 1988.

With the connection of natural gas into existing reticulation systems, the use of gas manufactured from coal or petroleum has been superseded in the main population centres of the State. By mid-1987, most of the Sydney homes with reticulated gas supply had been converted to the direct use of natural gas, with this program being scheduled for completion in 1991. At June 1988, Sydney users of direct and processed natural gas totalled about 380,000 residential accounts and 17,000 other users (mainly commercial/industrial).

The total amount of gas (all types) available for issue through mains in NSW was 93,689 terajoules in 1987–88.

GAS ESTABLISHMENTS NSW; SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS *(a)*

Particulars	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1986–87*
	NUMBER		
Establishments operating 30 June	20	20	20
Persons employed at end of June *(b)*			
Males	2,406	2,213	2,367
Females	574	580	532
Persons	*2,980*	*2,793*	*2,899*
	VALUE ($m)		
Wages and salaries paid	57.0	55.9	69.8
Turnover	388.6	431.7	448.3
Stocks at			
Beginning of year	34.5	30.8	22.7
End of year	31.0	25.0	22.9
Purchases, transfers in and selected expenses	233.0	271.6	278.4
Value added *(c)*	152.2	154.4	170.1

(a) There was no census of gas and electricity establishments in respect of 1985–86. *(b)* Includes own employees engaged on new construction. *(c)* Represents sales, transfers out, bounties and subsidies on production, all other operating income, and capital work done for own use *plus* increase (or *less* decrease) in the value of stocks, *less* purchases, transfers in and selected expenses.

Related publications

NSW

Mining, New South Wales (8401.1)
New South Wales Energy Survey: Part 1 — Household Appliances, Facilities, Insulation and Appliance Acquisition (8211.1)
New South Wales Survey of Energy: Part 2 — Household Energy Consumption (8212.1)
Electricity Consumption by Industry, New South Wales (8216.1)
Domestic Energy Use, New South Wales (8217.1)

Australia

National Energy Survey: Household Appliances, Facilities and Insulation, Australia (8212.0)
National Energy Survey: Annual Consumption of Reticulated Energy by Households, Australia (8213.0)
National Energy Survey: Demand in Industry, Australia (8217.0)
National Energy Survey: Weekly Reticulated Energy and Appliance Usage Patterns by Season, Households, Australia (8218.0)
Census of Mining Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8402.0)
Australian Mineral Industry Quarterly (8403.0)
Mineral Production, Australia (8405.0)
Census of Mining Establishments: Selected Items of Data Classified by Employment Size and Industry Class, Australia (8410.0)
Census of Mining Establishments: Industry Concentration Statistics, Australia (8411.0)
Actual and Expected Private Mineral Exploration, Australia (8412.0)

Manufacturing

Development of manufacturing industries

There has been a large growth in the manufacturing industries in NSW since the federation of the Australian colonies in 1901. This growth was interrupted during the depression years of the early 1930s when there was a decline in industrial activity. However, by 1938–39 the value of production was 22% greater than a decade earlier.

Considerable development of the State's manufacturing industries took place in the period after the 1939–45 war. It was fostered by a high rate of population growth, the post-war backlog of consumer demand, the introduction of new materials, machines and techniques, the general prosperity of most primary industries, and a substantial volume of local and overseas capital available for investment. The first areas to expand after the war were the light industries, quickly gearing-up to supply the post-war demand for consumer goods. The basic industries such as iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, heavy engineering and chemicals took longer to plan and carry out their expansion.

One of the major areas of expansion was in the iron and steel industry, with large development programs initiated in both the Newcastle and Wollongong areas (these cities, located to the north and south of Sydney respectively, are near large coalfields).

The 1960s saw a steady expansion in both the size and range of locally manufactured products, especially in the basic non-ferrous metals, heavy engineering, chemicals, and petroleum industries. However, in more recent times the level of activity of the manufacturing sector has fluctuated and has undergone some structural change. Changing government policy, pressure from competing imports, and the general state of the world economy are now causing some contraction and rationalisation of manufacturing industries; recent employment decreases in particular industries give some indication of the changes occurring.

Manufacturing in NSW today

NSW manufacturing in perspective

About one third of Australian manufacturing activity takes place in NSW. This proportion has remained fairly constant over the period 1984–85 to 1987–88. In May 1988 nearly 36%

of the 1.18 million persons employed in manufacturing across Australia worked in NSW. This compares with 33% in Victoria and just over 12% in Queensland. Employment in manufacturing in the State increased by about 5.6% (18,400) over the period May 1985 to May 1988. While manufacturing plays an important role in the economy of NSW, the manufacturing sector is only the third largest employer in the State (at May 1988). It employed just on 17% of the work force, compared with nearly 21% for wholesale and retail trade, and just over 17% for community services.

At the end of June 1988 there were more than forty-five thousand manufacturing establishments in Australia, 35% of these were located in NSW, followed by just over 30% in Victoria, and around 14% in Queensland. In 1987–88 this State's contribution to Australian turnover for manufacturing establishments with four or more employees was $46,443m, or around 35%. The next largest state, Victoria, contributed a further 34%. The NSW contribution has remained more or less constant since 1984–85. Between 1984–85 and 1987–88 turnover for both NSW and Victoria increased by 36%. Over the same period the price of items produced in Australia (as shown in the ABS's Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries) rose by just under 21%.

The statistics in the following tables are from the annual Manufacturing Census which is conducted as a component of the ABS's integrated economics statistics system. An explanation of the terminology and definitions used in the Census, as well as detailed statistics, are given in *Manufacturing in NSW, 1987–88* (8207.1).

Summary of operations, 1987–88

Turnover from manufacturing establishments amounted to $46,957m during 1987–88. The largest industry sub-divisions in terms of contribution to total turnover are Food, beverages and tobacco (17%), Basic metal products (15%), Other machinery and equipment (12%), Chemical, petroleum and coal products (12%) and Paper, paper products, printing and publishing (10%).

While Fabricated metal products and Wood, wood products and furniture subdivisions have the highest number of establishments they make a smaller contribution to employment and turnover than some of the other industry subdivisions.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, NSW, 1987–88

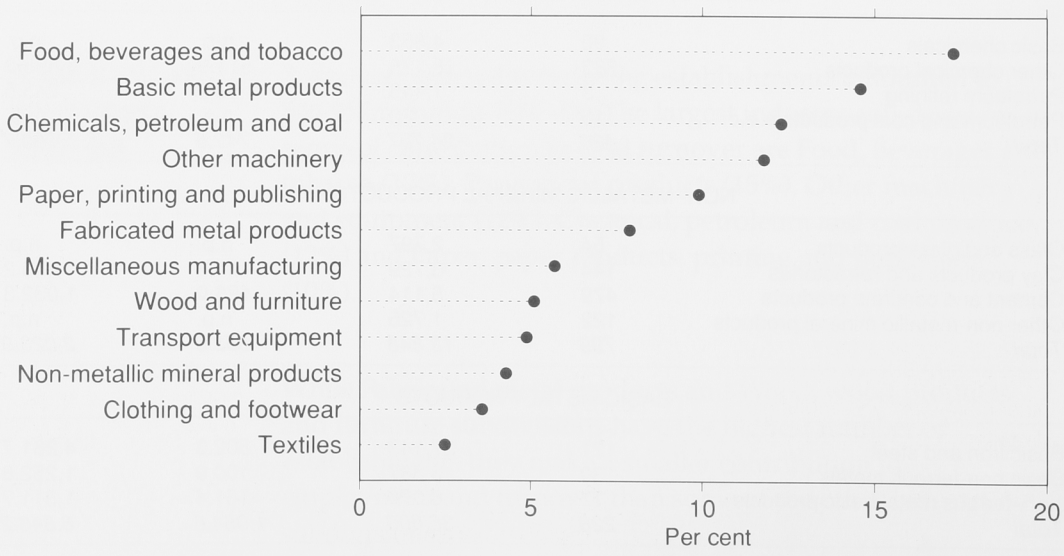
Industry group	Establishments at end of June (no.)	Employment at end of June (a) (no.)	Wages and salaries (b) ($m)	Turnover ($m)
FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO				
Meat products	182	13,147	280.1	1,689.5
Milk products	76	4,403	104.1	808.4
Fruit and vegtable products	61	2,212	55.4	325.9
Margarine, oils and fats n.e.c.	11	1,073	n.p.	n.p.
Flour mill and cereal food products	64	4,199	n.p.	n.p.
Bread, cakes and biscuits	545	11,411	200.0	825.3
Other food products	221	10,190	249.3	1,666.3
Beverages and malt	104	7,152	209.1	1,564.7
Tobacco products	2			
Total	*1266*	*53,787*	*1,236.0*	*8,117.8*
TEXTILES				
Textile fibres, yarns and woven fabrics	101	5,083	113.3	608.2
Other textile products	244	4,429	97.4	554.0
Total	*345*	*9,512*	*210.7*	*1,162.3*
CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR				
Knitting mills	55	2,852	n.p.	n.p.
Clothing	942	17,686	265.5	1,253.1
Footwear	80	2,822	n.p.	n.p.
Total	*1,077*	*23,360*	*368.1*	*1,676.1*
WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND FURNITURE				
Wood and wood products	1,412	16,096	295.1	1,533.4
Furniture and mattresses	976	10,862	202.4	877.8
Total	*2,388*	*26,958*	*497.5*	*2,411.1*
PAPER, PAPER PRODUCTS, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING				
Paper and paper products	97	6,046	164.8	1,144.1
Printing and allied industries	1,857	34,769	854.9	3,510.1
Total	*1,954*	*40,815*	*1,019.7*	*4,654.2*
CHEMICAL, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS				
Basic chemicals	95	4,853	n.p.	n.p.
Other chemical products	382	18,126	511.9	3,698.3
Petroleum refining	3	1,446	59.9	243.5
Petroleum and coal products n.e.c.	16	332	n.p.	n.p.
Total	*496*	*24,757*	*742.5*	*5,780.7*
NON–METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Glass and glass products	54	2,797	n.p.	n.p.
Clay products and refractories	144	3,729	104.2	430.2
Cement and concrete products	479	5,114	126.0	1,032.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	122	1,725	n.p.	n.p.
Total	*799*	*13,848*	*352.9*	*2,023.9*
BASIC METAL PRODUCTS				
Basic iron and steel	121	27,143	802.3	4,281.7
Basic non-ferrous metals	30	3,387	100.9	1,252.8
Non–ferrous metal basic products	77	6,076	161.4	1,311.7
Total	*228*	*36,606*	*1,064.6*	*6,846.2*

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1987–88 (continued)

Industry group	*Establishments at end of June (no.)*	*Employment at end of June (a) (no.)*	*Wages and salaries (b) ($m)*	*Turnover ($m)*
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural metal products	810	12,149	264.8	1,384.1
Sheet metal products	528	9,227	203.2	929.2
Other fabricated metal products	1,451	16,693	352.5	1,416.5
Total	*2,789*	*38,069*	*820.4*	*3,729.8*
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT				
Motor vehicles and parts	366	9,541	212.9	1,080.5
Other transport equipment	338	19,391	475.6	1,214.7
Total	*704*	*28,932*	*688.5*	*2,295.2*
OTHER MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT				
Photographic, professional and scientific equipment	416	2,080	85.9	328.2
Appliances and electrical equipment	708	32,807	742.2	3,310.0
Industrial machinery and equipment	1,201	20,969	486.7	1,926.7
Total	*2,325*	*57,980*	*1,314.8*	*5,564.8*
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING				
Leather and leather products	139	1,633	30.8	246.2
Rubber products	84	2,515	60.0	272.8
Plastic and related products	491	14,330	332.6	1,689.7
Other manufacturing	821	5,900	106.1	486.3
Total	*1,535*	*24,378*	*529.6*	*2,695.1*
TOTAL MANUFACTURING				
1987–88	**15,906**	**379,002**	**8,845.4**	**46,957.2**
1986–87	14,644	368,411	7,996.2	41,010.2
1985–86 *(c)*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1984–85	15,523	375,662	7,063.1	n.a.

(a) Includes working proprietors. *(b)* Excludes the drawings of working proprietors. *(c)* No manufacturing census conducted in this year.

TURNOVER, INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, NSW 1987–88

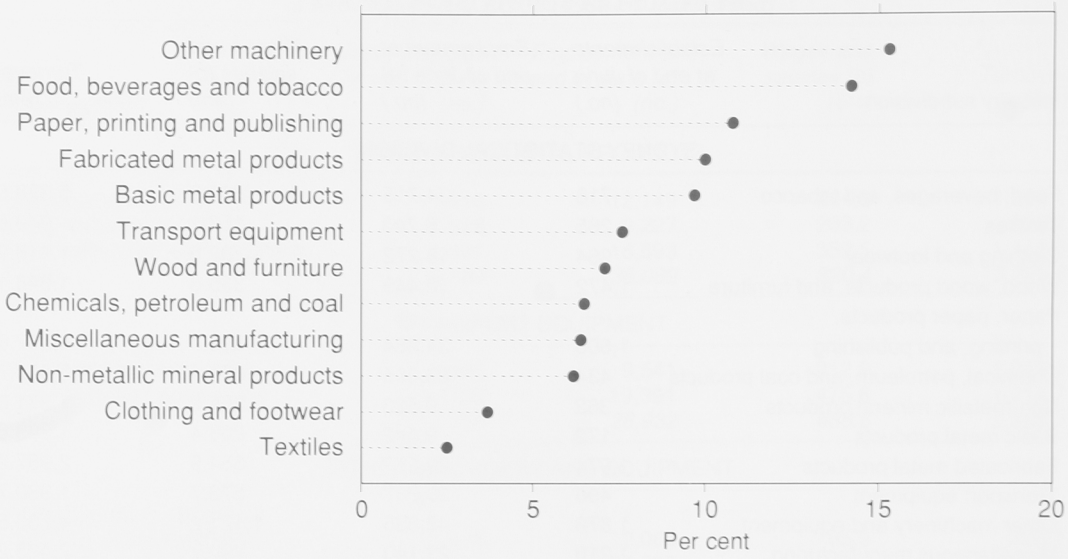


MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, 1987–88

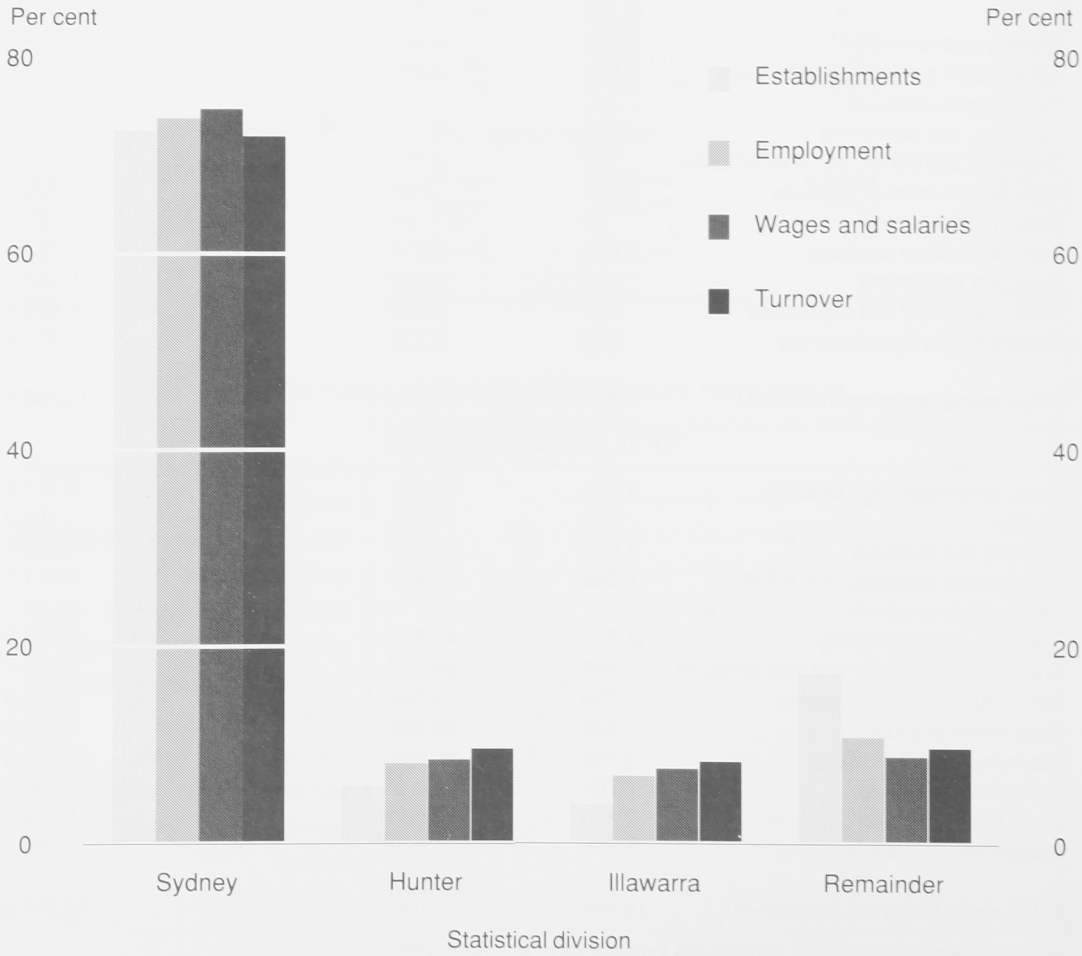
Industry subdivision	Establishments at end of June (no.)	Employment at end of June (a) (no.)	Wages and salaries (b) ($m)	Turnover ($m)
SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Food, beverages, and tobacco	716	34,715	862.9	5,328.5
Textiles	265	6,740	157.1	849.6
Clothing and footwear	964	18,272	292.5	1,418.9
Wood, wood products, and furniture	1,472	18,449	355.8	1,646.1
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,606	34,984	893.7	4,097.6
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	434	23,005	691.1	5,370.7
Non-metallic mineral products	362	9,523	251.2	1,371.8
Basic metal products	172	9,442	268.4	1,723.6
Fabricated metal products	1,974	29,857	654.9	2,957.2
Transport equipment	496	23,667	573.7	1,930.7
Other machinery and equipment	1,876	49,335	1,131.2	4,730.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,210	22,140	490.7	2,423.2
Total, manufacturing industries	**11,547**	**280,129**	**6,623.2**	**33,848.4**
TOTAL NEW SOUTH WALES EXCLUDING SYDNEY STATISTICAL DIVISION				
Food, beverages, and tobacco	550	19,072	373.1	2,789.3
Textiles	80	2,772	53.6	312.6
Clothing and footwear	113	5,088	75.6	257.3
Wood, wood products, and furniture	916	8,509	141.7	765.0
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	348	5,831	126.1	556.6
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	62	1,752	51.4	409.9
Non-metallic mineral products	437	4,325	101.6	652.1
Basic metal products	56	27,164	796.1	5,122.5
Fabricated metal products	815	8,212	165.6	772.6
Transport equipment	208	5,265	114.8	364.5
Other machinery and equipment	449	8,645	183.6	834.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	325	2,238	38.9	271.9
Total, manufacturing industries	**4,359**	**98,873**	**2,222.2**	**13,108.8**
TOTAL, NEW SOUTH WALES				
Food, beverages, and tobacco	1,266	53,787	1,236.0	8,117.8
Textiles	345	9,512	210.7	1,162.3
Clothing and footwear	1,077	23,360	368.1	1,676.1
Wood, wood products, and furniture	2,388	26,958	497.5	2,411.1
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing	1,954	40,815	1,019.7	4,654.2
Chemical, petroleum, and coal products	496	24,757	742.5	5,780.7
Non-metallic mineral products	799	13,848	352.8	2,023.9
Basic metal products	228	36,606	1,064.6	6,846.2
Fabricated metal products	2,789	38,069	820.4	3,729.8
Transport equipment	704	28,932	688.5	2,295.2
Other machinery and equipment	2,325	57,980	1,314.8	5,564.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,535	24,378	529.6	2,695.1
Total, manufacturing industries	**15,906**	**379,002**	**8,845.4**	**46,957.2**

(a) Includes working proprietors. *(b)* Excludes the drawings of working proprietors

EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION, NSW, 1987–88



REGIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MAJOR OPERATING ITEMS, 1987–88



Regional manufacturing activity

Manufacturing in NSW is based primarily in the Sydney Statistical Division, with over 72% of the State's manufacturing establishments, employment, wages and salaries and turnover. The Hunter and Illawarra Statistical Divisions are the main areas of manufacturing activity outside the Sydney Statistical Division.

Within these three statistical divisions (Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra), there are differences in the pattern of manufacturing activity as reflected by the relative importance of industry subdivisions in terms of employment.

In Sydney, manufacturing is spread over a number of industries. The dominant industries in terms of employment are Food, beverages and tobacco (12%), Paper, paper products, printing and publishing (12%), Fabricated metal products (11%), and Other machinery (18%), with employment in the remaining industry subdivisions ranging from 2% to 8% of the total for the statistical division.

Outside Sydney, manufacturing is characterised by greater dominance of only one industry. In the Hunter Statistical Division, the major industry is Basic metal products which employs over 35% of the manufacturing work force. The Illawarra Statistical Division is also dominated by Basic metal products with 61% of employment and just over 70% of turnover attributable to this industry.

Moving away from the heavily industrialised areas of Sydney, Hunter and Illawarra, the major manufacturing activity is in Food, beverages and tobacco which employs 33% of the manufacturing work force. In contrast to this though, the highest proportion of manufacturing establishments are involved in the Wood, wood products and furniture industry. This is particularly evident in the Mid-North Coast and South Eastern Statistical Divisions with over 24% of establishments and 21% of employment within each region involved in this industry.

As would be expected, most large manufacturing establishments are located in the Sydney Statistical Division. Of those establishments employing 100 or more persons, 77% are located in this region. This dominance is also shown in the remaining size categories, with between 69% and 81% of establishments located in the Sydney Statistical Division.

Within the Sydney Statistical Division the majority of large establishments are located in the Inner Sydney, Canterbury–Bankstown, and Central Western Sydney Statistical Subdivisions.

Size of manufacturing establishments

In 1987–88, 81% (12,937) of the 15,906 manufacturing establishments employed fewer than twenty persons. At the other end of the scale, around 4.5% (720) employed 100 or more persons. The concentrated nature of manufacturing

production in NSW is made more evident by the fact that those establishments employing 100 or more persons account for around 55% of employment.

The degree of fragmentation in respect of employment varies significantly by industry subdivision. The least concentrated industries are Wood, wood products and furniture with only 23% of persons employed in establishments of 100 or more persons, followed by Fabricated metal products with 30%. At the other end of the scale, the most concentrated industries (in terms of employment) are Basic metal products (91%) and Transport equipment (77%).

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUPS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

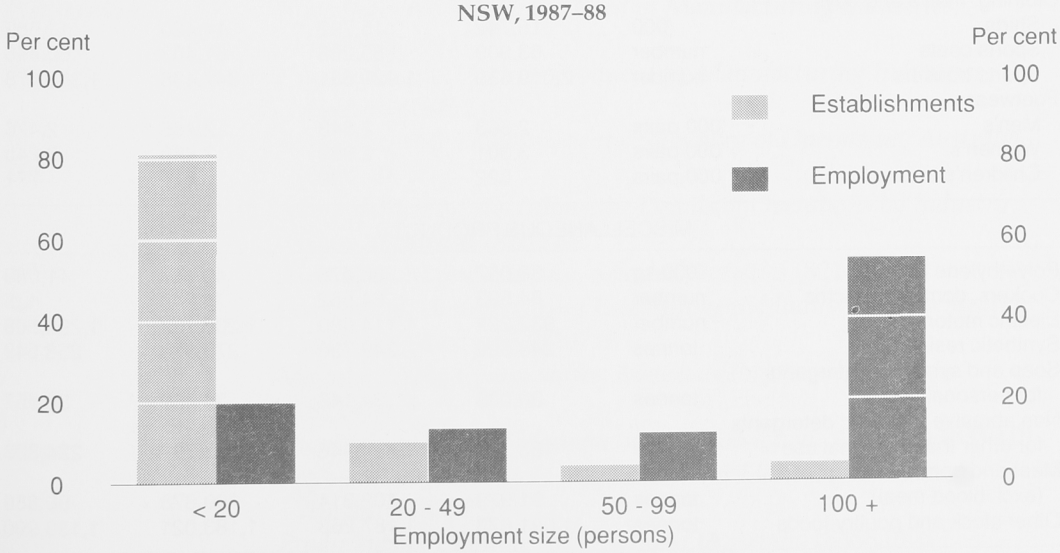
	At end of June			
Statistical Division	*Less than 20*	*20–49*	*50–99*	*More than 100*
	1984–85			
Sydney	9,043	1,146	506	537
Hunter	817	86	36	50
Illawarra	521	46	23	28
Richmond–Tweed	326	23	4	6
Mid-North Coast	481	53	15	9
Northern	326	24	11	5
North Western	193	15	1	2
Central Western	254	16	6	20
South Eastern	321	28	9	4
Murrumbidgee	242	26	7	14
Murray	190	14	8	8
Far West	21	2	—	—
	1986–87			
Sydney	8,520	1,107	467	500
Hunter	735	85	35	49
Illawarra	497	50	21	26
Richmond–Tweed	319	26	5	4
Mid-North Coast	466	49	19	7
Northern	318	17	11	5
North Western	164	14	1	2
Central Western	235	17	7	18
South Eastern	311	25	7	3
Murrumbidgee	218	28	6	13
Murray	185	9	12	9
Far West	20	2	—	—
	1987–88			
Sydney	9,238	1,234	519	556
Hunter	752	105	29	55
Illawarra	549	55	22	29
Richmond–Tweed	345	32	5	7
Mid-North Coast	503	51	15	11
Northern	318	23	14	8
North Western	177	20	2	2
Central Western	242	23	4	23
South Eastern	337	23	7	3
Murrumbidgee	237	30	8	15
Murray	215	14	11	11
Far West	24	1	2	—

EMPLOYMENT SIZE GROUP BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISION FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS OPERATING AT END OF JUNE 1988, NSW

Industry subdivision	*Less than 20*	*20 to 49*	*50 to 99*	*100 or more*	*Total*
			NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		
Food, beverages and tobacco	899	162	77	128	1,266
Textiles	249	53	18	25	345
Clothing and footwear	839	143	49	46	1,077
Wood, wood products and furniture	2,091	203	55	39	2,388
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	1,624	180	80	70	1,954
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	290	87	47	72	496
Non-metallic mineral products	688	59	24	28	799
Basic metal products	135	35	16	42	228
Fabricated metal products	2,391	269	69	60	2,789
Transport equipment	587	50	24	43	704
Other machinery and equipment	1,870	227	112	116	2,325
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,274	143	67	51	1,535
Total	**12,937**	**1,611**	**638**	**720**	**15,906**
			EMPLOYMENT *(a)*		
Food, beverages and tobacco	6,176	5,276	5,372	34,710	51,534
Textiles	1,462	1,641	1,297	4,392	8,792
Clothing and footwear	6,039	4,449	3,400	9,162	23,050
Wood, wood products and furniture	10,839	6,156	3,716	6,211	26,922
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	9,390	5,403	5,447	20,228	40,468
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	1,917	2,848	3,414	15,926	24,105
Non-metallic mineral products	3,079	1,775	1,740	6,359	12,953
Basic metal products	970	1,157	1,090	32,332	35,549
Fabricated metal products	13,506	8,072	5,012	11,346	37,936
Transport equipment	3,150	1,582	1,694	22,071	28,497
Other machinery and equipment	10,671	6,917	7,707	31,496	56,791
Miscellaneous manufacturing	6,453	4,386	4,435	8,596	23,870
Total	**73,652**	**49,662**	**44,324**	**202,829**	**370,467**

(a) This table, unlike other tables in this chapter, excludes details of separately located administrative offices and other ancillary units. It includes working proprietors.

CONCENTRATION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYMENT, BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE, NSW, 1987–88



MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING FOUR OR MORE PERSONS: PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED, NSW

Item	Unit	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89
FOOD AND DRINK					
Whole milk	million L	904	906	931	920
Butter	tonnes	1,220	829	1,057	1,226
Cheese	tonnes	13,048	13,411	13,142	14,135
Ice cream	'000 L	72,617	74,225	77,553	80,703
Other frozen dairy foods	'000 L	27,274	25,272	25,863	27,371
Confectionery	tonnes	33,288	37,161	44,574	44,878
Water ices and fruit ices	'000 L	5,374	6,232	5,798	9,480
Cordials and syrups	'000 L	45,800	49,037	58,347	64,044
Aerated and carbonated waters	'000 L	379,225	386,048	431,967	468,328
Bacon and ham (incl. canned)	tonnes	n.a.	20,073	24,195	29,468
Vegetables, canned or bottled	tonnes	40,990	43,966	47,667	47,951
Flour, white (incl. sharps)	tonnes	532,511	547,758	561,292	551,984
MEAT PRODUCTION					
Mutton	'000 kg	62,626	84,463	90,270	75,497
Lamb	'000 kg	108,827	88,551	86,893	87,115
Beef and veal	'000 kg	318,916	361,951	402,820	362,931
Pig meats	'000 kg	77,901	90,638	96,894	93,574
Dressed chicken	'000 kg	128,407	134,317	145,655	153,628
BUILDING MATERIALS, STEEL, ELECTRICITY AND GAS					
Bricks, clay	'000	746,648	698,901	712,916	786,414
Concrete blocks	'000	22,458	21,666	20,771	23,073
Roofing tiles	'000 m^2	7,036	5,685	6,394	7,484
Ready mixed concrete	'000 m^3	4,587	4,567	4,789	5,177
Timber, sawn	'000 m^3	952	917	932	939
Raw steel	'000 tonnes	5,607	5,080	4,728	5,259
Paints, enamels and clears	'000 L	58,922	61,979	71,124	80,055
Electricity	million kWh	47,136	47,960	49,702	51,813
Gas, mains	million MJ	92,532	93,689	90,943	93,159
TEXTILES, CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR					
Yarn, (synthetic mix)	tonnes	3,032	4,315	2,900	3,353
Woven Fabric –					
Wool	'000 m^2	1,949	1,815	n.p.	n.p.
Cotton	'000 m^2	12,192	12,144	12,318	9,734
Man-made fibres	'000 m^2	69,109	70,075	69,661	75,095
Clothing, men's and boys' –					
Shirts	'000	15,742	15,792	14,420	11,689
Sports coats	number	63,909	55,268	61,403	60,446
Sports trousers	number	2,010,639	1,929,681	1,847,436	1,383,178
Footwear –					
Men's	'000 pairs	2,863	2,543	2,465	2,476
Women's	'000 pairs	3,301	2,969	2,889	3,245
Children's	'000 pairs	822	739	671	771
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS					
Polyethylene film	'000 kg	38,057	38,876	40,447	41,089
Cookers, domestic electric	number	84,593	64,552	71,843	n.p.
Electric motors	number	932,222	1,114,080	1,208,727	1,298,568
Synthetic resins	tonnes	243,592	249,730	278,318	258,549
Soap and synthetic detergents for personal use	tonnes	30,033	34,142	34,469	35,957
Non abrasive synthetic detergents for other than personal use	tonnes	163,387	174,446	193,797	224,828
Meat and bone meals (excl. blood meal)	tonnes	91,979	102,314	100,678	90,686
Other stock and poultry foods	tonnes	1,091,673	1,187,263	1,183,021	1,133,900

Principal products manufactured

This information is derived from the ABS's monthly Manufacturing Production collection, which obtains data from establishments employing four or more persons.

Of the forty-four principal production items reported, thirty showed an increase in production from 1985–86 to 1988–89, while eleven showed a decrease in production. The remaining three items had figures not available for publication in either 1985–86 or 1988–89.

The largest increases in production were recorded for Water ices and fruit ices (76.4%), Cordials and syrups (39.8%), Electric motors (39.3%), Non-abrasive synthetic detergents for other than personal use (37.6%), Paints, enamels and clears (35.9%), and Confectionery (34.8%). Of the other twenty-four items to show an increase, thirteen (or just over half) showed an increase of 10% or less.

Most of the decreases in production were concentrated in the Textiles , clothing and footwear group of items. Production of Cotton woven fabric decreased by 20.2% while decreases were recorded for Men's and boys' shirts (25.7%), Sports coats (5.4%) and Sports trousers (31.2%). All items of footwear showed decreases, the largest being for Women's (17.0%) followed by Men's (13.5%), and Children's (6.2%). The only significant decrease outside of the above group of items was for Lamb meat which decreased by 20%.

Related publications

NSW

Manufacturing Census: Summary Statistics, New South Wales (8206.1)
Manufacturing in New South Wales (8207.1)
Production Statistics, New South Wales (8304.1)

Australia

Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6412.0)
Manufacturing Establishments: Summary of Operations, Australia (8202.0)
Manufacturing Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8203.0)
Australian Manufacturing, Selected Statistics (8216.0)
Censuses of Manufacturing Establishments: Industry Concentration Statistics, Australia (8207.0)
Manufacturing Commodities, Materials Purchased, Australia (8210.0)
Quarterly Indexes of Manufacturing Production, Australia (8219.0)
Production of Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment, Australia (8357.0)
Production of Clothing and Footwear, Australia (8358.0)

Production of Food, Drink, Tobacco, and Stock and Poultry Food, Australia (8359.0)
Production of Fibres, Yarns, Fabrics, Bedding, and Floor Coverings, Australia (8360.0)
Production of Building Materials and Fittings, Australia (8361.0)
Production of Paper, Plastics, Paints, Industrial Chemicals, and Detergents, Australia (8362.0)
Production of Transport Equipment, Australia (8363.0)
Wine Production, Australia and States (8366.0)
Production of Metal Products, Australia (8367.0)
Production of Energy Products, Australia (8368.0)

Commerce

External trade

Administration

In the Constitution of Australia, the Federal Government is responsible for legislation relating to trade and commerce with other countries. Matters relating to trade and commerce are dealt with by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce, and the Department of Primary Industry and Energy.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade is responsible for developing and maintaining Australia's position as a world trading nation through international trade and commodity commitments and agreements, developing export markets, and formulating proposals for the Government on Australia's international trade policy and trading objectives. It is also responsible for matters related to the commercial development, marketing, and export of minerals and fuels. It has Trade Commissioners at various overseas centres.

The Department of Industry, Technology and Commerce administers Commonwealth policy relating to manufacturing and tertiary industries. It examines requests from industries for protection and advises whether reference to the Industries Commission is warranted. It co-operates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in international tariff negotiations and the Australian system of tariff preferences for developing countries. The Department is also responsible for the collection of customs and excise duties and for the detailed administration of various controls over the import and export of goods through the Australian Customs Service.

The Department of Primary Industry and Energy administers Commonwealth policy relating to production and marketing arrangements for primary products. It co-operates with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in the negotiation of international trade and commodity agreements, in participation in international conferences, and in the administration of provisions relating to primary products in existing international agreements. It also administers the legislation under which the Commonwealth marketing boards operate, and maintains continuous contact with the boards on marketing policy. The Department is responsible for the inspection, grading, and labelling of primary produce submitted for export.

The NSW Government has representatives engaged in trade promotion in London and Tokyo. The NSW Office for Trade Development is responsible for promoting, encouraging and co-ordinating trade between NSW and overseas countries.

Compiling overseas trade statistics

Import statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which import entries were lodged with the Australian Customs Service in this State. This does not mean the goods were consumed in this State. The value of goods is on a free on board (f.o.b.) basis. The recorded value is known as the customs value and the system of valuation is currently based on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules.

Export statistics for NSW correspond to goods for which the final stage of production or manufacture occurred in NSW, and exclude re-exported goods. The value of the goods is recorded by one of two methods. Goods actually sold to overseas buyers prior to shipment are valued at the price equivalent to the f.o.b. price at the Australian port of shipment, while goods on consignment are valued at an estimated f.o.b. Australian port of shipment price.

Overseas trade statistics of NSW

NSW is Australia's largest trading state. The main ports are located in Sydney, Newcastle, Port Kembla, Port Botany and Kurnell. Air freight is handled at Sydney (Kingsford-Smith) Airport.

In 1988–89 NSW accounted for 44.3% of all Australia's imports, a decrease of 0.3% on the previous year and 25.1% of all exports, a decrease of 0.7%.

The value of imports into NSW in 1988–89 increased by $2,786.5m or 15.4% from 1987–88 while exports for the same period increased by $321.6m or 3.0%.

OVERSEAS TRADE *(a)*, NSW AND AUSTRALIA

	1984–85	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
NSW trade ($m) –					
Imports	12,478.4	15,129.9	16,055.9	18,087.4	20,873.9
Exports	6,674.0	7,363.2	8,364.2	10,582.1	10,903.7
Australian trade ($m) –					
Imports	29,049.4	34,691.2	36,988.1	40,591.0	47,072.6
Exports	29,708.1	32,792.9	35,806.4	40,945.6	43,462.2
NSW trade as a proportion of Australian trade (per cent) –					
Imports	42.9	43.6	43.4	44.6	44.3
Exports	22.5	22.4	23.4	25.8	25.1

(a) Export statistics shown in this table exclude the value of re-exported goods

NSW principal import trading partners in 1988–89 were the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom. They accounted for 51.6% of all imports into NSW.

PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES: IMPORTS INTO NSW
($m)

Country	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89
United States of America	3,640.2	4,242.0	4,935.7
Japan	3,403.0	3,361.8	4,186.5
United Kingdom	1,255.6	1,478.9	1,650.1
Federal Republic of Germany	1,080.2	1,175.5	1,196.0
New Zealand	677.4	832.4	947.5
Taiwan	653.1	778.4	874.8

The major export trading partners of NSW were, in 1988–89, Japan, Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea. While these three countries accounted for 45.4% of all exports, Japan easily dominates, accounting for 30.8% of our total exports. Hong Kong has become a more important partner recently increasing from $340.1m in 1986–87 to $896.1m in 1988–89, an increase of 163.5% in two years.

PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES: EXPORTS FROM NSW
($m)

Country	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89
Japan	2,452.8	3,290.1	3,355.8
Hong Kong	340.1	759.6	896.1
Republic of Korea	610.9	635.9	698.0
New Zealand	494.5	623.8	683.6
United States of America	637.3	775.7	676.2
Taiwan	426.8	467.0	532.7

Imports

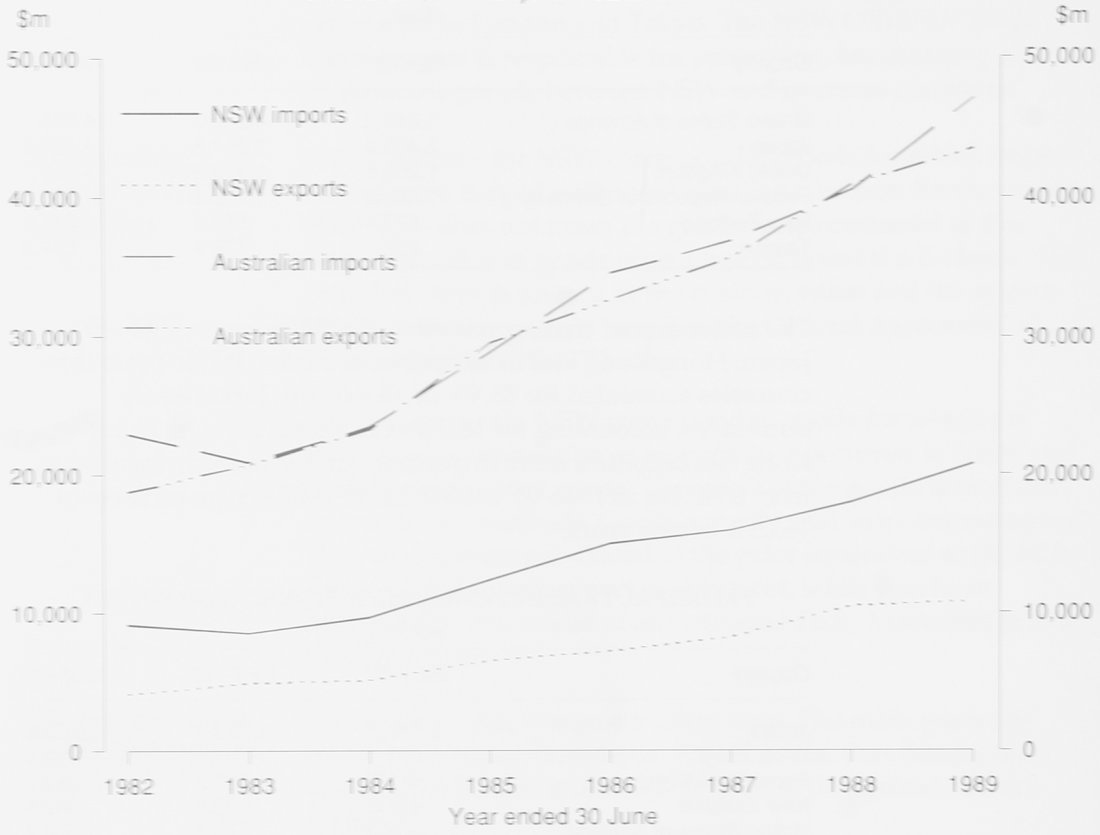
The largest group of commodities imported into NSW in 1988–89 was Machinery and transport equipment at $9,146.3m or 43.8% of all imports. This was an increase of $1,863.0m or 25.6% from 1987–88. Manufactured articles, at $6,239.9m, was the next biggest group of commodities.

IMPORTS, NSW
($m)

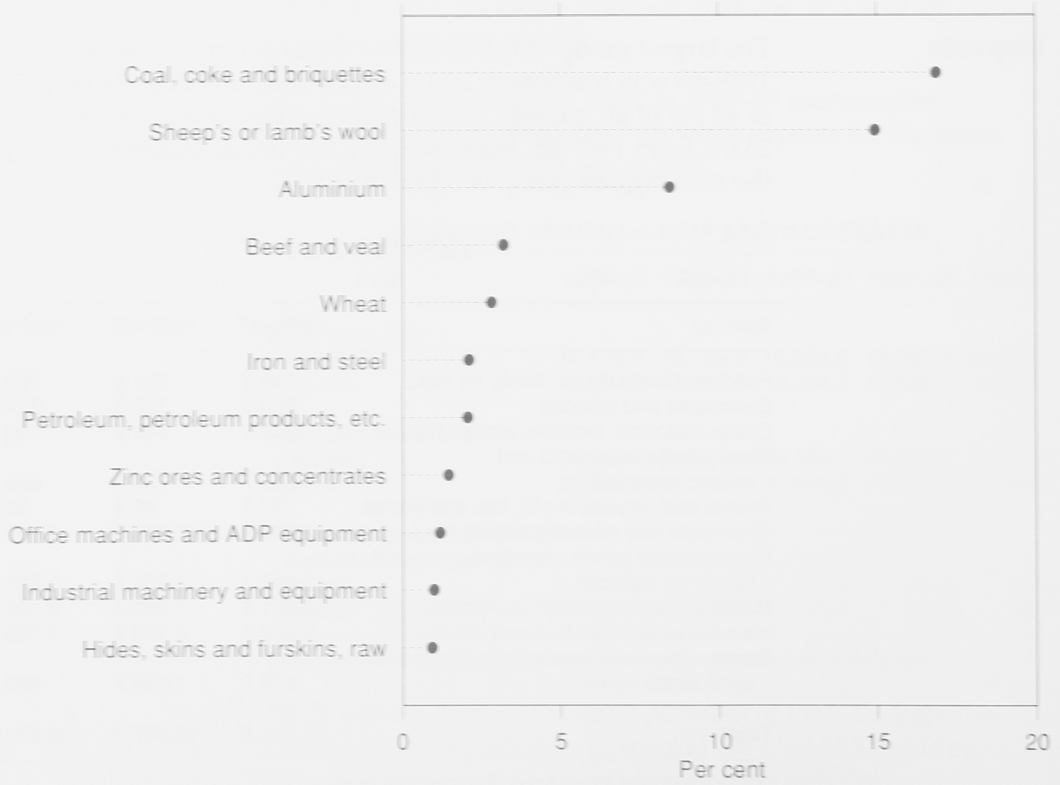
Item (a)	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89
Food and live animals chiefly for food	740.7	801.8	932.1
Beverages and tobacco	203.0	199.8	214.6
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	367.9	442.9	599.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	535.7	732.3	659.7
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	37.1	48.4	52.5
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	1,604.1	1,872.9	2,032.8
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,433.2	2,784.1	3,083.0
Machinery and transport equipment	6,671.3	7,283.3	9,146.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,658.4	2,862.4	3,156.9
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	879.7	1,059.7	996.6
Total	**16,131.2**	**18,087.4**	**20,873.9**

(a) Sections of Australian Import Commodity Classification.

OVERSEAS TRADE, NSW AND AUSTRALIA



PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF NSW ORIGIN, AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL, 1988–89



The principal commodities imported into NSW in 1988–89 were Computers, Road vehicles, and Electrical equipment at a value of$1,664.1m, $1,443.1m and $1,082.8m respectively. Road vehicles have increased from $784.4m in 1986–87, an increase of 84.0%.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS INTO NSW
($m)

Description	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*p1988–89*
Crude petroleum oils	291.8	479.4	454.5
Organic chemicals	412.6	495.0	530.8
Paper ond paperboard	430.6	530.7	579.5
Textile yarns, fabrics	717.1	756.1	763.7
General industrial machinery	770.7	847.5	955.3
Computers	1,359.3	1,304.1	1,664.1
Computer parts and accessories	452.5	626.1	765.0
Telecommunications equipment	735.7	756.3	858.8
Electrical machinery	842.9	981.4	1,082.8
Road vehicles	784.4	905.7	1,443.1
Professional and scientific instruments	441.9	459.7	491.6

Exports

Crude materials, Mineral fuels and Manufactured goods were the main groups of commodities exported from NSW in 1988–89, at $2,429.6m, $2,069.0m and $1,713.2m respectively. In percentage terms they made up 60.0% of all exports.

EXPORTS, NSW
($m)

Item (a)	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
Food and live amimals chiefly for food	1,226.7	1,306.4	992.6
Beverages and tobacco	23.9	47.1	44.4
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,600.8	2,264.2	2,429.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,365.8	2,181.9	2,069.0
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	26.5	15.9	17.5
Chemicals and related products n.e.c.	217.6	302.3	349.1
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	869.5	1,414.1	1,713.2
Machinery and transport equipment	485.1	604.7	603.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	274.7	333.6	317.1
Commodities and transactions n.e.c. and confidential items	1,265.4	2,112.0	2,367.8
Total	**8,355.8**	**10,582.0**	**10,903.7**

(a) Sections of Australian Export Commodity Classification.

The major commodities exported from NSW in 1988–89 were Coal, coke and briquettes at $1,841.8m, Sheep's or lamb's wool at $1,629.8m and Aluminium at $924.0m. Aluminium has increased from $191.3m in 1986–87, an increase of 383.0%.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF NSW ORIGIN
($m)

Description	1986–87	1987–88	1988–89
Beef and veal	333.5	458.9	351.2
Wheat	538.0	482.2	309.2
Hides, skins and furskins, raw	135.0	164.0	101.8
Sheep's or lamb's wool	932.7	1,520.1	1,629.8
Zinc ores and concentrates	50.6	105.4	158.5
Coal, coke and briquettes	2,195.3	1,935.5	1,841.8
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	170.3	246.3	227.1
Iron and steel	281.0	205.6	230.3
Aluminium	191.3	702.9	924.0
General industrial machinery and equipment	76.7	103.0	107.5
Office machines and ADP equipment	101.2	130.0	129.7

Wholesale and retail trade

Introduction

In 1986–87 the wholesale and retail trade industries together contributed 14.3% of the total NSW Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. This proportion has been reasonably constant during the past ten years, varying from a high of 15.1% in 1977–78 to a low of 13.2% in 1982–83.

In 1986–87 the NSW share of the national GDP for the wholesale and retail industries was 36.1% compared with Victoria's 29.0%, Queensland's 14.4%, and the other States and Territories less than 10% each. The NSW proportion has been reasonably constant during the past ten years, varying from a high of 36.7% in 1980–81 and 1983–84 to a low of 35.8% in 1977–78.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, AUSTRALIA AND NSW
($m)

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
Australia	25,051	28,592	31,532	36,111
New South Wales	9,096	1,034	11,373	na
NSW as a percentage of Australia	36.3	36.2	36.1	na

At 30 August 1989 there were 552,366 persons employed in NSW in the retail and wholesale industries and this represents 21.4% of total state employment.

The number of persons employed in retail industries increased by 11.0% from 1987 to 1988. By comparison, the number of persons employed in wholesale industries increased by 8.1%. Between 1988 and 1989 there were similar increases for both industries with persons employed by retail industries increasing by 6.8% compared to 6.1% for wholesale industries.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL INDUSTRIES, NSW
('000)

	August		
Industry	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Wholesale	161.8	174.9	185.6
Retail	309.3	343.4	366.7

Retail trade

Estimates of the value of turnover of retail establishments are derived from a monthly survey covering the six States and two Territories.

Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists is the largest industry sector with 27.1% of turnover in 1988–89, followed by Hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs with 16.3% and Department and general stores with 12.6%.

Between 1986–87 and 1988–89, total retail turnover increased by 19.2%. The turnover of Floor coverings stores increased by 42.4%, Domestic hardware stores and jewellers by 40.2%, and Pharmacies by 39.0%. Butchers had the smallest increase in turnover in the period with 2.9%, then Department and general stores with 9.6%, and Other food stores with 10.7%.

TURNOVER OF RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, NSW.

	Turnover $m (current prices)		
Industry description	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*
Grocers, confectioners, tobacconists	5,350.8	5,708.5	6,302.9
Butchers	614.1	631.6	789.5
Other food stores	1,505.6	1,656.7	1,666.9
Hotels, liquor stores, licensed clubs	3,781.1	4,251.5	4,392.5
Cafes and restaurants	n.p.	n.p.	1,322.1
Clothing and fabric stores	1,708.4	1,867.7	2,022.3
Department and general stores	3,084.7	3,221.3	3,380.3
Footwear stores	279.8	282.0	310.6
Domestic hardware stores, jewellers	741.3	857.5	1,039.4
Electrical goods stores	1,172.1	1,341.6	1,399.9
Furniture stores	432.7	493.1	529.1
Floor coverings stores	154.7	206.2	220.3
Pharmacies	834.5	931.2	1,160.3
Newsagents	937.3	1,038.9	1,107.1
Other stores	n.p.	n.p.	1,261.1
Total	**22,558.3**	**24,562.6**	**26,904.3**

1985–86 Retail Census

In 1985–86 the ABS conducted a census covering most retail establishments in the Retail Trade Subdivision of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification — the exceptions being Shoe repairers, Electric appliance repairers, and Bread and milk vendors. At 30 June 1986 there were over fifty-six thousand retail establishments in NSW, employing 318 thousand people. These were increases of 14% and 13% respectively since June 1980 when the previous retail census was conducted.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, NSW, 1985-86

	Establishments (no.)	Employment (no.)	Wages and salaries ($'000)	Turnover ($'000)
Department and general stores				
Department stores	152	33,741	432,291	2,986,401
General stores	85	2,223	28,033	160,486
Total	*237*	*35,964*	*460,955*	*3,146,887*
Clothing, fabric and furniture stores				
Men's and boy's wear stores	1,226	4,517	50,029	405,004
Women's and girl's wear stores	4,123	15,969	130,489	1,061,173
Footwear stores	984	4,117	39,972	312,135
Fabrics and household textile stores	1,291	4,478	35,002	256,203
Floor coverings stores	351	1,424	18,240	224,646
Furniture stores	908	3,923	50,184	576,621
Total	*8,883*	*34,428*	*323,816*	*2,835,781*
Household appliance and hardware stores				
Domestic hardware stores	1,504	4,879	37,892	326,265
Watchmakers and jewellers	1,110	4,939	49,521	323,606
Music stores	456	1,573	14,144	164,940
Household appliance stores	2,262	10,455	122,703	1,159,347
Total	*5,332*	*21,846*	*224,260*	*1,974,158*
Motor vehicle dealers, petrol and tyre retailers				
New motor vehicle dealers	5,622	36,453	517,450	7,754,526
Used motor vehicle dealers	971	4,707	64,889	1,146,969
Service stations	3,114	17,269	136,369	2,659,991
Smash repairers	2320	11,295	123,718	502,306
Motor cycle dealers	327	1,318	14,791	177,302
Boat and caravan dealers	396	1,704	20,328	229,476
Tyre and battery retailers	558	3,200	47,202	393,081
Total	*13,308*	*75,946*	*924,747*	*12,863,651*
Food stores				
Grocers, confectioners and tobacconists	6,273	55,116	492,688	5,449,335
Butchers	2,647	9,353	95,470	773,095
Fruit and vegetable stores	1,500	6,089	35,553	460,836
Liquor stores	791	3,440	36,276	646,629
Bread and cake stores	1,009	5,312	35,977	161,424
Fish shops, take away food and milk bars	6,582	31,852	140,063	1,009,632
Total	*18,802*	*111,162*	*836,027*	*8,500,952*
Other retailers				
Pharmacies	2,132	13,019	109,870	895,443
Photographic equipment stores	256	896	8,925	75,129
Sports and toy stores	1,516	4,708	33,924	359,373
Newsagents, stationers and booksellers	2,137	10,319	76,378	854,677
Second hand goods dealers	1,129	2,455	13,225	116,210
Nurserymen and florists	1,318	3,979	25,297	171,796
Retailing n.e.c.	1,276	3,086	16,966	165,278
Total	*9,764*	*38,462*	*284,586*	*2,637,906*
Total retail industry	**56,326**	**317,808**	**3,054,391**	**31,959,334**

In 1985–86 retail turnover was $31,959m, which was an increase of $15,599m or 95% since 1979–80. However, growth, when measured in terms of constant prices (i.e. allowing for the effects of price changes) was 22%.

Recreation, personal and other services

Introduction

In 1986–87 the recreation, personal and other services industries together contributed 4.1% of the total NSW GDP at factor cost. In the past ten years this proportion has been resonably constant varying between 3.8% in 1979–80 and 4.1% in 1977–78, 1985–86 and 1986–87.

In 1986–87 the NSW share of the national GDP for the recreation, personal and other services industries was 36.9% compared with Victoria's 24.3%, Queensland's 15.2%, and the other States and Territories 10% or less each. In the past ten years the NSW proportion has varied between 36.7% in 1985–86 and 40.0% in 1980–81.

RECREATION, PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, AUSTRALIA AND NSW
($m)

	1984–85	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Australia	6,947	7,961	8,847	10,135
New South Wales	2,574	2,919	3,265	n.a.
NSW as a percentage of Australia	37.1	36.7	36.9	n.a.

The number of persons employed in Recreation, personal and other services increased by 9.2% between 1987 and 1988 but decreased by 0.3% between 1988 and 1989.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN RECREATION, PERSONAL AND OTHER SEVICES, NSW
('000)

	August		
	1987	*1988*	*1989*
Persons employed	168.7	184.3	183.8

1986–87 Services Industries Survey

In 1986–87 the ABS conducted the first of two Selected Services Industries Surveys covering all enterprises classified to ten personal and travel related industries of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

Of the industries surveyed, Licensed clubs was the largest industry in terms of employment with 34,261 persons, followed by Cafés and restaurants with 31,989 persons, Accommodation with 20,695 person, and hotels (mainly drinking places) with

20,695 persons. In terms of turnover, Licensed clubs was also the largest industry, with turnover of $1,863.8m, followed by Hotels ($1,207.0m), Cafés and restaurants ($1,059.3m), and Accommodation ($873.7m). These four industries were also the top industries in terms of net operating surplus, although this order varied with Licensed clubs again the leading industry with net operating surplus of $172.9m, followed by Accommodation with $135.1m, Hotels with $130.8m, and Cafés and restaurants with $96.3m.

SELECTED ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, NSW, 1986-87

Industry description	*Enterprises (no.)*	*Employment (no.)*	*Wages and salaries ($m)*	*Turnover ($m)*	*Net operating surplus ($m)*
Motor vehicle hire	63	764	15.6	n.a.	n.a.
Travel agency services	644	6,344	122.4	294.8	4.9
Motion picture theatres	64	1,543	19.9	88.5	11.2
Cafés and restaurants	3,426	31,989	249.0	1,059.3	96.3
Hotels (mainly drinking places)	1,608	19,990	176.4	1,207.0	130.8
Accommodation	1,838	20,695	239.2	873.7	135.1
Licensed clubs	1,539	34,261	489.4	1,863.8	172.9
Laundries and dry cleaners	656	4,354	47.1	138.4	19.1
Hairdressers and beauty salons	3,962	12,933	90.6	251.3	40.3
Photographic services	611	1,649	15.3	73.9	8.7

Finance, property and business services

Introduction

In 1986–87 the finance, property and business services industries together contributed 8.7% of the total NSW GDP at factor cost. In the past ten years this proportion has varied between 7.1% in 1977–78 to 8.7% in 1986–87.

In 1986–87 the NSW share of the national GDP for the finance, property and business services industries was 41.4%, Victoria's share was 24.7%, Queensland's 11.8%, Western Australia's 10.4% and the remaining States and Territories less than 10% each. In the past ten years the NSW proportion has varied some 5.8 percentage points between 39.7% in 1984–85 and 1985–86 to 45.5% in 1981–82.

FINANCE, PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST, AUSTRALIA AND NSW ($m)

	1984–85	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Australia	12,130	14,357	16,693	19,373
New South Wales	4,819	5,693	6,915	n.a.
NSW as a percentage of Australia	39.7	39.7	41.4	n.a.

1987–88 Services Industries Survey

In 1987–88 the ABS conducted the second Selected Services Industries Survey, this time focusing on selected property and business services.

Of the property and business service industries surveyed, Business services n.e.c. was the largest in terms of employment with 13,967 persons, followed by Cleaning services (13,894), and Real estate (12,807). In terms of turnover, the largest industry was Advertising ($2,113m), followed by Legal services ($1,203m), then accounting ($965m). The top industry in terms of net operating surplus was Legal services ($371m) followed by Accounting ($208m) and Real estate ($144m).

PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES, SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS, NSW, 1987-88

Industry description	*Enterprises (no.)*	*Employment (no.)*	*Wages and salaries ($m)*	*Turnover ($m)*	*Net operating surplus ($m)*
Real estate agents	2,004	12,807	321	753	144
Architectural services	1,805	6,968	143	399	83
Surveying services	418	1,370	36	99	17
Engineering and technical services n.e.c.	2,059	9,425	236	574	69
Legal services	2,635	12,505	179	1,203	371
Accounting services	2,458	13,179	207	965	208
Computing services	1,545	11,440	289	802	21
Advertising services	1,146	7,430	209	2,113	67
Debt collecting and credit reporting services	102	930	17	57	4
Pest control services	283	1,193	18	53	10
Cleaning services	1,452	13,894	110	208	25
Business services n.e.c.	428	13,967	183	428	58

Price indexes

Introduction

Price Indexes are designed to measure the changes over time in the level of prices in selected fields of activity. The basic principle of an index is to select a list of commodities and services which are representative of the field to be covered, and to combine the prices of these commodities and services at regular intervals by the use of 'weights' which represent the relative importance of items in that field.

Examples of price indexes compiled by the ABS are retail price indexes and wholesale price indexes.

The current retail price index, the Consumer Price Index (CPI), was first published in 1960 and was compiled retrospectively to 1948. Retail prices of food and groceries have been collected by the ABS since 1901. The current series (the eleventh) of the CPI was introduced in March 1987.

During the 1960s the ABS began producing a range of price indexes covering materials used in and articles produced by defined sectors of the Australian economy. These producer (previously known as wholesale) price indexes are published monthly and include two indexes designed to measure changes in the prices of building materials. The ABS also publishes two foreign trade price indexes to measure changes in the prices of imports and exports.

Consumer Price Index

For the year 1988–89, the Consumer Price Index for Sydney was 187.7 (base year 1980–81=100.0). This figure represented an increase of 8.1% over the previous year and a rise of 43.4% in the past five years. By comparison, the weighted average of the eight Australian capital cities was 187.3, which indicates an annual rise in the CPI of 7.3% and five yearly increase of 42.3%.

Since 1980–81 the largest price rises have been in tobacco and alcohol, housing, and transportation. The lowest increases have been in recreation and education, and clothing.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA*(a)*
(Base year: 1980–81=100.0)

	1983–84	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
Sydney	**130.9**	**136.0**	**147.5**	**161.4**	**173.7**	**187.7**
Melbourne	132.1	138.1	149.8	163.9	175.9	187.9
Brisbane	131.7	137.9	149.0	161.8	173.1	185.4
Adelaide	132.3	138.7	150.2	164.0	175.0	187.8
Perth	131.0	136.1	147.1	161.8	173.3	186.1
Hobart	129.9	136.1	147.9	162.5	174.4	185.3
Darwin	130.2	135.1	146.2	159.3	170.6	178.9
Canberra	132.3	138.8	150.8	163.4	174.7	186.3
Australia *(a)*	131.6	137.2	148.7	162.6	174.5	187.3

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, SYDNEY
(Base of each group index: 1980–81=100.0)

	Year ended 30 June					
Group	*1984*	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Food	126.2	132.8	142.6	153.9	162.0	177.8
Clothing	121.2	128.5	138.7	151.6	163.4	174.1
Housing	127.4	134.2	146.6	159.4	175.1	203.0
Household equipment and operation	134.0	139.6	150.5	160.4	171.0	181.4
Transportation	136.8	146.9	159.5	177.6	191.6	200.0
Tobacco and alcohol	140.9	152.6	167.8	187.5	203.3	211.1
Health and personal care	140.7	116.4	126.2	146.3	163.9	176.9
Recreation and education *(a)*	114.6	118.4	128.9	140.2	150.1	160.6
All groups	**130.9**	**136.0**	**147.5**	**161.4**	**173.7**	**187.7**

(a) Base: March quarter 1982=100.0

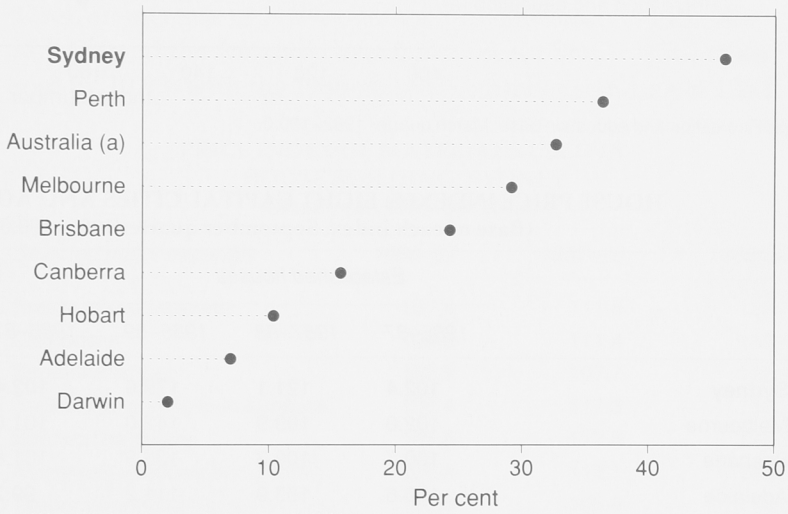
House price indexes

These indexes provide estimates of changes in housing prices for each of the eight capital cities. Separate price indexes have been constructed for established houses and for project homes.

The indexes measure price movements over time in each city individually. They do not measure differences in price level between cities.

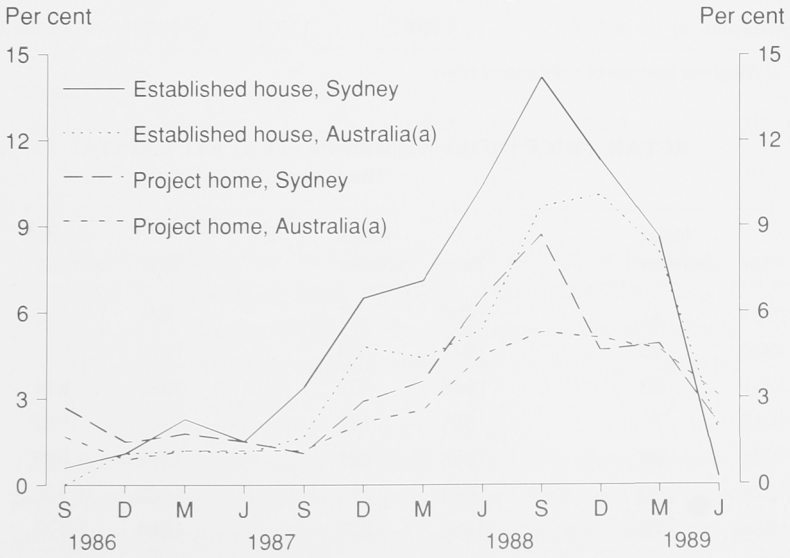
In 1988–89 the Established House Price Index number for Sydney (base of September quarter 1986=100.0) was 176.9. This represented an increase of 46.1% over the previous year. For the same period the Project Home Price Index number for Sydney (same base period) was 139.6, a rise of 24.5% over 1987–88. By comparison, the increases for Australia over the same period were 32.7% and 18.6% respectively.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE PRICE INDEX: CHANGE BETWEEN 1987–88 AND 1988–89



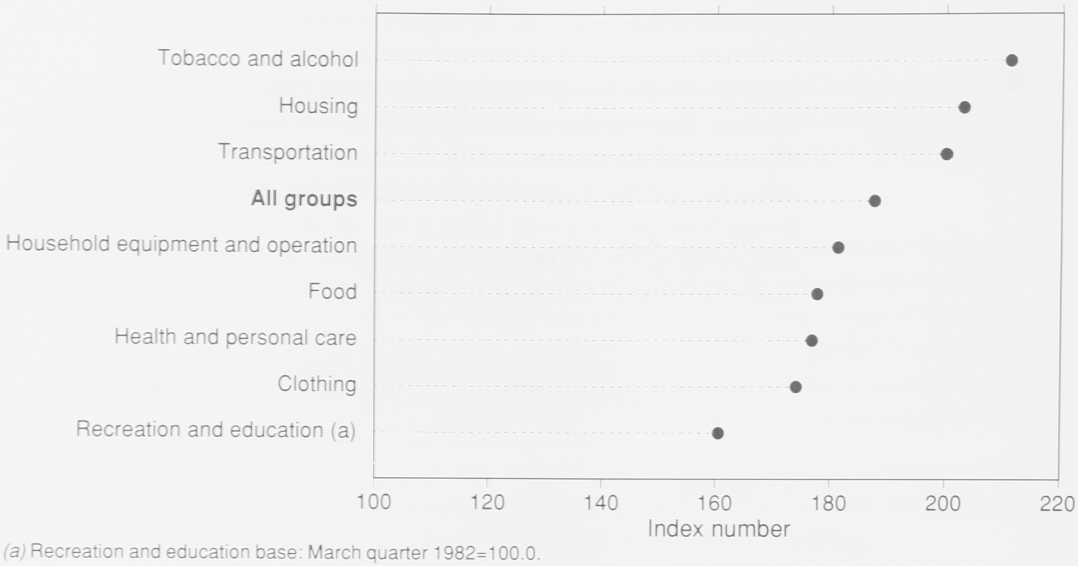
(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE AND PROJECT HOME PRICE INDEXES: CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS QUARTER



(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL GROUPS, SYDNEY, 1988–89
(Base of each group index: 1980-81=100.0)



(a) Recreation and education base: March quarter 1982=100.0.

HOUSE PRICE INDEXES: EIGHT CAPITAL CITIES AND AUSTRALIA*(a)*
(Base of each index: September quarter 1986=100.0)

	Established houses			*Project homes*		
	1986–87	*1987–88*	*1988–89*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
Sydney	**102.4**	**121.1**	**179.6**	**102.4**	**112.1**	**139.6**
Melbourne	102.0	109.9	142.0	101.6	107.4	121.0
Brisbane	100.7	109.3	135.9	101.6	110.5	135.9
Adelaide	100.6	103.9	111.2	99.2	101.1	110.7
Perth	102.1	112.6	153.6	101.5	109.4	134.2
Hobart	102.1	105.2	116.1	101.9	106.3	114.9
Canberra	99.0	104.8	121.3	100.6	101.8	109.4
Darwin	98.9	98.3	100.4	101.7	106.3	116.2
Australia *(a)*	101.7	113.0	149.9	101.6	108.9	129.2

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED
(Base year: 1945=100.0)

Year	*Index number*	*Year*	*Index number*	*Year*	*Index number*	*Year*	*Index number*
1901	47	1936	75	1971	332	1985	1,257
1906	48	1941	89	1976	579	1986	1,370
1911	53	1946	102	1980	844	1987	1,487
1916	71	1951	167	1981 *(a)*	926	1988	1,594
1921	90	1956	224	1982	1,028		
1926	90	1961	252	1983	1,132		
1931	78	1966	276	1984	1,177		

(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities from 1981.

Retail price index numbers

In order to provide an approximate long term measure of retail price change for the period since the first Australian retail price index was compiled, a single series of index numbers has been constructed with a reference base of 1945=100.0.

Average retail prices

The average retail prices of selected food and other items in Sydney were obtained from a number of selected retailers throughout the Sydney metropolitan area and should be regarded as no more than approximate indicators of price levels and price movements.

Materials used in building

Two building materials indexes are published for each of the State capital cities. In 1988–89 the Price Index of Materials Used in House Building for Sydney (base year 1985–86=100.0) was 128.4, an increase of 11.8% over the previous year. During the same period the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 10.8% with the 1988–89 index number standing at 126.1.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING, SYDNEY
(Base year: 1985–86=100.0)

Selected major materials	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
Ready mixed concrete	107.6	111.8	123.8
Clay bricks	106.9	111.4	133.4
Structural timber	102.9	107.7	122.4
Cupboards and built–in furniture	108.4	117.3	131.2
Builders' hardware	109.5	112.8	122.1
Aluminium windows and doors	106.4	118.1	133.0
Timber doors and frames	100.0	105.6	113.2
Metal sheet, fascia and guttering	111.0	120.8	135.8
Ceramic tiles	109.5	112.7	119.7
Paint	105.9	109.4	121.4
All groups, Sydney	**106.2**	**114.8**	**128.4**
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	*105.8*	*113.8*	*126.1*

The Materials Used in Building Other than House Building index for Sydney (base year 1979–80=100.0) was 214.7, an increase of 8.7% over 1987–88. By comparison, the weighted average of the six State capital cities rose by 9.2% to stand at 214.9.

The largest increases since 1979–80 in Sydney, were the cost of sand, aggregate and filling; electrical materials and builders' hardware. The smallest increases occurred in structural timber; reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh; and structural steel.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SELECTED FOOD AND OTHER ITEMS, SYDNEY
(cents)

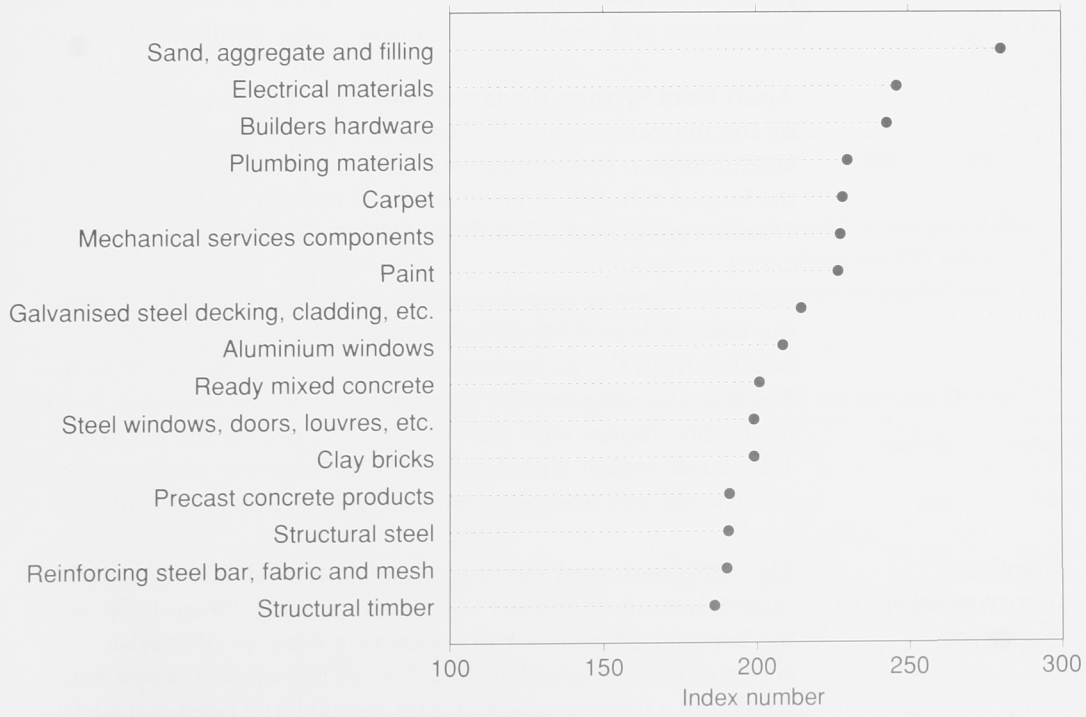
Item	Unit	June quarter					
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Dairy produce –							
Milk, bottled, delivered	2 x 600ml bottles	82	86	91	94	98	104
Cheese, processed, sliced wrapped	500g packet	225	228	201	229	257	284
Butter	500g	161	159	163	177	179	185
Cereal products –							
Bread, white loaf, sliced, supermarket sales	680g	88	96	105	113	119	124
Flour, self–raising	2kg packet	155	171	171	202	217	225
Rice, medium grain	1kg packet	82	81	89	93	95	93
Meat –							
Beef –							
Rump steak	1kg	744	787	814	851	941	1082
Chuck steak	1kg	438	457	451	492	546	621
Lamb –							
Leg	1kg	381	404	417	463	489	517
Loin chops	1kg	405	432	429	508	570	602
Chicken, frozen	1kg	231	277	255	300	269	309
Bacon, middle rashers	250g packet	215	220	221	222	228	245
Fruit and vegetables –							
Potatoes	1kg	57	49	76	76	74	102
Onions	1kg	100	70	70	85	100	110
Peaches, canned	825g	113	120	131	129	141	156
Oranges	1kg	116	125	113	128	141	174
Other food –							
Eggs	55g dozen	154	160	155	158	186	209
Sugar, white	2kg packet	128	133	135	155	165	178
Jam, strawberry	500g jar	131	133	150	163	180	186
Tea	250g packet	138	156	143	144	143	147
Coffee, instant	150g jar	293	374	569	486	477	462
Margarine, polyunsaturated	500g tub	104	128	112	122	115	132
Other items –							
Beer, full strength,chilled *(a)*	750ml bottle	158	165	179	194	207	2,009
Pet food *(b)*	405g/415g	58	61	64	69	73	77
Laundry detergent	1kg	271	278	316	339	354	375
Toilet soap	2 x 125g	96	105	112	112	128	127
Petrol, super grade	1L	48.7	54.6	48.6	53.9	51.6	54.2

(a) From 1989 price is for 12x750ml bottles. *(b)* From 1985 price is for 415g.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING (OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING), SYDNEY
(Base of each index: 1979–80=100.0)

Particulars	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
Selected major materials –						
Structural timber	136.3	145.8	156.2	162.0	167.5	186.2
Clay bricks	134.1	144.9	152.2	156.8	157.6	199.3
Ready mixed concrete	155.1	161.0	165.5	175.0	180.3	201.2
Precast concrete products	152.2	157.4	165.7	174.4	181.0	191.1
Galvanised steel decking, cladding, etc.	152.8	157.9	165.4	180.1	196.6	214.8
Structural steel	137.8	141.1	147.3	158.7	175.1	190.8
Reinforcing steel bar, fabric and mesh	145.1	146.0	154.6	160.9	173.3	190.3
Aluminium windows	148.0	157.0	167.9	177.1	196.7	208.8
Steel windows, doors, louvres, etc.	155.2	163.9	175.4	183.8	190.9	199.3
Builders' hardware	149.1	157.5	177.9	203.5	219.2	243.0
Sand, aggregate and filling	202.8	216.6	233.0	245.8	259.7	280.4
Carpet	133.6	145.0	161.8	189.5	222.1	228.3
Paint	165.3	182.9	195.7	207.3	205.3	227.0
Special combinations of materials –						
Plumbing materials	149.3	155.8	167.1	182.8	207.5	230.0
Electrical materials	147.3	156.9	172.1	190.7	223.9	246.3
Mechanical services components	146.6	156.6	177.4	197.0	214.6	227.7
All groups excluding electrical materials and mechanical services	*148.5*	*155.2*	*164.8*	*176.6*	*190.9*	*208.2*
All groups, Sydney	**148.1**	**155.5**	**167.4**	**181.0**	**197.5**	**214.7**
All groups, weighted average of six state capital cities	*147.3*	*155.5*	*167.9*	*180.9*	*196.8*	*214.9*

PRICE INDEX OF SELECTED MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING (OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING), SYDNEY, 1988–89
(Base of each index: 1979–80=100.0)



Tourism

Overseas visitors

Over the period from the year ended 30 June 1984 to the year ended 30 June 1989, there was a significant growth in the number of overseas visitors to NSW. In this period arrivals for short-term visits by overseas visitors to NSW increased by 124% from 473 thousand to 1.1 million and departures from NSW after short-term visits by overseas residents increased by 117% from 492 thousand to 1.1 million.

OVERSEAS VISITORS TO NSW
('000)

	Year ended 30 June					
	1984	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Overseas visitor short-term visit arrivals	473.7	501.2	601.8	780.1	978.0	1,061.0
Resident overseas departures after short-term visit	491.6	528.8	637.7	778.6	683.3	1,065.5

Tourism in NSW regions

In 1987–88, the Sydney region was by far the most popular tourist destination in NSW. The Tourism Commission of NSW has estimated that there were 3.7 million domestic trips and 4.1 million visits by domestic tourists in the region. The principal attractions were Sydney Harbour and foreshores, the Opera House, Darling Harbour, Chinatown, the City centre and Macquarie Street, Kings Cross, and the Rocks. In addition, there are numerous recreation parks and gardens, as well as National Parks to the north and south of the city. Further afield, the Blue Mountains and Jenolan Caves attract large numbers of visitors.

Apart from Sydney, the largest number of trips were received by the Illawarra region (1.7 million trips), followed by the Hunter region (1.6 million trips). These areas also accounted for the largest number of visits, with 1.8 million visits to the Hunter region and 1.5 million visits to the Illawarra region.

Some of the more popular tourist attractions in NSW include: the vineyards and Myall Lakes in the Hunter region; the beaches from the Richmond–Tweed region in the north to the South-eastern region; the Murray River on the Victorian border; the Dubbo region with the Western Plains Zoo; the Northern Tablelands region with Tamworth, the 'country music capital'; and the ski area and National Park in the Snowy Mountains.

Tourist accommodation statistics

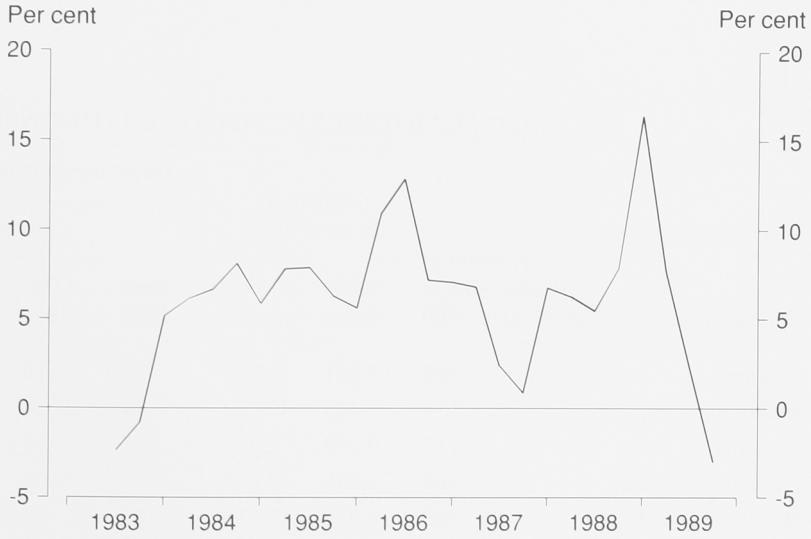
The ABS conducted the first census of tourist accommodation establishments in respect of the year ended 30 June 1974. Since the September quarter 1975, quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation establishments (with a restricted scope and collecting a limited range of data items) have been conducted.

Surveys of tourist accommodation establishments

For the purpose of the quarterly surveys of tourist accommodation, a tourist accommodation establishment is defined as an establishment which provides predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than two months) available to the general public. The current scope of the surveys comprises hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities (i.e. provides bath or shower and toilet in most guest rooms, and has breakfast available for guests) and caravan parks with powered sites for caravans and toilet, shower, and laundry facilities for guests.

At 30 June 1989, there were 1,592 hotels and motels providing 45,962 rooms. The room occupancy rate for the June quarter 1989 was 55%. Takings from accommodation in the 1988–89 finiancial year totalled $793m. The seventy-seven hotels and motels classified as four and five star accounted for 43% of takings.

HOTELS, MOTELS, ETC. WITH FACILITIES, NSW
GUEST NIGHTS: CHANGE FROM CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF PREVIOUS YEAR



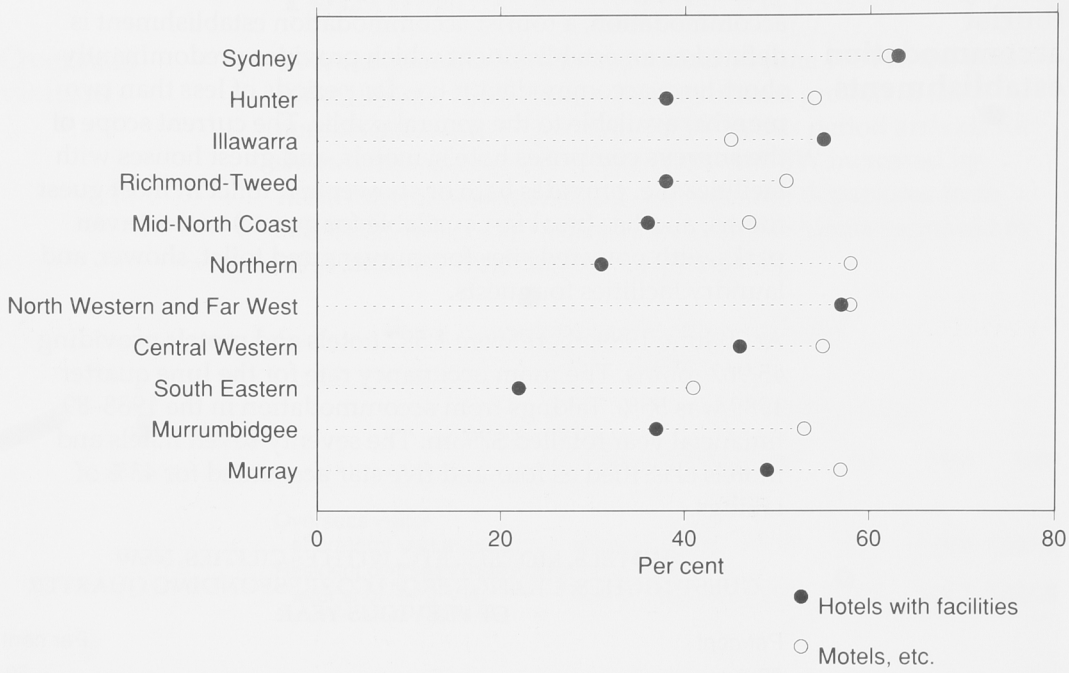
At 30 June 1989, there were 815 caravan parks in scope of the Survey of Tourist Accommodation, providing 96,255 sites. Takings from accommodation for these caravan parks was $118m for the 1988–89 financial year.

CARAVAN PARKS, NSW(*a*): SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Item	*Unit*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*
Establishments at 30 June	No.	823	825	815
Capacity at 30 June –				
Powered sites	No.	70,350	71,730	72,119
Unpowered sites	No.	24,966	23,510	22,000
Cabins, flats, etc.	No.	1,789	1,980	2,136
Site occupancy rates	Per cent	30.8	33.1	33.7
Accommodation takings	$'000	96,166	106,168	118,094

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES, JUNE QUARTER 1989



HOTELS, MOTELS, ETC. WITH FACILITIES, NSW

Statistical division	Number of establishments at 30 June 1989	Capacity at 30 June 1989		Room occupancy rate (per cent) Quarter				Takings from accommodation 1988-89 ($'000)
		Guest rooms	Bed spaces	Sept 1988	Dec 1988	March 1989	June 1989	
Sydney	305	17,961	47,923	74	75	70	63	522,160
Hunter	151	3,485	10,709	54	54	56	51	37,096
Illawarra	112	2,293	6,783	47	50	55	47	23,275
Richmond–Tweed	104	1,815	5,873	73	58	59	50	17,574
Mid-North Coast	196	3,876	12,118	69	59	60	47	40,246
Northern	118	2,552	7,802	71	53	53	56	22,930
North Western and Far West	113	2,421	7,577	68	54	50	58	23,540
Central West	84	1,941	5,858	57	51	50	53	17,206
South Eastern	192	4,696	16,103	53	38	42	38	43,559
Murrumbidgee	81	1,841	5,557	47	47	49	51	15,529
Murray	136	3,081	9,639	53	57	60	56	30,277
New South Wales	**1,592**	**45,962**	**135,942**	**65**	**60**	**60**	**55**	**793,392**
by Star Grading –								
One	*16*	*250*	*772*	*49*	*28*	*28*	*34*	*1,328*
Two	*398*	*7,240*	*20,899*	*55*	*49*	*50*	*46*	*59,988*
Three	*820*	*22,561*	*69,546*	*66*	*61*	*60*	*56*	*306,847*
Four and Five	*77*	*9,149*	*24,199*	*76*	*80*	*75*	*68*	*348,240*
Not graded	*281*	*6,762*	*20,526*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*n.a.*	*76,989*

Related publications

NSW

Retail Industry: Details of Operations, New South Wales (8622.1) and (8640.1 — *Data on Floppy Disk*)
Retail Industry: Small Area Statistics, New South Wales (8623.1) and (8641.1 — *Data on Floppy Disk*)
Retail Industry: Establishment Size Statistics, New South Wales (8626.1) and (8642.1 — *Data on Floppy Disk*)
Tourist Accommodation, New South Wales (8635.1)

Australia

Foreign Trade, Australia, Comparative and Summary Tables (5410.0)
Exports and Imports, Australia: Trade with Selected Countries and Major Country Groups (5422.0)
Exports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables (5424.0)
Imports, Australia: Annual Summary Tables (5426.0)
Exports, Australia: Monthly Summary Tables (5432.0)
Imports, Australia: Monthly Summary Tables (5433.0)
Exports, Australia (5434.0)
Imports, Australia (5435.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia, Exports (5436.0)
Foreign Trade, Australia, Imports (5437.0)
Consumer Price Index (6401.0)
Average Retail Prices of Selected Items, Eight Capital Cities (6403.0)
Export Price Index, Australia (6405.0)
Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other Than House Building, Eight Capital Cities (6407.0)
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra (6408.0)
Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Australia (6410.0)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia (6411.0)
Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia (6412.0)
Import Price Index, Australia (6414.0)
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Coal Mining, Australia (6415.0)
House and Land Price Indexes, Australia (6416.0)
Retail Trade, Australia (8501.0)
Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers (8504.0)
Sales and Stocks of New Agricultural Machinery, Australia (8505.0)
Sales of New Construction Machinery and Selected Attachments, Australia (8506.0)
Sales and Stocks of New Tractors, Australia (8507.0)
Retail Trade, Australia (8512.0)
Retail Census: Summary of Operations by Industry Group, Australia (8613.0)
Retail Industry: Details of Operations, Australia (8622.0) and (8640.0 — *Data on Floppy Disk*)
Retailing in Australia (8628.0)
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)
Selected Accommodation Establishments, Australia (8636.0)

Wholesale Establishments: Details of Operations by Industry Class, Australia (8638.0)
A Compendium of Tourism Statistics (8639.0)
Motor Vehicle Hire — Details of Operations (8652.0)
Travel Agency Services — Details of Operations (8653.0)
Motion Picture Theatres — Details of Operations (8654.0)
Cafés and Restaurants — Details of Operations (8655.0)
Hotels and Accomodation — Details of Operations (8656.0)
Licensed Clubs — Details of Operations (8657.0)
Laundries and Dry Cleaners — Details of Operations (8658.0)
Hairdressers and Beauty Salons — Details of Operations (8659.0)
Photography Services — Details of Operations (8660.0)
Tourist Attractions (8661.0)
Real Estate Agents, Details of Operations, Australia (8663.0)
Architectural Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8664.0)
Surveying Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8665.0)
Engineering and Other Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8666.0)
Legal Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8667.0)
Accounting Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8668.0)
Computing Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8669.0)
Advertising Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8670.0)
Pest Control Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8671.0)
Cleaning Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8672.0)
Miscellaneous Business Services, Details of Operations, Australia (8673.0)

Finance

Public Finance

Structure of public finance

The collection and expenditure of public moneys in NSW are controlled by three groups of authorities:

- the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia;
- The Government of the State of NSW, including bodies authorised by State Acts to administer such services as transport and water and sewerage; and
- Municipal, shire and county councils (local government bodies operating in defined areas).

Sources of revenue

The revenue of the Commonwealth Government is derived largely from customs and excise duties, and taxes on income and sales. Its expenditure on government account, after allowing for payments to the States and local government, is mainly on social security and welfare, health, tertiary education, defence and repatriation services, the control of overseas trade and aviation, administration of territories, representation abroad, subsidies, and public debt charges.

The revenue of the State Government is derived mainly from its entitlement under the personal income tax sharing arrangements between the Commonwealth Government and the States, from State taxation, and charges for services rendered. The expenditure of the State on government account includes the cost of such services as education (mainly primary and secondary), public health, law and order, social aid, the development and maintenance of economic services (such as roads, bridges, harbours, and electricity generation and distribution), grants to public transport authorities, and services to agriculture. Public debt charges which are not attributable to services controlled by statutory bodies are borne by governmental account.

The revenue of State statutory bodies, such as those administering railways, buses, harbour services, water and sewerage services, and electricity services, is derived mainly from charges for the use of these services, and all are ultimately subject to the control of the State Government.

Local government bodies levy rates on the capital value of rateable property within the areas administered by them. They provide services to meet local needs, such as streets and roads, recreation areas, sanitary and garbage services, and the supervision of building operations. In some cases, they also

NSW STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: GOVERNMENT OUTLAYS
($ m)

Particulars	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Current outlays			
General government final consumption expenditure	7,423.6	8,264.7	9,090.0
Requited current transfer payments			
Interest payments			
To Commonwealth on advances	756.3	782.9	800.6
To other	1,188.2	1,480.8	1,714.3
Total interest payments	*1,944.5*	*2,263.7*	*2,514.9*
Land rent, royalties, dividends paid	—	—	5.4
Total requited current transfer payments	*1,944.5*	*2,263.7*	*2,520.3*
Unrequited current transfer payments			
Subsidies paid			
To public trading enterprises	881.1	944.7	1,121.8
To other enterprises	52.6	63.9	62.4
Total subsidies paid	*933.7*	*1,008.6*	*1,184.2*
Personal benefit payments	372.1	414.6	446.5
Current grants			
Grants to non-profit institutions	622.4	707.0	740.0
Grants to local authorities			
Commonwealth grants for onpassing	250.9	250.8	259.5
Other	17.9	22.2	40.0
Total grants to local authorities	*268.8*	*273.0*	*304.8*
Total current grants	*891.2*	*980.0*	*1,044.8*
Other current transfer payments	—	3.3	4.5
Total unrequited current transfer payments	*2,197.0*	*2,406.6*	*2,680.0*
Total current outlays	*11,565.1*	*12,934.9*	*14,290.3*
Capital outlays			
Gross fixed capital expenditure			
Expenditure on new fixed assets	3,442.1	3,981.5	3,783.7
Expenditure on second–hand fixed assets (net)	2.5	–7.6	–69.0
Total gross fixed capital expenditure	*3,444.6*	*3,973.9*	*3,714.7*
Increase in stocks	28.4	114.9	40.0
Expenditure on land and intangible assets (net)	35.4	–44.4	–78.5
Capital transfer payments			
Grants to the private sector and public financial enterprises	46.8	41.0	36.7
Grants to local authorities			
Commonwealth grants for onpassing	62.4	59.8	57.8
Other	53.0	87.9	107.9
Total grants to local authorities	*115.4*	*147.7*	*165.8*
Total capital transfer payments	*162.2*	*188.7*	*202.5*
Advances paid (net)			
To public financial enterprises	38.1	50.1	12.1
To the private sector	–13.1	12.6	–25.4
To local authorities	1.9	0.3	3.3
Total advances paid (net)	*27.0*	*63.0*	*–10.0*
Total capital outlays	*3,697.5*	*4,296.1*	*3,868.6*
Total outlays	**15,262.6**	**17,231.0**	**18,158.9**

undertake the reticulation of electricity and water. In general, the cost of these services is defrayed from the rates, but charges are also imposed for services rendered.

State Government finance

The following tables relate to the general government and public trading enterprise operation of the State Government. However, only a limited number of commodity marketing boards are covered in these statistics. Data in the tables include transactions recorded in the 'consolidated fund' and the 'special deposits accounts', as well as transactions of statutory authorities.

In 1987–88, NSW State Government revenue and grants received totalled $16,226.8m, which was 89.3% of total outlays ($18,158.9m). The difference was made up by financing transactions of $1,932.2m, including net borrowing of $1,690.5m.

NSW STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: REVENUE AND GRANTS RECEIVED AND FINANCING TRANSACTIONS
($ m)

Particulars	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Revenue and grants received			
Taxes, fees and fines	4,600.9	5,230.0	6,336.1
Net operating surplus of public trading enterprises	1,120.2	1,189.7	1,477.2
Property income			
Income from public financial enterprises	97.7	87.4	84.3
Interest received	471.0	469.8	423.3
Other property income	185.4	206.7	184.6
Total property income	*754.1*	*763.8*	*692.2*
Other revenue	123.7	129.4	227.6
Grants received			
Current grants	5,563.2	6,036.6	6,508.9
Capital grants	1,002.2	1,032.2	984.8
Total grants received	*6,565.4*	*7,068.8*	*7,493.7*
Total revenue and grants received	*13,164.5*	*14,381.6*	*16,226.8*
Financing transactions			
Advances received	217.1	148.2	11.3
Net borrowing			
General government	526.7	871.1	735.9
Public trading enterprises	1,108.8	769.1	954.5
Total net borrowing	*1,635.5*	*1,640.2*	*1,690.5*
Deposits received (net)			
Increase in cash balance of private trust funds	245.3	–381.9	45.7
Other	–1.9	7.7	—
Total deposits received (net)	*243.4*	*–374.3*	*45.7*
Decrease in investments	–127.8	288.0	–114.8
Decrease in currency and deposits	–685.7	217.7	–294.2
Increase in provisions			
Increase in provisions for depreciation	453.4	494.8	492.7
Other	196.0	181.3	222.7
Total increase in provisions	*649.4*	*676.2*	*715.3*
Other funds available (net) including errors and omissions	166.2	253.4	–121.5
Total financing transactions	*2,098.2*	*2,849.4*	*1,932.2*
Total revenue and grants received and financing transactions	**15,262.6**	**17,231.0**	**18,158.9**

NSW STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: EXPENDITURE ON NEW FIXED ASSETS
($ m)

Classification	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
General public services	28.0	29.3	36.4	35.3	55.6	42.2
Public order and safety	48.7	60.7	72.0	83.7	98.8	70.4
Education						
Primary and secondary education	99.2	136.3	141.5	148.0	160.5	177.0
Tertiary education	98.2	94.7	120.2	130.3	159.2	166.3
Other	—	0.8	—	—	—	—
Total	*197.4*	*231.8*	*261.7*	*278.3*	*319.7*	*343.4*
Health						
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	41.3	45.0	74.4	107.0	147.1	170.7
Clinics and other non-institutional services and benefits	7.4	7.3	11.1	13.0	10.8	10.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	11.0	0.6
Total	*48.9*	*52.5*	*85.7*	*120.3*	*168.9*	*181.8*
Social security and welfare	6.0	8.0	21.5	17.2	20.2	22.1
Housing and community amenities						
Housing and community development	154.7	279.5	326.3	356.3	430.1	368.1
Water supply	93.4	116.7	150.5	108.9	138.6	158.1
Sanitation and protection of the environment	163.8	204.6	248.9	298.7	362.1	402.4
Total	*411.9*	*600.8*	*725.7*	*764.0*	*930.8*	*928.6*
Recreation and culture	14.3	35.6	68.7	133.4	355.8	497.4
Fuel and energy						
Fuel affairs and services	74.8	63.9	57.3	118.4	59.5	43.7
Electricity and other energy	964.1	849.5	635.6	582.0	654.5	347.2
Fuel and energy n.e.c.	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Total	*1,038.9*	*913.4*	*692.9*	*700.4*	*714.1*	*391.0*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	84.2	82.5	95.9	102.0	116.7	137.5
Mining, manufacturing and construction	1.2	3.1	5.3	4.5	11.7	3.4
Transport and communications						
Road transport	353.3	513.5	565.6	585.5	626.5	554.3
Water transport	63.9	35.3	24.7	71.4	89.7	98.4
Rail transport	273.0	391.7	433.7	528.4	419.1	411.8
Total	*690.1*	*940.5*	*1,024.0*	*1,185.3*	*1,135.2*	*1,064.5*
Other economic affairs	17.3	13.7	14.3	16.2	51.6	96.6
Other purposes	—	—	—	1.5	2.5	4.8
Total	**2,586.9**	**2,972.2**	**3,104.3**	**3,442.1**	**3,981.5**	**3,783.7**
of which						
General government	*777.4*	*1,035.6*	*1,271.7*	*1,386.9*	*1,715.8*	*1,791.8*
Public trading enterprises	*1,809.5*	*1,936.6*	*1,832.6*	*2,055.3*	*2,265.7*	*1,991.9*

Taxes, fees and fines increased from $4,600.9m (34.9% of total revenue and grants received) in 1985–86 to $6,336.1m (39.0%) in 1987–88. Current and capital grants received changed from $6,565.4m (49.9% of total revenue and grants received) in 1985–86 to $7,493.7m (46.2%) in 1987–88.

Total current outlays increased from $11,565.1m (75.8% of total outlays) in 1985–86 to $14,290.3m (78.7%) in 1987–88. Total capital outlays changed from $3,444.6m (22.6%) in 1985–86 to $3,714.7m (20.5%) in 1987–88.

NSW STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE: GENERAL GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
($ m)

Classification	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
General public services	437.2	524.6	627.0
Public order and safety	834.7	944.4	1,055.0
Education			
Primary and secondary education	1,841.0	1,961.9	2,060.2
Tertiary education	1,013.5	1,060.3	1,191.1
Other	116.8	122.9	136.4
Total	*2,971.3*	*3,145.1*	*3,387.7*
Health			
Hospital and other institutional services and benefits	2,011.5	2,434.5	2,644.8
Clinics and other non-institutional services and benefits	142.0	83.7	94.4
Other	64.7	80.8	89.4
Total	*2,218.3*	*2,599.1*	*2,828.7*
Social security and welfare	167.9	219.8	264.5
Housing and community amenities			
Housing and community development	11.6	8.3	13.2
Sanitation and protection of the environment	35.6	43.6	40.7
Total	*47.2*	*51.9*	*53.9*
Recreation and culture	76.1	94.3	114.6
Fuel and energy			
Fuel affairs and services	10.5	11.0	15.0
Electricity and other energy	6.6	6.1	24.4
Fuel and energy n.e.c.	4.7	4.6	3.3
Total	*21.8*	*21.8*	*42.7*
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	196.3	207.0	226.8
Mining, manufacturing and construction	14.9	18.1	17.3
Transport and communications			
Road transport	277.1	282.1	316.7
Water transport	0.7	0.7	0.9
Other	5.0	5.1	3.5
Total	*282.8*	*287.9*	*321.1*
Other economic affairs	142.0	147.3	153.4
Other purposes	13.2	3.6	–2.7
Total	**7,423.6**	**8,264.7**	**9,090.0**

The Consolidated Fund

This is presented on a 'cash' or 'receipts and payments' basis. Receipts come mainly from Commonwealth payments which include allocations from total Commonwealth taxation and loan raisings by the Commonwealth. Other receipts come from the State's own taxes, land revenue, fees, fines, interest earnings and general miscellaneous income. Not all the State's receipts pass through this account as some legislation dictates that certain revenues be paid into other special funds. Expenditure is authorised by appropriations under particular statutes; by annual appropriations for both recurrent and capital works and services — which lapse at each 30 June; and by State legislation.

General Government final consumption expenditure increased from $7,423.6m (48.6% of total outlays) in 1985–86 to $9,090.0m (50.1%) in 1987–88. Education expenditure (40.0% in 1985–86 and 37.3% in 1987–88) and Health expenditure (29.9% in 1985–86 and 31.1% in 1987–88) were the principal classifications of general government final consumption expenditure.

The proportion of gross fixed capital expenditure on new fixed assets by general government and public trading enterprises has changed from 30.0% and 70.0% in 1982–83 to 47.4% and 52.6% in 1987–88 respectively. The purposes for which expenditure on new fixed assets are made vary significantly from year to year, depending on major projects undertaken by the Government. In 1987–88, major items of expenditure were Road transport $554.3m (14.6% of total expenditure on new fixed assets), Recreation and culture $497.4m 13.1%), Rail transport $411.8m (10.9%), Sanitation and protection of the environment $402.4m (10.6%), Housing and community development $368.1m (9.7%), and Electricity and other energy $347.2m (9.2%).

The Special Deposits accounts

These are the accounts which the NSW Treasurer is, by statutory or other authority, required to use instead of the Consolidated Fund.

The State Government also operates many statutory corporations which provide an extensive range of goods and services to other governmental bodies, the general public, industry and commerce. Most enterprises aim at covering the bulk of their expenses by revenue from the sales of goods and services. Others engage in the provision of services at prices significantly below their cost as a matter of government policy.

State and local taxation

The main taxes collected by the State Government of NSW are described below. The system of local rating in the State is described in LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE later in this chapter.

The concept of taxation includes all levies designed to raise revenue for general government purposes. All compulsory payments (i.e. fees, fines, penalties, etc.) to a government authority, which do not entitle the payer to a direct tangible benefit, have been included.

State payroll tax

A tax on wages paid or payable by employers has been imposed by the State since 1971. Payroll tax concessions are offered to employers in order to encourage them to employ and train more young people and increase employment.

Subject to some exemptions, the tax is levied at the base rate of 5%, principally on the amount of wages paid in respect of services rendered in NSW. Supplementary taxes are payable for employers with larger payrolls. Payroll tax receipts in 1987–88 amounted to $1,600.1m, or 25.2% of total State taxation revenue.

State stamp duties

Stamp duty is imposed on numerous legal and commercial documents and transactions. A separate duty is prescribed for each category, although there are some exemptions and exceptions. The principal funds raised by stamp duties relate to contracts and conveyances, where $1,020.9m was raised in 1987–88. The total amount raised from stamp duties in 1987–88 was $1,615.4m, representing 25.5% of total State taxation revenue and a 63% increase over 1986–87. Of that sum, $147.1m derived from stamp duty on motor vehicle registrations.

State motor tax

Taxes and fees are levied by the State on motor vehicles. Fees and charges are imposed in respect of motor transport services and the registration and licensing of vehicles and drivers. Excluding stamp duty, such taxes, fees and charges produced $589.7m, or 9.3% of NSW total taxation revenue in 1987–88.

State land tax

A tax on the freehold lands in NSW, and on lands held from the Crown on tenures such as conditional purchase, settlement purchase, or lease in perpetuity, has been imposed by the State since 1956. Exemptions from land tax include:

- land used and occupied by the owner (not a company) as the owner's principal place of residence (and for no other purpose), where the land does not exceed 2,100 square metres; and
- land used primarily for primary production.

Owners of land liable for tax are those who in general own land with an 'adjusted' land value beyond a certain threshold. This threshold increased from $94,000 to $125,000 on 1 January 1988 and was further increased to $135,000 on 1 January 1989. In 1987–88, land taxes accounted for $412.8m, or 5.5% of the State's total taxation receipts.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION IN NSW
($ m)

Type of tax	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88	1987–88 $ per head of mean population
State taxation				
Payroll tax	1,364.4	1,489.2	1,600.1	282.73
Land taxes	295.9	345.6	412.8	72.94
Taxes on immovable property n.e.c.	1.2	1.8	1.9	0.34
Probate and succession duties	3.6	1.9	1.6	0.28
Stamp duties on financial and capital transactions	630.1	859.1	1,468.3	259.44
Financial institutions transactions taxes	137.3	164.6	184.5	32.60
Government borrowing guarantee levy	—	16.6	41.5	7.33
Levies on statutory corporations	16.1	15.8	19.7	3.48
Taxes on government lotteries	160.1	150.8	161.1	28.46
Taxes on private lotteries	4.2	3.6	2.7	0.48
Poker machine taxes	179.7	191.8	212.2	37.49
Race betting taxes	182.6	199.9	225.9	39.92
Insurance companies' contributions to fire brigades	91.4	98.6	105.8	18.69
Taxes on insurance n.e.c. *(a)*	174.2	207.4	234.9	41.51
Motor vehicle registration fees and taxes *(b)*	444.2	475.3	516.1	91.19
Stamp duty on motor vehicle registration	114.6	130.5	147.1	25.99
Driver's licences	70.9	75.4	73.5	12.99
Gas franchise taxes	—	3.3	4.0	0.71
Road transport and maintenance taxes	3.2	1.9	0.1	0.02
Petroleum products franchise taxes	232.4	224.7	230.9	40.80
Tobacco franchise taxes	112.8	156.3	170.4	30.11
Liquor franchise taxes	138.2	149.4	169.3	29.91
Taxes on use of goods and performance of activities *(b)*	6.1	6.1	6.7	1.18
Compulsory fees	149.8	169.1	254.3	44.93
Fines	88.0	90.5	90.8	16.04
Total	*4,600.9*	*5,230.0*	*6,336.1*	*1,119.55*
Local authority taxation (d)				
Rates *(e)*	946.2	1,023.2	1,103.0	194.89
Licences, fees and fines	42.5	43.7	45.0	7.95
Total	*988.7*	*1,066.9*	*1,148.0*	*202.85*
Total	**5,589.6**	**6,296.9**	**7,484.1**	**1,322.40**

(a) Includes such payments as Stamp Duties on insurance (other than Stamp Duties on Third Party insurance premiums). *(b)* Excludes Stamp Duty on motor vehicle registration. *(c)* Consists of payments by colliery proprietors, for compensations for mines subsidence and contributions to mine rescue stations. *(d)* Figures shown are for year ended 31 December, preceding. *(e)* Excludes ex-gratia receipts in lieu of rates.

Petroleum products franchise licences

All distributors of diesel fuel and motor spirit (for road vehicles) have been required to be licensed since September 1982. The licence fee consists of a small fixed charge plus, in the case of these petroleum products being purchased from an unlicensed wholesaler, an additional fee. In 1987–88, petroleum products franchise taxes accounted for $230.9m, or 3.1% of the State's total taxation receipts.

State taxes on racing, rugby league matches and other events

Taxes are imposed on betting in respect of horse and greyhound racing, trotting races and (since February 1983) on rugby league matches and certain prescribed events. These taxes include taxes on bookmakers, on totalisator investments, and on dividend returns.

Commonwealth payments to the State

Commonwealth payments to NSW take three main forms:

- *General purpose revenue payments*
  Financial assistance grants comprise the bulk of general purpose revenue payments (84.1% in 1987–88). Total general revenue assistance increased by 19.6% from $3,575.6m in 1985–86 to $4,276.8m in 1987–88.

GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE GRANTS TO NSW *(a)*
($ m)

	1985–86	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Financial assistance grants	3,012.6	3,350.0	3,594.9
Identified health grant	563.0	626.6	674.0
Other	—	2.1	7.9
Total	**3,575.6**	**3,978.7**	**4,276.8**

(a) Excludes grants to local government authorities (covered later in this chapter).

- *Specific purpose payments*
  These are conditional payments which are to be used for either specific recurrent or specific capital purposes. They may be either grants (i.e. non-repayable) or advances (i.e. repayable). In addition, advances may be at market related interest rates, at concessional rates, or interest-free.

COMMONWEALTH GRANTS TO NSW GOVERNMENT FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES
($m)

Purpose	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
For current purposes			
General public services *(a)*	1.1	6.9	28.8
Education	1,173.6	1,210.8	1,289.5
Health	431.7	431.9	480.2
Social Security and welfare	44.6	66.4	73.1
Housing and community amenities	1.9	3.0	3.5
Economic services *(b)*	118.1	103.3	104.0
Other purposes *(c)*	216.6	235.6	251.1
Total	*1,987.6*	*2,057.9*	*2,230.2*
For capital purposes			
Education	170.3	194.7	210.3
Health	17.1	17.2	17.5
Social security and welfare	5.8	6.0	11.8
Housing and community amenities	212.8	218.5	218.7
Economic services *(b)*	413.5	427.6	421.0
Other purposes *(c)*	13.6	29.6	16.1
Total	*833.1*	*893.5*	*895.4*
Total	**2,820.7**	**2,951.4**	**3,125.6**

(a) Includes grants for Law, order and public safety. *(b)* Primarily services to the rural industries and (for capital purposes) contributions towards the construction and maintenance of designated roads. *(c)* Includes grants distributed to local government authorities as general purpose assistance.

Commonwealth grants for specific purposes increased by 10.8% from $2,820.7m in 1985–86 to $3,125.6m in 1987–88. Principal grants in 1987–88 were for Education ($1,289.5m for current purposes and $210.3m for capital purposes), Health ($480.2m for current purposes), Economic services ($421.0m for capital purposes), and Housing and community amenities ($218.7m for current purposes).

- *General purpose capital grants and borrowings*

General purpose capital assistance to NSW is paid from the Commonwealth Budget under the State Governments' Loan Council Programs. In recent years, these programs have included a substantial grant component and a component provided as loans for public housing at concessional interest rates, as well as borrowings made by the Commonwealth on behalf of the States.

The Commonwealth can also undertake borrowings on behalf of the State Governments. The amount of such borrowings is determined each year by the Loan Council, which was established to coordinate borrowings for the Commonwealth Government and the State Government; it consists of representatives of the Commonwealth and each State.

General purpose capital grants and borrowings paid by the Commonwealth to NSW have been substantially reduced in recent years. Payments fell from $505.7m in 1985–86 to $172.7m in 1987–88.

COMMONWEALTH GENERAL PURPOSE CAPITAL GRANTS AND BORROWINGS PAID TO NSW
($m)

	1985–86	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Loans			
For public housing	150.2	114.4	86.3
Other	260.3	100.2	—
Total	*325.3*	*250.4*	*114.4*
Grants	180.4	138.8	58.2
Total borrowing	**505.7**	**389.2**	**172.7**

Local government finance

The system of local government in NSW is described in the chapter HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY AND GOVERNMENT.

At 31 December 1988, there were 175 Municipalities and Shires (including 30 Cities) and 42 County Councils in NSW.

Federal aid and borrowing approval

Payments from the Commonwealth to local government authorities in NSW during 1987–88 were $359.0m. Of this amount, $228.8m (63.7%) was for general purpose assistance,

$28.4m (7.9%) was direct payments for recurrent grants, $5.0m (1.4%) was direct payments for capital grants, and $96.8m (27.0%) was specific purpose payments.

General purpose financial assistance has been paid to local government authorities since 1974–75. This assistance comprises untied grants which are the local government equivalent of general purpose assistance grants to the States.

In addition to general purpose assistance, there are two other types of Commonwealth assistance to local governments:

- *Direct grants*
  Direct payments are made to local government authorities for specific purposes designated by the Commonwealth. These grants differ from the specific purpose payments to the States in that they are not made in relation to programs designed solely to assist local government. Not all local government authorities necessarily undertake the activities that are assisted under the various Commonwealth programs; and
- *Assistance passed on through the States*
  Some of the funds provided to the States for specific purposes are passed onto local government. The amounts passed on are generally at the discretion of the State, although in certain instances (such as road funding) the amounts passed on are subject to the approval of the Commonwealth. As in the case of direct grants, this assistance is not provided under programs specifically designed to assist local government.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT PAYMENTS TO NSW LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES
($m)

	1985–86	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
General purpose assistance	195.6	211.8	228.8
Direct payments — recurrent grants –			
Children's services	19.5	23.7	23.5
Other	8.4	6.0	4.9
Direct payments — capital –	9.4	5.3	5.0
Specific purpose payments to States passed onto local government authorities –			
Roads assistance	73.5	71.3	68.9
Community employment program	43.4	27.7	19.7
Other	11.7	8.7	8.2
Total	**361.5**	**354.4**	**359.0**

Funds of local government authorities

Local government councils are legally required to establish separate and distinct funds, for various monies received. The most important of these is the general fund. It may be applied to administration, health, roads, parks, and debt servicing throughout the area controlled by a council. The Sydney County Council is an exception, however, as it is covered by a different Act of Parliament.

Rating by municipalities and shires

The Local Government Act allows municipal and shire councils to charge rates of five kinds, based on land valuation — general, differential general, special, local and loan rates. General rates are assessed on all rateable land within a council area.

Provisions in the Local Government Act set conditions for rate-setting, with a control over the total revenue raised. From 1984 to 1988, special overriding legislation regulated increases in individual rate assessments as well as garbage charges. For 1988, the increase allowed by the government was 6.5%. In 1989, municipal and shire councils were, in general, restricted to increasing their *total* revenue from general purpose rates to 6.5% over the previous year.

Eligible pensioners are entitled to have their general purpose rates reduced by up to one-half up to a maximum of $250 in 1989.

Statistics of local government finances

Local government rates are the main source of raising ordinary services revenue of municipalities and shires in NSW. In 1987, rates revenue amounted to $1,102.3m, or 42.4% of total receipts. These were supplemented by government grants totalling $445.7m, or 17.1% of total receipts.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NSW: ORDINARY SERVICES, REVENUE AND LOAN RECEIPTS
($'000)

Particulars	*1985*	*1986*	*1987*
Revenue			
Taxation			
Rates	946,167	1,023,198	1,102,295
Licences, fees and fines	42,508	43,670	53,415
Total taxation	*988,675*	*1,066,868*	*1,155,709*
Government grants –			
General purpose	185,776	203,135	220,165
Specific purpose	215,519	213,609	225,573
Other revenue –			
Garbage charges	78,731	86,254	94,938
Other charges	169,863	184,443	224,983
Reimbursements received			
Roads and bridges	158,618	159,896	140,370
Other	5,190	6,166	5,260
Interest received	133,268	164,213	149,956
Sale of land and fixed assets	99,666	103,603	127,135
Contributions and donations received	81,497	81,727	88,160
Other *(a)*	20,304	15,431	17,225
Total revenue	*2,137,107*	*2,285,347*	*2,449,474*
Loan receipts	124,899	176,640	147,668
Total receipts	**2,262,006**	**2,461,987**	**2,597,143**

(a) Includes ex-gratia receipts.

All councils are very much dependent on four typical avenues of income, namely rates, government grants, road contracting and loans. Nearly three-quarters of income comes from those sources.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES: ORDINARY SERVICES, OUTLAY FROM REVENUE AND LOANS ON GOODS, SERVICES AND LAND, CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE FOR SELECTED STATISTICAL AREAS, NSW 1987

($'000)

Purpose	Sydney Statistical Division	Newcastle Statistical District	Wollongong Statistical District	Other Municipalities and Shires	Total New South Wales
General public services –					
Public order and safety	181,128	18,854	20,034	90,943	310,959
Fire protection	5,018	795	373	8,521	14,706
Animal control	3,218	559	275	2,204	6,256
Other	4,462	570	750	1,486	7,268
Education –					
Preschools	2,187	1	241	641	3,070
Other	540	69	19	81	709
Health –					
Infants and mothers	1,612	138	78	216	2,045
Preventive services	21,438	2,627	1,688	9,977	35,731
Other	2,207	18	214	311	2,751
Welfare –					
Families and children	25,895	2,010	692	6,675	35,272
Aged and disabled	7,369	112	89	1,333	8,903
Other	7,832	205	854	1,844	10,735
Housing and community amenities –					
Housing	9,956	1,360	5,489	12,669	29,473
Sanitation — household garbage	87,277	12,030	5,165	26,191	130,664
Other garbage	51,945	3,159	2,334	7,813	65,250
Sewerage	8,502	1,854	1,359	1,586	13,301
Urban stormwater drainage	34,170	3,382	1,248	9,609	48,408
Other protection of environment	4,625	311	294	3,333	8,563
Street lighting	29,250	2,398	1,937	10,066	43,651
Community and regional development	30,371	2,570	4,112	13,965	51,018
Other community amenities	12,516	1,100	1,986	9,491	25,092
Recreation and culture –					
Public halls, civic centres	28,917	2,057	1,588	9,676	42,238
Swimming pools and beaches	21,095	4,578	2,806	11,367	39,847
Other recreation and sport	136,899	12,131	14,378	47,980	211,389
Libraries	57,025	5,803	3,989	17,781	84,599
Other culture	8,382	5,630	658	6,761	21,431
Agriculture and forestry	729	134	35	5,229	6,127
Building control	20,000	1,763	1,354	7,596	30,713
Mining and Mineral resources and manufacturing	162	105	13	4,812	5,091
Transport –					
Roads and bridges construction and maintenance	315,771	53,316	21,604	309,984	700,674
Parking	29,289	2,322	1,149	7,365	40,125
Road plant purchases	20,051	4,502	1,935	34,405	60,892
Aerodromes	—	63	70	5,685	5,819
Other transport	2,515	290	148	1,498	4,451
Other economic affairs –					
Tourism and area promotion	7,324	3,319	2,346	20,056	33,046
Saleyards and markets	62	421	—	5,003	5,486
Other economic affairs n.e.c.	238	8	8	38	292
Other purposes n.e.c.	83,310	11,615	12,585	12,814	120,324
Total	**1,263,286**	**162,178**	**113,898**	**727,004**	**2,266,365**

MUNICIPALITIES AND SHIRES, NSW: ORDINARY SERVICES, OUTLAY FROM REVENUE AND LOANS
($'000)

Particulars	1985	1986	1987
Outlay on goods, services and land			
Capital	714,106	796,240	823,592
Current	1,240,828	1,330,905	1,442,773
Total	*1,954,933*	*2,127,145*	*2,266,365*
Debt charges –			
Interest paid	130,603	142,350	152,866
Debt redemption	102,615	110,410	119,919
Other –			
Levies paid to governments	39,712	42,099	45,553
Donations paid	7,004	7,676	7,794
Other	5,154	7,025	8,427
Total	**2,240,021**	**2,436,705**	**2,600,924**

Finances of trading undertakings

The major activities conducted by local government authorities are electricity supply, water supply and sewerage services, while some operate gas supply and abattoirs.

Most electricity supply services in NSW are provided by county councils. Total income from the supply of electricity by local government authorities in 1987 was $2,898.0m and now exceeds total receipts of $2,597.1m in respect of ordinary services of local government authorities.

MUNICIPALITIES, SHIRES AND COUNTY COUNCILS: TRADING BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY, NSW, 1987
($'000)

Particulars	Electricity	Gas	Abattoir	Water supply	Sewerage
CURRENT INCOME AND OUTLAY					
Trading income	2,860,791	23,347	37,432	163,288	119,951
Government grants — current	34,381	82	1,023	2,627	1,874
Other income	75,841	311	1,699	10,009	11,016
Total income	*2,971,013*	*23,740*	*40,154*	*175,925*	*132,841*
Trading working expenses	2,822,433	21,973	35,880	106,509	77,323
Other current outlay	75,557	653	2,473	53,382	52,543
Total outlay	*2,897,990*	*22,626*	*38,353*	*159,892*	*129,866*
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS					
Loan receipts	67,327	560	2,820	32,544	39,484
Depreciation allowances	146,658	1,025	1,284	24,536	25,272
Other	176,415	1,501	1,336	54,057	45,742
Total source of funds	*390,400*	*3,086*	*5,441*	*111,136*	*110,498*
Expenditure on fixed assets	301,301	2,184	2,311	84,935	87,654
Other, incl. debt redemption	89,099	902	3,129	26,201	22,844
Total use of funds	*390,400*	*3,086*	*5,441*	*111,136*	*110,498*

Banks

General

Since 1980 the Australian financial system has been progressively deregulated, transforming it from a highly regulated and closed system into a more open and competitive one. The aim of deregulation is to create a more competitive, efficient and equitable financial system. While there have been major changes to the financial system many of the changes have been too recent to be reflected in the available statistics.

Reserve Bank of Australia

The Reserve Bank is Australia's central bank. While a major purpose of the Bank is the formulation and implementation of monetary policy, it maintains prudential supervision of banks in relation to large credit exposure.

Trading Banks

Trading bank facilities in NSW are provided by twenty-seven trading banks.

MAJOR TRADING BANKS: CLASSIFICATION OF ADVANCES OUTSTANDING, AUSTRALIA
(*Source:* Reserve Bank of Australia)
($m)

	At last Wednesday of July	
Classification	*1987*	*1988*
Resident borrowers		
Business		
Public authorities	657	816
Other business advances –		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting –		
Agriculture	3880	4062
Other	157	254
Mining	675	551
Manufacturing	3843	4317
Construction	1578	1724
Wholesale trade	1563	1966
Retail trade	3113	3519
Transport and storage	1247	1454
Finance, investment and insurance –		
Finance	1,115	1,207
Other	2,182	2,425
Property and business services	2,136	2,824
Recreational, personal and other services	1,522	1,757
Other Industries	2,515	3,340
Total business (a)	*25,526*	*29,058*
Persons	14,356	14,780
Total resident borrowers	*39,882*	*43,838*
Non-resident borrowers	284	615
Total advances outstanding	**40,166**	**44,453**

Savings Banks

Savings bank facilities in NSW are provided by twelve banks. On 1 August 1984, restrictions on deposits relating to the payment of interest, maturities and sources of funds, were removed and savings banks were permitted to offer cheque accounts.

As at 30 June 1988, savings bank business was transacted in New South Wales at 1,877 branches of the savings banks and at numerous post offices and other agencies.

Particulars of the deposits held by savings banks in NSW show that the number of operating accounts increased by 13% between 1985–86 and 1987–88 while depositors' balances increased by 56% in the same period.

SAVINGS BANKS: ACCOUNTS, TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES, NSW

	Unit	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*
Operative accounts at end of period	'000	8,121	9,140	9,213
Transactions during period –				
Deposits	$m	38,931	52,310	85,228
Withdrawals	$m	39,291	50,894	84,141
Interest added	$m	1,069	1,413	1,703
Depositors balances at end of month –				
Total	$m	12,945	17,363	20,156
Average per operative account	$	1,594	1,900	2,188
Average per head of population	$	2,352	3,111	3,548

(a) Includes inter-branch transfers for those banks which operate in more than one State.
(b) Based on the latest population estimates at the time of compilation.

Non-bank financial institutions

General

Financial corporations whose assets exceed $1.0m are legally required to register with the Reserve Bank and to provide statistical information.

At 30 June 1989, registered financial corporations in Australia had total assets of $151,023m. Money market corporations had assets of $54,303m (36% of total assets), Finance companies had $37,042m (25%) and permanent building societies had $24,168m (16%).

FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS, AUSTRALIA, WITH ASSETS GREATER THAN $5m, AT 30 JUNE 1989
(*Source:* Reserve Bank of Australia)

	Borrowings from		
Corporation	*Residents*	*Non-residents*	*Total Assets*
Permanent building societies *(a)*	21,553	—	24,168
Credit co-operatives	6,714	—	7,453
Authorized money market dealers	2,506	—	2,655
Money market corporations *(a)*	31,270	16,394	54,303
Pastoral finance companies *(a)*	2,557	258	5,475
Finance companies *(a)*	28,276	2,981	37,042
General financiers	8,141	1,343	10,936
Intra group financiers	5,654	1,625	8,101
Other non-bank financial corporations	620	—	(a)890
Total	**107,291**	**22,601**	**151,023**

(a) Includes corporations whose assets exceed $1m.

Registered building societies

There are two types of registered building societies — permanent building societies and co-operative building societies. Although they vary in their method of operation their aims are to provide finance to members in the form of housing loans.

Credit co-operatives

Credit co-operatives (formerly credit unions) use members funds (share capital and deposits) and, to a limited extent, moneys borrowed from non-members to make loans to members for a wide variety of purposes. Profits may be distributed as dividends on shares or rebates of interest paid by borrowing members.

The number of credit co-operatives decreased from 207 to 193 between 1985–86 and 1987–88. In the same period, the number of members increased 9% from 942,383 to 1,028,621, and assets increased 22% from $2,364.9m to $2,892.0m.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, NSW

Particulars	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*1987-88*
Credit co-operatives (number)	207	202	193
Members (number)	942,383	996,808	1,028,621
LIABILITIES ($'000)			
Share capital and reserves –			
Paid up share capital	6,991	7,410	7,679
Reserves	147,246	175,216	214,421
Borrowings –			
Deposits –			
Current accounts	4,015	4,400	4,054
At call	874,405	979,337	1,220,862
Others	1,272,384	1,408,882	1,384,293
Other borrowings	37,462	37,018	33,067
Other liabilities	22,360	22,000	28,576
Total	**2,364,862**	**2,634,262**	**2,892,952**
ASSETS ($'000)			
Financial assets –			
Loans to members *(a)*	1,911,870	2,108,914	2,225,862
Cash on hand	10,845	11,886	12,892
Deposits with –			
Banks	57,612	51,118	51,513
Credit unions or associations	200,740	245,998	333,109
Other	16,613	18,303	26,320
Bills, bonds and other securities	77,252	88,300	29,717
Other financial assets	24,522	29,940	32,242
Other assets –			
Land and buildings	44,288	54,397	58,629
Other	20,119	25,406	25,763
Total	**2,364,862**	**2,634,262**	**2,892,952**

(a) Less provision for doubtful debt.

Housing finance for owner occupation

Secured housing finance commitments increased from $4,544m in 1986–87 to $8,252m in 1988–89, an increase of 82%. Savings banks continued to be the major lender, providing $5,220m in 1988–89. This represents 63% of total lending.

CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETIES: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, NSW
($m)

	1985–86	1986–87	1987–88
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES			
Liabilities			
Share capital –			
Non-withdrawable shares	3,223	3,049	38,462
Withdrawable shares	5,605,157	5,120,740	2,650,485
Reserves –			
Statutory	2,067	494	498
Other	306,739	279,791	367,035
Borrowings from residents –			
Banks	27,142	24,504	57,790
Secured borrowings	9,497	36,723	137,115
Unsecured borrowings	1,256,117	753,426	4,520,542
Borrowings from non-residents –	50,384	78,560	98,961
Other liabilities –			
Provisions	37,117	39,514	72,457
Accounts payable and liabilities n.e.i.	14,461	10,595	29,137
Total liabilities	*7,311,904*	*6,347,396*	*7,972,482*
Assets			
Financial assets –			
Loans outstanding			
Related corporations	—	—	158,286
Individuals	5,144,960	4,406,946	4,711,538
Other	228,916	239,270	409,572
Less provision for doubtful debt	–138	–539	–405
Total	*5,373,738*	*4,645,677*	*5,278,991*
Cash on hand	23,162	17,309	20,241
Placements and deposits with			
Banks	454,413	313,032	378,802
Other financial institutions	51,541	23,410	145,260
Other businesses	7,769	5,500	—
Bills, bonds and other securities	1,172,930	1,169,621	1,950,278
Finance lease receivables	2,331	—	—
Accounts receivable	6,745	5,316	8,871
Other financial assets	10,533	7,449	11,370
Other assets			
Land and buildings	159,795	118,152	134,616
Other fixed assets	48,803	37,764	36,684
Other	144	4,166	7,369
Total assets	*7,311904*	*6,347,396*	*7,972,482*
CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES			
Liabilities			
Amounts paid on ordinary shares	49	52	54
Accumulated funds	4,802	5,011	5,295
Loans from –			
Banks	118,881	131,024	146,701
Commonwealth/State home builders funds	458,852	479,728	489,491
Others	425,856	410,176	366,720
Sundry creditors	2,291	2,658	3,222
Provision for income tax	25	72	81
Other liabilities	605	537	690
Total liabilities	*1,011,362*	*1,029,257*	*1,012,254*
Assets			
Amount owing on loans	1,006,071	1,023,495	1,005,427
Cash on hand and current account at banks	2,673	2,769	3,549
Deposits with –			
Banks	1,023	771	1,208
Others	659	1,018	877
Physical assets	69	116	149
Other assets	867	1,088	1,043
Total assets	*1,011,362*	*1,029,257*	*1,012,254*

SECURED HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, NSW
($m)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
PURPOSE OF COMMITMENT			
Lending commitments for the construction or purchase of dwellings –			
Construction of dwellings	518	1,083	1,217
Purchase of newly erected dwellings	175	287	294
Purchase of established dwellings	3,667	6,503	6,290
Total dwellings –			
Houses	*3,836*	*6,666*	*6,724*
Other dwellings	*527*	*1,208*	*1,075*
Lending commitments for alterations and additions	181	305	454
Total lending commitments	**4,544**	**8,178**	**8,252**
TYPE OF LENDER			
Banks –			
Savings	2,689	5,172	5,228
Trading	583	1,301	1,609
Permanent building societies	1,054	1,452	1,083
Other	217	253	330
Total	**4,544**	**8,178**	**8,252**

Interest rates

Interest rates have generally increased between June 1987 and June 1989. The rate of interest paid by trading banks on fixed deposits of less than $50,000 for twelve months has increased from 12.75% to 15.00% in this period, while the rate of interest paid on a fixed deposit of $50,000 or over for twelve months has increased from 13.84% to 15.75%.

Between June 1987 and June 1989, the rate of interest on overdrafts of $100,000 and over has increased from approximately 16% to 19.75%, while housing loans from permanent building societies have increased from 15.62% to 16.69%.

General insurance

In 1987–88, general insurance companies in NSW received $1,727m in premiums and incurred $1,466m in claims. Motor vehicle insurance accounted for 40% of premiums and 42% of claims, while employers' liability accounted for 13% of premiums and 15% of claims.

Incorporated companies

The legislation and administrative procedures regulating the formation and conduct of companies in NSW are now part of a uniform scheme covering the six States and the two Territories.

Australian companies incorporated, and foreign companies registered, in any other Australian State are permitted to operate in NSW as recognised companies rather than having to register again.

INTEREST RATES

(*Source:* Reserve Bank of Australia)

(Predominant rate, per cent per annum)

Type of deposit or loan	At 30 June 1987	1988	1989
TRADING BANKS			
Fixed deposits			
Less than $50,000 –			
30 days	12.75	10.00	12.00
3 months	12.75	11.00	16.25
6 months	13.25	11.50	17.25
12 months	12.75	11.75	15.00
$50,000 and over –			
3 months	13.56	11.40	17.00
6 months	13.58	11.50	17.50
12 months	13.84	11.55	15.75
Loans and advances			
Overdrafts less than $100,000	16.35/20.50	15.00/18.50	19.75/22.00
Overdrafts $100,000 and over	16.00/16.25	15.00	19.75
SAVINGS BANKS			
Deposits			
Ordinary accounts –			
Passbook –			
To $4,000	3.75	3.75	3.75
Over $4,000	6.00	6.00	6.00
Statement	11.50	8.75	9.00
Investment accounts	10.00/14.00	8.00/11.50	9.00/15.50
Loans and advances –			
New housing loans to individuals for owner occupation	15.50	13.50	17.00
PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETIES			
Deposits –			
Call deposits	9.54	8.29	8.63
Fixed term shares —12 months in NSW	13.00/14.25	11.00/13.00	14.75/16.00
Housing loans	15.62	13.20	16.69
FINANCE COMPANIES			
First ranking debentures of companies associated with major trading banks –			
2 year	13.75/14.20	10.75/12.90	14.25/16.50
3 year	13.50/14.20	11.00/12.70	15.00/15.30
5 year	13.29	11.17	16.79
Cash management trusts (weighted average)	13.29	11.17	16.79

NSW GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE: SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

(*Source:* NSW Government Insurance Office)

($'000)

	1986–87	*1987–88*	*1988–89*
LIFE INSURANCE DIVISION			
Revenue –			
Premiums less re-insurance	290,696	515,922	672,033
Investment income	81,840	178,343	190,850
Expenditure –			
Claims	12,343	20,472	26,426
Surrenders	43,987	83,685	180,455
Expenses of management	8,465	13,077	21,215
Income tax	14,136	30,200	30,580
GENERAL INSURANCE DIVISION *(a)*			
Commercial insurance –			
Revenue –			
Premiums less re-insurance	228,712	290,507	88,219
Expenditure –			
Claims paid less re-insurance and other recoveries	136,795	106,182	36,864
Contributions to –			
State Compensation Board	4,729	3,516	—
Fire brigades	818	3,501	5,181
Expenses of management	25,108	24,907	19,231
Domestic insurance –			
Revenue –			
Premiums less re-insurance	92,968	117,910	121,297
Expenditure –			
Claims paid less re-insurance and other recoveries	80,673	91,151	92,429
Contributions to fire brigades	574	473	688
Expenses of management	18,823	20,057	26,555

(a) From 1 July 1987, workers compensation business has been managed by selected licensed insurers on behalf of the Government.

GENERAL INSURANCE: PREMIUMS AND CLAIMS BY PRIVATE SECTOR DIRECT UNDERWRITERS, BY CLASS OF INSURANCE, NSW

(*Source:* Office of the Insurance Commissioner)

($000)

	Premiums earned			*Claims incurred*		
Class of business	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*	*1985–86*	*1986–87*	*1987–88*
Fire	105,513	112,899	122,046	96,091	106,486	104,608
Houseowners and householders	165,698	154,467	185,577	120,039	141,119	153,753
Contractors	6,130	9,820	9,481	3,597	9,020	6,920
Marine	49,675	55,175	71,040	30,552	34,858	46,941
Motor vehicle	499,443	569,799	686,139	503,442	551,584	617,446
Compulsory third party	692	44	50	2,425	4,179	2,449
Employer's liability	614,498	730,965	228,709	676,470	783,466	222,386
Public liability	90,722	123,115	166,900	86,882	140,426	163,392
Other	170,780	207,535	257,664	117,492	140,426	163,392
Total	**1,703,154**	**1,963,822**	**1,727,562**	**1,636,990**	**1,905,071**	**1,466,029**

NUMBER OF COMPANIES ON REGISTER AND RECOGNISED COMPANIES, NSW, AT 30 JUNE
(*Source:* NSW Corporate Affairs Commission)

	1987	*1988*	*1989*
Local companies			
New South Wales Public companies	2,168	2,486	3064
Proprietary companies — non-exempt	7,200	7,437	7880
Proprietary companies — exempt	221,355	231,631	243,271
Unlimited companies	292	300	286
'Section 66' companies (a)	922	940	959
Companies limited by guarantee	3,460	3,579	3,707
'No Liability' companies	138	147	179
Local 'Section 459' (b) and defunct companies	7,290	8,007	8,125
Companies in liquidation	6,996	7,888	9,092
Total local companies	*249,821*	*262,415*	*276,563*
Recognised companies			
Recognised and recognised foreign companies	14,960	15,901	17,382
Foreign companies			
Foreign companies	1,049	1,129	1,253
Foreign companies subject to deregistration	340	150	140
Foreign companies in liquidation	171	168	169
Total foreign companies	*1,560*	*1,447*	*1,562*
Total companies on register	**266,341**	**279,763**	**295,507**

(a) Companies formed to provide recreation or amusement or to promote commerce, industry, art, science, religion, charity, pension or superannuation schemes or for other community purposes may be registered as a company with limited liability without the word "liability" in their name. *(b)* Companies subject to action for removal from register.

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Historical series tables

NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, NSW

	Houses		Other residential buildings		
Year	Number	Value ($'000)	Number	Value ($'000)	Value of all buildings ($'000)
1946	9,500	21,394	56	136	25,998
1947	13,191	33,434	365	1,026	40,524
1948	17,252	50,056	789	2,380	59,916
1949	18,276	60,522	1,019	3,404	75,204
1950	19,319	70,766	969	3,212	88,800
1951	20,379	90,684	1,120	4,984	116,236
1952	24,884	123,750	1,379	6,314	181,652
1953	25,598	131,582	1,555	6,998	202,604
1954	28,176	148,500	685	3,190	215,304
1954–55 *(a)*	27,413	156,174	682	3,104	221,388
1955–56	26,369	153,170	776	3,562	248,508
1956–57	22,267	136,988	861	4,596	266,644
1957–58	25,114	155,116	1,331	6,744	339,048
1958–59	28,095	174,356	1,935	10,924	320,398
1959–60	29,538	184,526	3,870	22,472	356,346
1960–61	29,778	195,692	6,619	39,224	419,466
1961–62	26,411	179,136	5,938	39,172	417,250
1962–63	25,591	178,100	5,753	35,310	412,708
1963–64	25,954	193,044	7,776	44,828	473,228
1964–65	26,764	211,596	13,126	79,294	533,538
1965–66	25,904	222,972	14,862	93,919	585,134
1966–67	24,779	225,754	12,088	81,843	627,908
1967–68	27,270	253,883	14,108	96,289	640,479
1968–69	28,794	289,627	16,362	119,620	722,773
1969–70	29,679	328,509	18,774	153,031	809,354
1970–71	29,051	353,766	20,346	182,133	947,481
1971–72	30,031	397,514	17,989	170,458	1,139,035
1972–73	28,565	418,001	19,348	200,436	1,147,600
1973–74	28,721	522,006	19,400	223,434	1,326,620
1974–75	26,261	580,478	18,648	259,425	1,472,629
1975–76	25,141	651,199	10,973	194,672	1,564,863
1976–77	26,376	777,643	9,497	176,898	1,781,157
1977–78	26,151	852,054	7,661	162,354	1,721,939
1978–79	27,193	984,963	7,751	182,589	1,923,176
1979–80	31,551	1,295,036	10,519	289,089	2,627,866
1980–81	36,200	1,460,200	13,793	427,200	3,261,900
1981–82	32,690	1,525,100	16,088	611,600	3,867,800
1982–83	23,090	1,133,000	12,576	542,600	3,529,400
1983–84	25,560	1,199,800	6,780	343,800	3,144,600
1984–85	27,250	1,413,100	8,571	424,100	3,971,100
1985–86	28,400	1,599,600	9,010	502,100	4,723,300
1986–87	21,900	1,372,000	8,809	464,200	4,539,200
1987–88	22,310	1,502,300	7,600	457,300	5,666,800
1988–89	30,400	2,368,300	10,856	645,100	7,958,100

(a) Prior to 1955, a calendar year was used as a base for these figures: after 1955, a financial year was used.

POPULATION, NEW SOUTH WALES

	Population at 31 December				Mean population		
Year	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (a)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	Population of Sydney
1901	720,840	654,615	1,375,455	110	1,355,968	1,363,373	481,830
1902	736,142	665,801	1,401,943	111	1,375,994	1,389,635	
1903	748,821	676,362	1,425,183	111	1,402,321	1,413,741	
1904	765,713	689,745	1,455,458	111	1,426,102	1,439,943	
1905	782,897	704,987	1,487,884	111	1,455,128	1,470,916	
1906	800,820	720,798	1,521,618	111	1,487,509	1,504,732	
1907	823,413	738,159	1,561,572	112	1,523,399	1,543,663	
1908	832,419	751,504	1,583,923	111	1,561,439	1,573,347	
1909	845,228	768,671	1,613,899	110	1,583,627	1,598,015	
1910	858,181	785,674	1,643,855	109	1,616,514	1,632,990	
1911 (b)	890,578	808,798	1,699,376	110	1,644,699	1,663,237	629,503
1912	941,555	843,857	1,785,412	112	1,699,947	1,742,205	
1913	973,092	871,635	1,844,727	112	1,783,981	1,818,768	
1914	982,522	897,719	1,880,241	109	1,845,353	1,868,650	
1915	972,765	920,684	1,893,449	106	1,882,648	1,889,574	
1916 (c)	946,105	938,946	1,885,051	101	1,892,609	1,891,818	
1917	960,403	959,640	1,920,043	100	1,892,972	1,903,760	
1918	984,796	977,171	1,961,967	101	1,922,629	1,942,213	
1919	1,042,379	996,368	2,038,747	105	1,965,568	1,999,820	
1920	1,067,945	1,023,777	2,091,722	104	2,038,279	2,067,715	
1921	1,086,454	1,045,236	2,131,690	104	2,089,330	2,108,485	899,059
1922	1,112,319	1,069,198	2,181,517	104	2,130,297	2,155,522	
1923	1,134,444	1,088,435	2,222,879	104	2,180,329	2,201,531	
1924	1,160,794	1,112,229	2,273,023	104	2,221,767	2,244,403	
1925	1,184,465	1,137,875	2,322,340	104	2,270,024	2,295,516	
1926	1,212,046	1,164,632	2,376,678	104	2,320,184	2,346,903	
1927	1,241,763	1,191,892	2,433,655	104	2,375,204	2,403,881	
1928	1,266,254	1,216,875	2,483,129	104	2,432,731	2,460,410	
1929	1,283,241	1,236,452	2,519,693	104	2,484,071	2,503,026	
1930	1,294,419	1,251,934	2,546,353	103	2,518,553	2,532,289	
1931	1,302,893	1,263,421	2,566,314	103	2,544,691	2,555,871	1,235,267
1932	1,315,003	1,276,728	2,591,731	103	2,567,639	2,579,741	
1933	1,324,913	1,288,691	2,613,604	103	2,590,840	2,601,799	
1934	1,335,351	1,301,112	2,636,463	103	2,613,141	2,623,717	
1935	1,344,696	1,313,376	2,658,072	102	2,634,587	2,645,875	
1936	1,356,004	1,326,316	2,682,320	102	2,656,895	2,668,314	
1937	1,369,186	1,342,357	2,711,543	102	2,681,299	2,695,351	
1938	1,381,054	1,356,137	2,737,191	102	2,709,664	2,722,378	
1939	1,393,358	1,373,057	2,766,415	101	2,735,400	2,750,205	
1940	1,402,297	1,388,651	2,790,948	101	2,764,224	2,777,898	
1941	1,410,509	1,402,547	2,813,056	101	2,790,087	2,800,537	1,756,611
1942	1,427,739	1,420,401	2,848,140	101	2,813,385	2,831,080	
1943	1,436,177	1,434,534	2,870,711	100	2,845,805	2,857,547	
1944	1,449,551	1,451,488	2,901,039	100	2,871,452	2,886,204	
1945	1,464,686	1,468,312	2,932,998	100	2,901,459	2,917,415	
1946	1,480,644	1,481,748	2,962,392	100	2,932,366	2,945,220	
1947	1,501,399	1,501,235	3,002,634	100	2,963,056	2,983,810	
1948	1,523,810	1,524,496	3,048,306	100	3,001,662	3,020,058	
1949	1,579,257	1,570,549	3,149,806	101	3,040,051	3,093,277	
1950	1,627,618	1,613,439	3,241,057	101	3,145,699	3,193,208	

POPULATION, NEW SOUTH WALES (continued)

	Population at 31 December				Mean population		
Year	Males	Females	Persons	Masculinity (a)	Year ended 30 June	Year ended 31 December	Population of Sydney
1951	1,667,566	1,647,106	3,314,672	101	3,238,406	3,279,415	
1952	1,695,899	1,672,087	3,367,986	101	3,311,840	3,341,476	
1953	1,713,639	1,695,370	3,409,009	101	3,366,358	3,386,556	
1954	1,739,535	1,722,997	3,462,532	101	3,405,414	3,428,549	2,008,832
1955	1,774,382	1,752,152	3,526,534	101	3,459,755	3,492,799	
1956	1,807,840	1,781,531	3,589,371	101	3,524,991	3,556,672	
1957	1,845,100	1,817,800	3,662,900	102	3,589,100	3,624,300	
1958	1,875,900	1,852,900	3,728,800	101	3,660,700	3,696,000	
1959	1,908,100	1,886,000	3,794,100	101	3,729,000	3,762,300	
1960	1,951,900	1,925,400	3,877,300	101	3,796,500	3,834,100	
1961	1,987,000	1,963,000	3,950,000	101	3,875,900	3,914,000	2,390,535
1962	2,019,700	2,000,500	4,020,300	101	3,950,600	3,984,900	2,443,170
1963	2,046,000	2,029,300	4,075,200	101	4,018,700	4,047,900	2,490,640
1964	2,077,500	2,061,800	4,139,300	101	4,076,400	4,106,900	2,536,380
1965	2,111,100	2,096,700	4,207,800	101	4,139,700	4,173,600	2,589,400
1966 *(d)*	2,140,200	2,127,200	4,267,500	101	4,206,400	4,238,800	2,644,105
1967	2,171,100	2,158,800	4,329,900	101	4,266,800	4,297,400	2,686,970
1968	2,206,900	2,194,300	4,401,200	101	4,329,800	4,364,200	2,736,460
1969	2,251,500	2,239,300	4,490,800	101	4,402,500	4,446,000	2,799,550
1970	2,292,500	2,281,200	4,573,700	100	4,490,000	4,530,400	2,864,480
1971 *(e)*	2,393,800	2,372,800	4,766,600	100	4,632,600	4,725,400	2,977,300
1972	2,419,000	2,401,800	4,820,800	101	4,763,700	4,794,600	3,017,700
1973	2,440,300	2,427,900	4,868,100	101	4,819,800	4,842,800	3,040,750
1974	2,466,500	2,459,500	4,926,000	100	4,867,700	4,894,800	3,063,250
1975	2,472,500	2,474,900	4,947,400	100	4,918,000	4,933,700	3,082,550
1976	2,485,000	2,493,500	4,978,500	100	4,946,500	4,960,800	3,094,750
1977	2,508,400	2,520,500	5,029,000	100	4,979,400	5,002,700	3,168,100
1978	2,531,500	2,547,900	5,079,400	99	5,028,500	5,055,000	3,197,650
1979	2,560,900	2,579,300	5,140,200	99	5,081,800	5,110,500	3,226,800
1980	2,593,300	2,612,100	5,205,400	99	5,140,000	5,171,800	3,257,450
1981	2,624,600	2,642,300	5,266,900	99	5,205,800	5,236,900	3,279,500
1982	2,655,500	2,672,700	5,328,200	99	5,267,900	5,300,800	3,318,650
1983	2,678,300	2,696,700	5,374,900	99	5,329,400	5,353,300	3,350,700
1984	2,706,600	2,725,200	5,431,800	99	5,376,400	5,402,900	3,382,850
1985	2,739,300	2,757,100	5,496,500	99	5,433,600	5,464,700	3,425,150
1986	2,796,300	2,796,000	5,572,300	99	5,497,300	5,533,000	3,472,650
1987	2,820,200	2,841,600	5,661,800	99	5,571,400	5,613,800	3,531,000
1988	2,858,600	2,879,900	5,738,500	99	5,569,500	5,701,300	3,596,000

(a) Number of males per 100 females. *(b)* Australian Capital Territory separated from New South Wales on 1 January 1911. *(c)* Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915. Population adjusted from 1 January 1916. *(d)* Full-blood Aboriginals are excluded from population estimates prior to 1966. *(e)* From 1971, estimates are based on the concept of estimated resident population.

POPULATION INCREASE, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year	Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	Total increase	Rate of natural increase (b)	Rate of apparent migration (b)	Rate of population growth (c)
1901	21,854	(–)6,704	15,150	16.03	(–)4.92	1.11
1902	21,189	5,299	26,488	15.25	3.81	1.93
1903	19,469	3,771	23,240	13.77	2.67	1.66
1904	23,307	6,968	30,275	16.18	4.85	2.12
1905	24,523	7,903	32,426	16.67	5.37	2.23
1906	25,973	7,761	33,734	17.26	5.16	2.27
1907	25,785	14,164	39,954	16.70	9.18	2.63
1908	26,435	(–)4,052	22,351	16.80	(–)2.58	1.43
1909	27,929	2,004	29,976	17.48	1.25	1.89
1910	29,342	670	29,956	17.97	0.41	1.86
1911 *(d)*	30,498	26,775	57,166	18.34	16.10	3.48
1912	33,107	53,037	86,036	19.00	30.44	5.06
1913	32,402	26,828	59,315	17.81	14.75	3.32
1914	34,838	593	35,514	18.64	0.32	1.93
1915	33,275	(–)20,138	13,208	17.61	(–)10.66	0.70
1916 *(e)*	32,221	(–)40,632	(–)8,398	17.04	(–)21.48	(–)0.44
1917	34,498	485	34,992	18.12	0.25	1.86
1918	31,860	10,031	41,924	16.40	5.16	2.18
1919	22,143	54,593	76,780	11.08	27.30	3.91
1920	33,013	19,967	52,975	15.96	9.66	2.60
1921	34,600	5,358	39,968	16.41	2.54	1.91
1922	36,036	13,823	49,827	16.72	6.41	2.34
1923	33,061	8,341	41,362	15.02	3.79	1.90
1924	32,849	17,274	50,144	14.63	7.70	2.26
1925	33,792	15,524	49,317	14.72	6.76	2.17
1926	30,938	23,381	54,338	13.19	9.96	2.34
1927	31,088	25,887	56,977	12.93	10.77	2.40
1928	32,106	17,340	49,474	13.05	7.05	2.03
1929	28,057	8,475	36,564	11.21	3.39	1.47
1930	30,884	(–)4,233	26,660	12.20	(–)1.67	1.06
1931	26,440	(–)6,490	19,961	10.34	(–)2.54	0.78
1932	23,548	1,865	25,417	9.13	0.72	0.99
1933	21,873	—	21,873	8.41	—	0.84
1934	19,861	2,998	22,859	7.57	1.14	0.87
1935	20,129	1,480	21,609	7.61	0.56	0.82
1936	21,817	2,431	24,248	8.18	0.91	0.91
1937	22,262	6,961	29,223	8.26	2.58	1.09
1938	21,214	4,434	25,648	7.79	1.63	0.95
1939	21,188	8,044	29,224	7.70	2.92	1.07
1940	23,239	1,320	24,533	8.37	0.48	0.89
1941	24,429	(–)1,109	22,108	8.72	(–)0.40	0.79
1942	23,428	15,622	35,084	8.28	5.52	1.25
1943	28,395	(–)2,722	22,571	9.94	(–)0.97	0.79
1944	32,960	(–)573	30,328	11.42	(–)0.20	1.06
1945	34,668	(–)221	31,959	11.88	(–)0.08	1.10
1946	38,668	(–)9,062	29,394	13.13	(–)3.08	1.00
1947	40,949	(–)671	40,242	13.72	(–)0.22	1.36
1948	36,831	8,841	45,672	12.20	2.93	1.52
1949	39,448	62,052	101,500	12.75	20.06	3.33
1950	40,627	50,624	91,251	12.72	15.85	2.90

POPULATION INCREASE, NEW SOUTH WALES (continued)

Year	Natural increase	Apparent net migration (a)	Total increase	Rate of natural increase (b)	Rate of apparent migration (b)	Rate of population growth (c)
1951	40,137	33,478	73,615	12.24	10.21	2.27
1952	42,158	11,156	53,314	12.62	3.34	1.61
1953	43,183	(–)2,160	41,023	12.75	(–)0.64	1.22
1954	40,681	12,842	53,523	11.87	3.75	1.57
1955	41,854	22,148	64,002	11.98	6.34	1.85
1956	41,650	21,187	62,837	11.71	5.96	1.78
1957	46,139	27,400	73,500	12.73	7.56	2.05
1958	47,695	18,200	65,900	12.90	4.92	1.80
1959	45,617	19,700	65,300	12.12	5.23	1.75
1960	46,953	36,200	83,200	12.25	9.45	2.19
1961	51,344	21,400	72,700	13.12	5.46	1.87
1962	48,578	21,700	70,300	12.19	5.45	1.78
1963	46,839	8,100	55,000	11.57	2.01	1.37
1964	41,031	23,000	64,000	9.99	5.59	1.57
1965	39,120	29,400	68,500	9.37	7.04	1.66
1966	37,212	19,200	56,400	8.78	4.53	1.34
1967	39,228	23,200	62,500	9.13	5.41	1.46
1968	39,893	31,400	71,300	9.14	7.20	1.65
1969	45,371	44,200	89,600	10.20	9.94	2.03
1970	44,847	38,100	83,000	9.90	8.41	1.85
1971	56,775	32,400	89,100	12.13	6.91	1.95
1972	53,810	400	54,200	11.22	0.09	1.14
1973	46,487	800	47,300	9.60	0.16	0.98
1974	42,376	15,500	57,900	8.66	3.17	1.19
1975	40,539	(–)19,100	21,400	8.22	(–)3.87	0.44
1976	36,535	(–)5,500	31,000	7.36	(–)1.11	0.63
1977	37,831	12,700	50,500	7.56	2.53	1.01
1978	37,379	13,100	50,400	7.39	2.58	1.00
1979	38,317	22,500	60,800	7.50	4.40	1.20
1980	39,173	26,000	65,200	7.57	5.03	1.27
1981	41,857	19,700	61,500	7.99	3.75	1.18
1982	41,381	19,900	61,300	7.81	3.76	1.16
1983	42,760	3,900	46,700	7.99	0.73	0.88
1984	*(f)*38,692	18,100	56,800	*(f)*7.16	3.36	1.06
1985	*(f)*43,522	21,200	64,700	*(f)*7.96	3.88	1.19
1986	42,364	33,400	75,800	7.66	6.04	1.38
1987	43,904	45,600	89,500	7.82	8.12	1.61
1988	39,971	36,800	76,700	7.01	6.45	1.36

(a) Excess of overseas and interstate arrivals over departures. *(b)* Rate is the increase per 1,000 of mean population. *(c)* Rate is the percentage increase based on the population at the end of the previous year. *(d)* Australian Capital Territory separated from NSW on 1 January 1911. *(e)* Jervis Bay area transferred to Australian Capital Territory on 4 September 1915; population adjusted from 1 January 1916. *(f)* Estimated due to delays at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, NEW SOUTH WALES

	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
Year	Number	Rate (a)	Decrees granted	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (a)	Number	Rate (b)
1901	10,538	7.7	272	0.2	37,875	27.8	16,021	11.8	3,929	103.7
1902	10,486	7.5	266	0.2	37,835	27.2	16,646	12.0	4,152	109.7
1903	9,759	6.9	220	0.2	38,966	25.4	16,497	11.7	3,969	110.4
1904	10,422	7.2	224	0.2	38,667	26.9	15,360	10.7	3,187	82.4
1905	10,970	7.5	190	0.1	39,501	26.9	14,978	10.2	3,182	80.6
1906	11,551	7.7	185	0.1	40,948	27.2	14,975	10.0	3,052	74.5
1907	12,189	7.9	171	0.1	42,195	27.3	16,410	10.6	3,740	88.6
1908	12,642	8.0	220	0.1	42,525	27.0	16,090	10.2	3,223	75.8
1909	13,048	8.2	306	0.2	43,769	27.4	15,840	9.9	3,251	74.3
1910	14,294	8.8	269	0.2	45,533	27.9	16,191	9.9	3,397	74.6
1911	15,267	9.2	222	0.1	47,677	28.7	17,179	10.3	3,313	69.5
1912	16,664	9.6	361	0.2	51,993	29.8	18,886	10.8	3,707	71.3
1913	16,311	9.0	327	0.2	52,134	28.7	19,732	10.8	4,084	78.3
1914	17,353	9.3	307	0.2	53,615	28.7	18,777	10.0	3,738	69.7
1915	18,129	9.6	369	0.2	52,885	28.0	19,610	10.4	3,603	68.1
1916	16,320	8.6	372	0.2	52,075	27.5	19,854	10.5	3,533	67.8
1917	13,261	7.0	396	0.2	52,467	27.6	17,969	9.4	3,016	57.5
1918	13,199	6.8	391	0.2	50,700	26.1	18,840	9.7	3,000	59.2
1919	15,818	7.9	434	0.2	48,528	24.3	26,385	13.2	3,507	72.3
1920	20,183	9.8	567	0.3	53,974	26.1	20,961	10.1	3,770	69.8
1921	18,518	8.8	807	0.4	54,634	25.9	20,034	9.5	3,436	62.9
1922	17,583	8.2	693	0.3	55,214	25.6	19,178	8.9	2,980	54.0
1923	17,507	8.0	752	0.3	54,112	24.6	21,051	9.6	3,302	61.0
1924	18,077	8.1	845	0.4	53,670	23.9	20,821	9.3	3,191	59.5
1925	18,522	8.1	1,082	0.5	54,615	23.8	20,823	9.1	2,999	54.9
1926	19,219	8.2	846	0.4	53,126	22.6	22,188	9.5	3,060	57.6
1927	20,052	8.3	1,088	0.5	53,858	22.4	22,770	9.5	2,960	55.0
1928	20,076	8.2	927	0.4	54,800	22.3	22,694	9.2	3,004	54.8
1929	19,535	7.8	1,095	0.4	52,672	21.0	24,615	9.8	2,983	56.6
1930	17,383	6.9	951	0.4	52,136	20.6	21,252	8.4	2,597	49.8
1931	15,377	6.0	1,087	0.4	47,724	18.7	21,284	8.3	2,077	43.5
1932	17,362	6.7	870	0.3	44,905	17.4	21,357	8.3	1,844	41.1
1933	18,399	7.1	1,036	0.4	44,195	17.0	22,322	8.6	1,739	39.3
1934	20,210	7.7	1,105	0.4	43,335	16.5	23,474	8.9	2,009	46.4
1935	22,361	8.5	1,148	0.4	44,676	16.9	24,547	9.3	1,762	39.4
1936	22,873	8.6	1,172	0.4	46,193	17.3	24,376	9.1	2,008	43.5
1937	23,188	8.6	1,283	0.5	47,497	17.6	25,235	9.4	1,932	40.7
1938	24,579	9.0	1,440	0.5	47,319	17.4	26,105	9.6	1,980	41.8
1939	25,471	9.3	1,553	0.6	48,003	17.5	26,815	9.8	1,969	41.0
1940	30,364	10.9	1,497	0.5	49,382	17.8	26,143	9.4	1,927	39.0
1941	29,983	10.7	1,577	0.6	51,729	18.5	27,300	9.7	2,264	43.8
1942	34,533	12.2	1,611	0.6	52,647	18.6	29,219	10.3	2,116	40.2
1943	26,302	9.2	1,840	0.6	57,265	20.0	28,870	10.1	2,072	36.2
1944	26,426	9.2	2,049	0.7	59,612	20.7	26,652	9.2	1,829	30.7
1945	25,283	8.7	3,139	1.1	61,662	21.1	26,994	9.3	1,889	30.6
1946	31,684	10.8	2,798	1.0	67,247	22.8	28,579	9.7	2,032	30.2
1947	30,172	10.1	3,784	1.3	69,398	23.3	28,449	9.5	2,069	29.8
1948	30,164	10.0	3,277	1.1	67,234	22.3	30,403	10.1	2,037	30.3
1949	28,757	9.3	2,631	0.9	68,812	22.2	29,364	9.5	1,878	27.3
1950	30,036	9.4	3,419	1.1	71,592	22.4	30,965	9.7	1,936	27.0

MARRIAGES, DIVORCES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS, NEW SOUTH WALES (continued)

	Marriages		Divorces		Births		Deaths		Infant mortality	
Year	Number	rate (a)	Decrees granted	rate (a)	Number	rate (a)	Number	rate(a)	Number	rate(b)
1951	30,341	9.3	3,303	1.0	72,069	22.0	31,932	9.7	1,895	26.3
1952	29,351	8.8	3,335	1.0	74,196	22.2	32,038	9.6	1,818	24.5
1953	27,573	8.1	3,725	1.1	74,890	22.1	31,707	9.4	1,846	24.6
1954	27,503	8.0	2,816	0.8	73,125	21.3	32,444	9.5	1,850	25.3
1955	27,645	7.9	2,874	0.8	74,407	21.3	32,553	9.3	1,850	24.9
1956	27,313	7.7	3,125	0.9	75,714	21.3	34,064	9.6	1,777	23.5
1957	28,767	7.9	2,975	0.8	79,456	21.9	33,317	9.2	1,804	22.7
1958	28,554	7.7	3,217	0.9	80,045	21.7	32,350	8.8	1,704	21.3
1959	28,201	7.5	3,363	0.9	80,866	21.5	35,249	9.4	1,832	22.7
1960	29,328	7.6	3,243	0.8	81,983	21.4	35,030	9.1	1,735	21.2
1961	29,773	7.6	3,156	0.8	86,392	22.1	35,048	9.0	1,800	20.8
1962	30,360	7.6	3,113	0.8	85,439	21.4	36,861	9.3	1,825	21.4
1963	30,999	7.7	3,293	0.8	84,065	20.8	37,226	9.2	1,673	19.9
1964	32,633	7.9	3,024	0.7	80,518	19.6	39,487	9.6	1,634	20.3
1965	35,176	8.4	3,440	0.8	78,069	18.7	38,949	9.3	1,492	19.1
1966	35,575	8.4	4,515	1.1	77,776	18.3	40,564	9.6	1,492	19.2
1967	37,077	8.6	4,555	1.1	78,841	18.3	39,613	9.2	1,452	18.4
1968	39,213	9.0	4,880	1.1	81,696	18.7	41,803	9.6	1,525	18.7
1969	41,286	9.3	5,123	1.2	86,036	19.4	40,665	9.1	1,625	18.9
1970	42,928	9.5	5,606	1.2	88,448	19.5	43,601	9.6	1,743	19.7
1971	43,038	9.4	5,467	1.2	98,466	20.8	41,691	8.8	1,710	17.4
1972	41,520	8.7	7,036	1.5	95,278	19.9	41,652	8.7	1,663	17.5
1973	40,722	8.4	7,396	1.5	87,332	18.0	41,122	8.5	1,491	17.1
1974	39,327	8.0	7,117	1.5	86,162	17.6	43,999	9.0	1,428	16.6
1975	36,958	7.5	10,723	2.2	80,918	16.4	40,497	8.2	1,231	15.2
1976	38,487	7.8	22,147	4.5	78,492	15.8	42,122	8.5	1,152	14.7
1977	36,159	7.2	15,781	3.2	77,996	15.6	40,380	8.1	953	12.2
1978	35,904	7.1	13,797	2.7	77,773	15.4	40,394	8.0	1,004	13.1
1979	36,906	7.2	12,606	2.5	77,134	15.1	38,817	7.6	878	11.7
1980	38,965	7.5	13,449	2.6	79,455	15.4	40,282	7.8	847	10.9
1981	40,679	7.8	14,532	2.8	81,971	15.7	40,114	7.7	840	10.2
1982	41,955	7.9	14,378	2.7	83,908	15.8	42,527	8.0	851	10.1
1983	39,995	7.5	14,023	2.6	83,307	15.6	40,547	7.6	827	9.9
1984 *(c)*	33,938	6.3	13,203	2.4	77,994	14.4	39,302	7.3	721	9.2
1985	41,183	7.5	11,871	2.2	87,786	16.1	44,264	8.1	860	9.8
1986	41,319	7.5	11,661	2.1	84,531	15.3	42,167	7.6	759	9.0
1987	40,650	7.2	12,044	2.1	86,096	15.3	42,189	7.5	731	8.5
1988	40,812	7.2	11,880	2.1	84,647	14.8	44,676	7.8	775	9.2

(a) Number per 1,000 of mean estimated population. *(b)* Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 registered live births. *(c)* Figures were affected by registration delays in 1984 at the NSW Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages, which were made up in subsequent years.

FACTORIES, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year	Manufacturing establishments (number)	Employment ('000)	Wages and salaries paid ($m)	Value of output ($m)
1901	3,367	66.2	9.9	51.3
1902	3,396	66.3	10.2	48.8
1903	3,476	65.6	9.7	52.8
1904	3,632	68.0	10.0	50.5
1905	3,700	72.2	10.4	55.7
1906	3,861	77.8	11.1	64.8
1907	4,432	86.5	13.3	75.1
1908	4,453	89.1	14.4	74.7
1909	4,581	91.7	15.3	80.5
1910	4,823	99.7	17.4	99.2
1911	5,039	108.6	20.1	108.7
1912	5,162	115.6	23.2	122.3
1913	5,346	120.4	25.4	131.3
1914–15 *(a)*	5,269	116.6	25.3	136.6
1915–16	5,210	116.4	26.8	142.0
1916–17	5,356	118.0	28.7	171.9
1917–18	5,414	120.6	29.4	192.4
1918–19	5,460	127.6	33.9	209.6
1919–20	5,662	144.5	43.4	246.4
1920–21	5,837	139.2	51.2	275.7
1921–22	6,536	148.9	53.6	265.6
1922–23	6,703	152.6	54.3	265.7
1923–24	7,321	159.7	59.5	292.7
1924–25	7,906	165.8	63.0	319.2
1925–26	8,196	174.1	67.1	339.9
1926–27	8,222	183.2	74.2	358.6
1927–28	8,362	182.7	75.6	362.8
1928–29	8,456	180.8	77.1	370.6
1929–30	8,208	162.9	69.8	334.5
1930–31	7,544	127.6	50.4	237.0
1931–32	7,397	126.4	45.5	228.9
1932–33	7,444	138.5	47.6	248.9
1933–34	7,818	160.0	51.5	273.2
1934–35	8,254	175.0	59.0	308.9
1935–36	8,486	193.2	66.6	349.3
1936–37	8,726	208.5	73.3	385.6
1937–38	9,097	224.9	84.4	429.8
1938–39	9,464	228.7	89.3	436.8
1939–40	9,458	236.9	95.4	478.5
1940–41	9,919	265.8	115.5	571.8
1941–42	10,166	298.2	151.5	679.0
1942–43	10,110	315.5	177.8	747.0
1943–44	10,755	323.0	187.0	798.3
1944–45	11,359	314.7	178.5	775.3
1945–46	12,287	310.9	175.3	734.2
1946–47	13,961	343.1	207.2	891.9
1947–48	15,194	363.4	250.7	1,057.0
1948–49	16,087	378.4	293.1	1,219.4
1949–50	16,346	382.4	324.3	1,386.4
1950–51	17,129	407.0	422.7	1,847.8

FACTORIES, NEW SOUTH WALES (continued)

Year	Manufacturing establishments (number)	Employment ('000)	Wages and salaries paid ($m)	Value of output ($m)
1951–52	18,144	406.0	527.3	2,278.7
1952–53	19,251	380.2	531.8	2,278.7
1953–54	20,199	402.6	587.1	2,259.6
1954–55	20,837	419.8	653.2	2,893.3
1955–56	21,602	433.1	718.0	3,190.3
1956–57	21,838	436.4	756.7	3,452.2
1957–58	22,270	445.8	793.4	3,696.5
1958–59	22,684	449.5	826.0	3,904.9
1959–60	23,274	467.1	922.3	4,419.6
1960–61	23,515	472.0	980.0	4,590.2
1961–62	23,629	461.0	976.1	4,566.8
1962–63	23,729	475.2	1,027.2	4,902.0
1963–64	23,642	487.7	1,101.0	4,337.7
1964–65	24,368	508.9	1,230.0	5,951.7
1965–66	24,531	519.4	1,303.7	6,154.8
1966–67	24,849	524.0	1,399.7	6,632.4
1967–68	24,864	531.1	1,498.0	7,096.5

Year	Manufacturing establishments (number)	Employment ('000)	Wages and salaries paid ($m)	Turnover ($m)
1968–69 *(b)*	13,633	520.3	1,617.8	7,399.1
1969–70	13,631	532.1	1,788.1	8,275.7
1970–71 *(c)*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1971–72	13,943	516.9	2,164.5	9,292.7
1972–73	13,619	503.6	2,332.0	10,119.0
1973–74	13,809	516.2	2,841.9	11,932.5
1974–75	10,134	478.2	3,365.3	13,237.8
1975–76 *(d)*	10,329	453.7	3,670.3	14,555.1
1976–77	9,982	438.9	4,027.1	16,433.3
1977–78	9,696	429.0	4,321.1	17,906.2
1978–79	9,803	433.2	4,688.6	20,650.1
1979–80	10,158	436.4	5,252.9	24,109.0
1980–81	10,334	436.1	5,883.9	26,897.7
1981–82	10,625	431.7	6,622.7	29,538.0
1982–83	10,471	384.6	6,638.4	29,023.8
1983–84	10,278	363.3	6,555.5	30,949.6
1984–85	10,218	364.8	6,988.3	34,087.4
1985–86 *(c)*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1986–87	9,811	357.2	7,911.6	40,540.9
1987–88	10,919	369.3	8,759.8	46,443.4

(a) In 1914, the collection base changed from a calender to a financial year. *(b)* Different classification methods introduced in this year (ASIC) mean that figures from this point forward are not strictly comparable with earlier years. *(c)* No manufacturing census conducted in these years. *(d)* 1975–76 and later figures do not include any data for single establishment enterprises with less than four people employed.

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)
1901	619,416	440,179	0.71	11,891	10,769	0.91	3,818	2,596	0.68
1902	563,351	403,028	0.72	13,049	12,468	0.96	2,437	2,349	0.96
1903	517,901	43,139	0.08	17,398	6,382	0.37	1,844	414	0.22
1904	631,760	743,915	1.18	20,890	22,719	1.09	4,070	3,958	0.57
1905	718,704	448,089	0.62	16,378	11,841	0.72	6,042	6,063	1.00
1906	784,867	564,375	0.72	15,598	16,022	1.03	3,852	2,529	0.66
1907	755,246	593,788	0.79	22,837	25,484	1.12	3,189	3,471	1.09
1908	562,583	249,183	0.44	30,660	15,454	0.50	4,812	1,708	0.35
1909	564,155	421,387	0.75	24,233	20,313	0.84	3,851	3,785	0.98
1910	805,398	776,516	0.96	32,962	35,681	1.08	6,107	6,197	1.01
1911	861,506	759,684	0.88	31,562	30,893	0.98	2,866	1,864	0.65
1912	963,440	682,788	0.71	28,752	20,960	0.73	4,372	2,932	0.67
1913	903,062	884,162	0.98	34,469	30,374	0.88	6,846	6,584	0.96
1914	1,297,179	1,34,747	0.80	41,851	33,301	0.80	8,341	6,896	0.83
1915	1,116,134	349,190	0.31	17,594	9,324	0.53	1,967	1,057	0.54
1916	1,695,175	1,817,047	1.07	23,729	24,416	1.03	2,577	2,610	1.01
1917	1,540,479	996,037	0.65	27,159	19,686	0.72	2,102	1,667	0.79
1918	1,347,350	1,026,355	0.76	33,423	26,401	0.79	2,578	2,223	0.86
1919	975,159	498,726	0.51	34,999	23,110	0.66	3,229	1,962	0.61
1920	596,578	119,423	0.20	30,803	10,646	0.34	2,167	884	0.41
1921	1,265,606	1,513,868	1.20	31,448	29,805	0.95	2,416	2,802	1.16
1922	1,292,951	1,163,930	0.90	28,245	21,226	0.75	2,036	1,908	0.94
1923	1,190,933	780,217	0.66	29,949	22,694	0.76	1,578	1,262	0.80
1924	1,191,936	902,905	0.76	35,193	28,491	0.81	1,763	1,634	0.93
1925	1,436,667	1,626,595	1.13	49,986	45,566	0.91	2,686	2,689	1.00
1926	1,183,711	920,037	0.78	40,913	29,314	0.72	2,477	2,390	0.89
1927	1,356,805	1,293,857	0.95	42,539	34,450	0.81	2,278	2,279	1.00
1928	1,226,178	735,964	0.60	46,534	30,020	0.65	2,264	1,497	0.66
1929	1,655,199	1,340,559	0.81	51,291	39,624	0.77	2,033	1,839	0.90
1930	1,608,248	936,407	0.58	73,391	45,878	0.62	3,216	2,587	0.80
1931	2,078,046	1,792,882	0.86	71,491	58,822	0.82	4,664	4,287	0.92
1932	1,490,436	1,495,933	1.00	61,350	45,839	0.75	3,379	3,123	0.92
1933	1,944,088	2,146,494	1.10	66,291	63,753	0.96	3,131	3,512	1.12
1934	1,855,118	1,552,840	0.84	82,432	57,669	0.70	4,049	3,753	0.93
1935	1,575,349	1,324,801	0.84	96,074	69,974	0.73	3,836	3,841	1.00
1936	1,558,597	1,328,720	0.85	113.159	85,924	0.76	4,687	4,883	1.04
1937	1,611,809	1,515,038	0.94	95,432	71,986	0.75	4,858	4,679	0.96
1938	1,806,787	1,499,688	0.83	103,253	61,600	0.60	4,671	3,792	0.81
1939	1,882,143	1,630,160	0.87	161,651	87,654	0.54	5,744	4,947	0.86
1940	1,772,765	2,083,409	1.18	164,004	125,263	0.76	9,823	10,586	1.08
1941	1,802,456	651,354	0.36	95,874	36,203	0.38	8,129	3,993	0.49
1942	1,606,101	1,319,957	0.82	122,968	74,717	0.61	8,329	6,900	0.83
1943	1,227,391	1,406,857	1.15	174,541	133,142	0.76	5,786	5,074	0.88
1944	1,089,942	1,292,741	1.19	151,436	127,921	0.84	8,124	8,629	1.06
1945	1,151,252	466,309	0.41	220,296	31,873	0.14	11,379	2,766	0.24
1946	1,527,245	1,701,519	1.11	249,720	181,378	0.73	11,693	11,271	0.96
1947	1,810,927	426,801	0.24	225,810	37,115	0.16	10,804	2,436	0.22
1948	2,040,838	2,591,654	1.27	246,538	248,095	1.01	9,501	11,806	1.24
1949	1,634,303	1,760,947	1.08	153,075	104,857	0.68	7,701	7,316	0.95
1950	1,623,497	2,230,019	1.37	151,648	127,292	0.84	5,186	6,011	1.16

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY FOR GRAIN, NEW SOUTH WALES (continued)

Year ended 31 March	Wheat			Oats			Barley		
	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)
1951	1,346,993	1,177,698	0.87	134,420	72,467	0.54	3,360	2,936	0.87
1952	1,114,229	1,080,168	0.97	241,406	170,462	0.71	4,509	3,808	0.84
1953	1,093,607	1,542,308	1.41	295,405	223,645	0.76	7,121	7,745	1.09
1954	1,358,486	1,733,117	1.28	205,078	154,815	0.75	12,853	15,464	1.20
1955	1,181,145	1,026,511	0.87	265,997	139,111	0.52	14,919	11,378	0.76
1956	1,188,676	1,555,356	1.31	365,104	300,036	0.82	21,929	25,463	1.16
1957	705,098	775,378	1.10	170,171	113,837	0.67	17,861	17,745	0.99
1958	913,537	288,560	0.32	289,548	71,560	0.25	27,865	15,571	0.56
1959	1,286,097	1,808,241	1.41	457,415	501,464	1.10	42,832	66,407	1.55
1960	1,598,667	2,050,917	1.28	229,595	201,844	0.90	47,862	58,656	1.22
1961	1,649,545	2,303,983	1.40	371,306	389,473	1.05	76,657	108,769	1.42
1962	1,820,376	2,132,348	1.17	288,675	239,950	0.83	81,243	94,018	1.16
1963	2,026,752	2,966,550	1.46	286,459	290,940	1.02	89,223	121,846	1.36
1964	2,008,785	3,333,152	1.66	321,349	359,456	1.12	85,614	121,604	1.42
1965	2,331,028	4,122,709	1.77	344,043	415,220	1.21	96,713	152,434	1.58
1966	1,852,121	1,064,579	0.57	417,903	228,731	0.55	95,544	86,392	0.90
1967	2,887,453	5,511,186	1.91	551,428	743,942	1.35	155,874	268,093	1.72
1968	3,324,457	2,376,548	0.71	367,152	149,410	0.41	148,714	109,867	0.74
1969	4,031,352	5,854,593	1.45	479,452	498,115	1.04	196,819	254,812	1.29
1970	3,489,467	4,430,323	1.27	365,513	349,044	0.95	219,309	280,330	1.28
1971	2,215,691	3,010,156	1.36	405,344	456,004	1.12	301,237	430,383	1.43
1972	2,426,270	2,409,797	0.99	261,264	221,241	0.85	373,433	347,027	0.93
1973	2,618,065	1,954,105	0.74	285,182	196,485	0.69	335,841	265,932	0.79
1974	2,882,971	3,961,525	1.37	405,034	327,576	0.81	385,705	448,085	1.16
1975	2,646,336	3,808,658	1.44	269,913	293,068	1.09	326,596	407,553	1.25
1976	2,774,081	4,310,485	1.55	289,563	349,902	1.21	486,033	697,376	1.43
1977	3,115,757	5,141,000	1.65	249,558	307,112	1.23	417,066	571,279	1.37
1978	3,377,413	3,846,187	1.14	288,407	241,815	0.84	485,576	445,993	0.92
1979	3,162,108	6,640,401	2.10	431,466	594,251	1.38	467,638	675,937	1.44
1980	3,415,027	6,000,000	1.76	348,743	460,652	1.32	445,195	686,330	1.54
1981	3,345,000	2,865,000	0.86	363,250	309,867	0.85	455,481	413,325	0.91
1982	3,600,000	5,910,000	1.64	555,694	741,275	1.33	539,967	766,362	1.42
1983	3,161,659	1,499,406	0.47	394,356	134,899	0.34	386,555	189,398	0.49
1984	3,999,275	8,960,784	2.24	812,578	1,120,377	1.38	554,154	941,131	1.70
1985	3,602,630	5,804,702	1.61	311,687	401,787	1.29	604,815	914,974	1.51
1986	3,647,638	5,898,015	1.62	422,250	530,726	1.26	538,754	811,780	1.51
1987	3,098,826	4,855,244	1.57	482,257	635,185	1.32	408,315	613,646	1.50
1988	2,463,707	3,996,913	1.62	525,798	707,412	1.35	464,746	743,948	1.60
1989	2,309,463	4,105,301	1.78	547,961	779,626	1.42	412,668	712,310	1.73

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, NSW

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)
1901	83,386	159,843	1.92	188,679	534,706	2.83	11,901	64,268	5.40
1902	67,717	97,667	1.44	178,937	480,207	2.68	10,586	39,774	3.76
1903	81,923	77,455	0.94	199,072	247,285	1.24	7,869	31,225	3.97
1904	91,797	173,661	1.89	200,731	829,920	4.13	8,438	57,654	6.83
1905	75,353	125,765	1.60	176,323	372,172	2.11	9,654	49,537	5.13
1906	76,629	140,716	1.84	177,267	466,552	2.63	10,673	51,195	4.80
1907	70,462	146,387	2.08	185,416	631,827	3.41	14,899	116,699	7.83
1908	65,146	115,013	1.77	219,648	382,848	1.74	12,916	56,779	4.40
1909	73,172	132,494	1.81	289,713	741,731	2.56	10,644	72,946	6.85
1910	86,116	180,304	2.09	255,221	996,949	3.91	14,457	101,750	7.04
1911	86,286	192,900	2.24	258,423	856,611	3.31	17,989	122,976	6.84
1912	67,899	114,492	1.69	264,725	740,166	2.80	17,461	76,372	4.37
1913	71,415	129,851	1.82	383,263	1,126,063	2.94	13,809	93,113	6.74
1914	63,463	113,119	1.78	324,206	970,376	2.99	15,671	108,564	6.93
1915	58,138	80,644	1.39	318,060	623,165	1.96	12,310	41,362	3.36
1916	62,374	95,854	1.54	448,764	159,9200	3.56	7,927	45,158	5.70
1917	62,879	110,076	1.75	347,436	1,192,894	3.43	9,085	46,059	5.07
1918	58,985	88,903	1.51	251,166	796,792	3.17	9,138	50,786	5.56
1919	96,370	53,137	1.15	329,803	765,726	2.32	8,449	30,843	3.65
1920	55,243	102,926	1.86	379,757	589,904	1.55	8,111	50,788	6.23
1921	58,317	106,075	1.82	345,708	1,396,719	4.04	11,199	64,271	5.74
1922	59,362	101,003	1.70	303,890	1,045,641	3.44	11,936	58,763	4.92
1923	55,915	83,506	1.49	359,951	1,078,008	2.99	9,133	36,299	3.97
1924	67,572	117,430	1.74	414,284	1,191,874	2.88	8,854	62,059	7.01
1925	59,312	106,893	1.80	308,892	1,171,112	3.79	9,471	58,193	6.14
1926	48,949	83,274	1.70	303,759	880,179	2.90	9,199	43,829	4.76
1927	52,009	91,407	1.76	253,178	891,855	3.52	8,879	54,143	6.10
1928	60,218	99,841	1.64	275,558	766,281	2.78	8,732	48,158	5.52
1929	43,235	63,667	1.47	277,101	805,987	2.91	6,001	26,762	4.46
1930	43,795	77,114	1.76	323,099	697,988	2.16	5,174	24,291	4.69
1931	42,502	70,276	1.65	362,910	1,210,823	3.34	6,193	32,801	5.30
1932	42,916	67,811	1.58	247,729	824,263	3.33	7,091	34,250	4.83
1933	45,864	74,556	1.63	261,269	923,519	3.53	8,393	43,084	5.13
1934	47,442	79,605	1.68	293,210	935,254	3.19	8,130	44,231	5.44
1935	46,770	82,264	1.76	306,515	1,020,887	3.33	7,957	46,772	5.88
1936	48,501	84,453	1.74	266,611	850,826	3.19	9,204	63,891	6.94
1937	47,059	83,888	1.78	302,676	932,225	3.08	10,080	67,318	6.68
1938	50,606	86,444	1.71	307,384	838,555	2.73	8,649	51,649	5.97
1939	49,453	73,791	1.49	432,579	1,200,223	2.77	6,825	40,017	5.86
1940	46,885	71,957	1.53	285,951	981,177	3.43	7,783	41,182	5.29
1941	57,525	102,722	1.79	289,603	627,171	2.17	7,218	51,197	7.09
1942	47,454	79,803	1.68	289,003	726,481	2.51	7,157	39,254	5.48
1943	41,922	71,498	1.71	297,912	1,001,564	3.36	9,910	65,767	6.64
1944	41,779	70,337	1.68	216,293	747,448	3.46	12,168	66,709	5.48
1945	38,084	61,911	1.63	237,077	377,110	1.59	14,081	81,880	5.81
1946	37,399	65,045	1.74	303,803	995,741	3.28	9,253	62,759	6.78
1947	44,531	63,679	1.43	219,530	381,969	1.74	8,623	62,287	7.22
1948	35,199	59,863	1.70	254,003	993,937	3.91	8,867	66,587	7.51
1949	31,493	62,892	2.00	151,511	504,848	3.33	7,325	62,248	8.50
1950	29,490	61,170	2.07	137,225	504,043	3.67	7,457	70,509	7.46

MAIZE FOR GRAIN, HAY, AND POTATOES, NSW (continued)

Year ended 31 March	Maize for grain			Hay (a)			Potatoes		
	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)	Area (ha)	Production (t)	Yield (t/ha)
1951	21,316	38,399	1.80	96,692	319,995	3.31	7,436	43,794	5.89
1952	21,940	35,824	1.63	135,168	458,009	3.39	7,703	52,855	6.86
1953	24,543	53,664	2.19	156,947	587,938	3.75	7,333	51,953	7.08
1954	23,697	44,137	1.86	182,207	648,953	3.56	6,683	58,978	8.83
1955	20,484	44,890	2.19	211,965	691,430	3.26	5,624	48,466	8.62
1956	22,532	47,443	2.11	227,220	859,856	3.78	5,370	44,871	8.36
1957	21,539	49,415	2.29	148,347	546,234	3.68	6,054	55,333	9.14
1958	23,275	56,816	2.44	224,512	543,623	2.42	7,012	67,759	9.66
1959	25,191	72,640	2.88	302,246	1,201,423	3.97	7,075	85,805	12.13
1960	20,938	63,131	3.02	195,106	791,777	4.06	7,753	83,223	10.73
1961	19,938	56,569	2.84	303,596	1,262,878	4.16	7,432	86,549	11.65
1962	20,815	59,670	2.87	240,393	937,209	3.90	8,178	84,638	10.35
1963	18,833	54,488	2.89	237,643	979,916	4.12	11,096	135,103	12.18
1964	18,081	53,069	2.94	236,190	1,021,988	4.33	9,855	99,886	10.14
1965	16,859	47,705	2.83	242,739	1,056,885	4.35	8,308	76,873	9.25
1966	16,997	40,824	2.40	296,714	993,319	3.35	8,868	106,327	11.99
1967	19,837	62,767	3.16	333,230	1,505,059	4.52	9,547	128,208	13.43
1968	20,869	58,940	2.82	236,942	818,665	3.46	9,848	124,766	12.67
1969	22,049	78,305	3.55	333,004	1,461,714	4.39	11,831	163,404	13.81
1970	32,691	101,747	3.11	302,805	1,428,192	4.72	10,467	144,327	13.79
1971	33,313	106,450	3.20	307,767	1,376,846	4.47	8,945	145,688	16.29
1972	33,243	114,448	3.44	289,254	1,176,544	4.07	9,987	171,801	17.20
1973	23,850	67,312	2.82	304,177	1,041,420	3.42	9,134	130,301	14.27
1974	17,950	47,916	2.67	370,816	1,401,127	3.78	8,502	124,586	14.65
1975	22,177	59,628	2.69	258,497	968,765	3.75	9,302	117,902	12.67
1976	17,419	50,624	2.91	242,368	882,755	3.64	8,331	117,875	14.15
1977	19,659	65,387	3.33	233,105	771,659	3.31	8,399	111,861	13.32
1978	15,964	48,392	3.03	173,356	482,649	2.78	8,694	114,777	13.20
1979	15,216	55,398	3.64	235,730	788,939	3.35	8,256	124,156	15.04
1980	13,031	45,486	3.49	163,673	544,152	3.32	7,443	102,408	13.76
1981	12,780	58,537	4.58	209,216	593,794	2.84	6,262	86,526	13.82
1982	12,122	47,700	3.93	205,944	984,855	3.22	6,185	107,500	17.38
1983	11,286	55,568	4.92	164,782	485,779	2.95	7,010	108,799	15.52
1984	19,284	74,183	3.85	425,178	1,600,140	3.74	6,807	129,564	19.03
1985	18,212	90,085	4.95	185,311	651,893	3.52	6,601	109,258	16.55
1986	17,693	88,719	5.01	225,473	789,590	3.50	5,910	108,568	18.37
1987	16,243	77,085	4.75	274,772	978,323	3.56	6,225	121,573	19.53
1988	14,721	72,062	4.90	267,181	914,007	3.42	6,440	119,875	18.61
1989	13,654	78,269	5.73	311,072	1,087,931	3.50	6,346	110,126	17.35

(a) Figures for hay from 1901 to 1947 do not include grass and pasture cut for hay due to unavailability of data.

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, NEW SOUTH WALES

Year	Livestock (a)			Milk production for all purposes (b)	Greasy wool production (a)	Butter production (factory and farm) (b)	Cheese production (factory and farm) (b)
	Cattle ('000)	Sheep ('000)	Pigs ('000)	(ML)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
1901	2,047	41,857	266	557	140,624	17,712	1,740
1902	1,741	26,649	193	480	98,599	13,582	1,881
1903	1,881	28,657	222	590	102,950	17,562	2,153
1904	2,149	34,527	331	720	113,805	24,304	1,915
1905	2,338	39,507	311	740	134,764	24,053	2,098
1906	2,550	44,132	243	844	147,592	26,729	2,475
1907	2,751	44,462	216	832	166,642	27,229	2,080
1908	2,956	44,680	216	856	158,631	27,835	2,160
1909	3,028	48,980	238	914	182,132	28,510	2,165
1910	3,140	51,580	322	1,070	182,464	34,750	2,354
1911	3,194	48,830	371	1,079	183,517	37,733	2,476
1912	3,041	42,930	294	1,024	148,098	34,742	2,473
1913	2,823	43,740	288	1,052	172,086	35,273	3,002
1914	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		n.a.		
1915	2,478	36,900	287	1,080	167,535	38,154	2,882
1916	2,406	36,490	281	836	138,868	27,043	2,712
1917	2,766	40,090	360	1,026	144,327	35,992	3,550
1918	3,162	42,520	396	1,124	146,420	36,492	3,537
1919	3,281	42,170	295	940	154,627	29,935	2,713
1920	3,084	33,150	254	925	159,669	28,631	3,067
1921	3,375	37,750	306	1,136	124,839	38,216	2,905
1922	3,547	41,070	384	1,295	151,409	45,655	3,341
1923	3,251	38,760	341	1,031	152,789	33,433	2,358
1924	2,939	41,440	323	1,024	137,429	32,962	2,861
1925	2,876	47,100	340	1,439	167,400	53,155	3,494
1926	2,937	53,860	383	1,317	182,535	49,870	2,931
1927	2,819	55,930	333	1,263	226,450	43,786	3,054
1928	2,849	50,510	302	1,285	201,297	46,073	3,303
1929	2,785	50,185	312	1,260	219,011	43,647	2,874
1930	2,686	48,720	323	1,289	208,603	47,627	2,877
1931	2,840	53,366	334	1,354	193,751	51,791	2,955
1932	2,994	52,986	386	1,509	227,505	56,165	2,988
1933	3,141	53,698	388	1,456	241,306	58,740	3,262
1934	3,361	52,104	367	1,674	219,678	67,511	4,115
1935	3,483	53,327	398	1,624	224,481	66,259	3,830
1936	3,389	51,936	437	1,568	214,324	56,764	3,336
1937	3,288	53,166	391	1,442	228,397	49,808	3,364
1938	3,020	51,563	357	1,489	224,502	54,820	3,630
1939	2,812	48,877	377	1,414	198,250	53,885	3,395
1940	2,763	54,372	451	1,429	247,743	51,615	3,086
1941	2,769	55,568	508	1,398	243,496	49,233	2,934
1942	2,878	56,737	454	1,271	225,600	40,463	2,386
1943	3,031	56,044	487	1,378	203,614	44,568	2,388
1944	3,143	56,837	561	1,349	222,372	41,884	2,506
1945	3,145	46,662	524	1,194	180,770	34,567	2,037
1946	3,117	44,076	433	1,266	175,385	35,500	2,253
1947	2,983	43,105	358	1,154	174,010	29,199	2,063
1948	3,130	46,065	365	1,341	173,307	36,310	2,684
1949	3,253	50,404	375	1,326	191,651	35,732	2,531
1950	3,440	53,298	333	1,415	213,146	39,457	2,872

LIVESTOCK AND PASTORAL PRODUCTION, NEW SOUTH WALES (continued)

Year	Livestock (a)			Milk production for all purposes (b)	Greasy wool production (a)	Butter production (factory and farm) (b)	Cheese production (factory and farm) (b)
	Cattle ('000)	Sheep ('000)	Pigs ('000)	(ML)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
1951	3,703	54,111	317	1,313	206,762	36,703	3,006
1952	3,621	53,676	293	1,095	183,022	25,642	2,027
1953	3,649	57,461	299	1,441	234,245	39,491	3,213
1954	3,554	59,639	372	1,281	227,518	31,851	3,261
1955	3,461	59,200	375	1,434	226,711	40,763	2,548
1956	3,679	62,988	343	1,516	249,868	43,242	3,433
1957	3,911	67,670	387	1,391	280,215	35,858	4,083
1958	3,736	65,410	397	1,310	234,491	31,891	4,106
1959	3,663	67,936	349	1,488	287,295	39,747	5,124
1960	3,841	71,000	399	1,582	300,079	43,434	4,417
1961	4,242	68,087	455	1,450	275,381	35,941	5,380
1962	4,399	69,498	472	1,565	2963,021	40,078	6,048
1963	4,569	70,021	392	1,472	290,481	36,887	5,388
1964	4,789	71,764	391	1,464	307,493	36,975	5,227
1965	4,619	72,396	449	1,326	296,847	30,421	4,192
1966	4,153	61,396	480	1,366	241,929	33,514	4,121
1967	4,146	63,848	514	1,468	262,683	39,179	5,134
1968	4,555	67,786	645	1,410	273,731	32,333	5,025
1969	4,864	68,.153	690	1,268	282,747	23,665	5,155
1970	5,637	72,284	708	1,413	318,738	28,976	7,863
1971	6,494	70,605	796	1,237	292,888	21,288	6,910
1972	7,410	62,000	1,059	1,171	260,204	19,338	6,527
1973	7,918	52,037	1,065	1,177	205,941	17,541	8,059
1974	8,456	53,296	835	1,069	202,681	13,287	7,874
1975	8,935	54,983	729	958	232,271	9,831	8,131
1976	9,138	53,200	709	980	240,272	10,323	10,350
1977	8,384	49,700	760	943	232,883	6,014	6,200
1978	7,330	48,000	737	876	210,655	4,089	10,225
1979	6,484	48,400	759	908	219,360	4,087	11,828
1980	6,097	48,600	829	907	232,476	3,196	12,720
1981	5,459	46,000	787	820	220,605	1,388	10,823
1982	5,429	48,700	766	874	234,650	1,582	11,362
1983	5,018	48,095	794	905	238,804	1,956	11,667
1984	5,036	50,997	799	940	248,874	2,832	14,140
1985	5,226	55,498	814	940	275,134	2,639	13,768
1986	4,790	51,498	782	904	223,453	1,220	13,048
1987	4,868	52,192	830	906	229,712	829	13,411
1988	4,962	54,932	853	931	251,610	1,057	13,142
1989	5,329	59,109	858	922	273,530	1,226	14,455

(a) The figures from 1901 to 1913 are as at 31 December; from 1915 to 1931 are as at 30 June; and from 1932 to 1989 are as at 31 March. *(b)* Year ended 30 June.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a) AND TRADE UNIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES

	Industrial disputes in progress during year			Trade unions			
					Members		
Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved (b) ('000)	Working days lost ('000)	Number of separate unions	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
1912	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	185.5	7.1	192.6
1913	134	40.0	448.0	201	221.6	9.1	230.7
1914	235	56.3	727.7	197	231.4	8.6	240.0
1915	272	69.6	565.1	203	231.1	11.0	242.0
1916	336	123.4	1,174.0	199	230.1	13.9	244.1
1917	296	134.0	3,335.4	220	233.0	15.8	248.9
1918	138	33.0	169.2	217	227.1	16.1	243.2
1919	267	100.0	2,525.4	211	236.2	19.7	255.9
1920	249	90.4	2,265.2	214	253.4	24.1	277.5
1921	535	138.5	680.0	213	260.3	25.3	285.6
1922	342	102.3	586.5	217	256.9	27.8	284.7
1923	200	60.2	892.3	204	241.6	25.7	267.3
1924	416	133.7	607.8	202	249.6	25.2	274.8
1925	430	140.2	649.8	188	279.7	29.3	309.0
1926	256	96.6	1,111.2	191	295.2	34.1	329.3
1927	339	148.5	1,134.0	186	318.7	36.4	355.1
1928	230	80.4	480.4	197	317.9	39.5	357.4
1929	231	79.3	3,146.0	195	314.0	40.4	354.4
1930	156	48.6	1,443.4	203	303.5	39.7	343.1
1931	87	22.8	136.0	202	272.3	43.5	315.7
1932	92	20.0	63.4	202	271.9	42.2	314.1
1933	54	15.1	53.1	183	262.1	40.9	303.0
1934	117	36.0	213.8	185	273.5	40.2	313.7
1935	134	33.4	301.3	182	266.1	44.7	310.7
1936	188	52.3	432.5	184	273.8	43.0	316.7
1937	296	87.8	434.6	184	286.7	48.7	335.3
1938	340	124.5	1,029.4	194	298.3	50.1	348.4
1939	386	148.5	410.2	200	310.2	49.9	360.1
1940	313	174.0	1,238.2	196	312.5	53.6	366.1
1941	513	220.1	778.1	193	357.4	69.9	427.3
1942	552	151.1	320.1	194	n.p.	n.p.	483.0
1943	689	256.4	796.5	192	396.2	104.0	500.1
1944	801	221.2	575.3	189	399.2	111.7	510.9
1945	845	261.8	1,792.9	184	393.5	110.3	503.8
1946	771	229.5	719.6	207	424.9	105.1	530.0
1947	921	297.8	929.4	212	441.4	116.9	558.3
1948	1,071	242.5	645.0	214	470.5	114.8	585.4
1949	739	200.9	1,005.3	212	494.9	115.6	610.5
1950	1,030	311.8	639.3	222	527.4	120.5	647.9

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (a) AND TRADE UNIONS, NEW SOUTH WALES (continued)

	Industrial disputes in progress during year			Trade unions			
					Members		
Year	Number of disputes	Employees involved (b) ('000)	Working days lost ('000)	Number of separate unions	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)
1951	1,052	303.6	682.4	225	552.8	131.3	684.1
1952	1,316	347.1	763.9	223	547.7	106.4	654.0
1953	1,080	308.4	759.4	224	557.0	114.0	671.0
1954	1,063	222.3	501.6	228	597.0	142.0	738.7
1955	1,072	274.0	673.3	235	597.7	140.1	737.8
1956	878	226.3	611.3	237	600.2	141.9	742.1
1957	761	259.0	505.9	235	599.2	143.7	742.9
1958	624	141.8	231.5	231	596.4	141.4	737.9
1959	547	126.1	211.4	234	604.2	144.8	749.0
1960	736	296.9	416.8	231	622.6	154.6	777.2
1961	529	137.0	318.6	226	608.0	143.9	751.8
1962	752	209.0	303.4	222	625.9	150.6	776.5
1963	817	219.0	307.4	227	638.8	159.6	798.4
1964	828	229.1	320.6	223	648.3	164.8	813.1
1965	832	251.1	367.9	222	671.1	173.8	844.9
1966	835	210.0	400.1	220	659.5	178.4	837.9
1967	836	320.2	468.0	213	667.1	187.6	854.8
1968	965	355.5	583.4	212	671.9	193.6	865.5
1969	1,133	521.7	743.8	211	683.6	205.3	888.8
1970	1,484	740.6	1,393.6	211	692.6	223.8	916.4
1971	1,236	643.7	1,887.5	209	724.3	251.8	976.0
1972	1,174	516.1	866.8	202	717.1	275.2	492.4
1973	1,299	387.5	1,098.1	194	739.4	296.7	1,036.1
1974	1,427	893.6	2,665.0	193	745.4	306.8	1,052.2
1975	1,053	496.4	1,477.8	191	749.2	328.9	1,078.2
1976	955	941.9	1,456.5	188	724.9	321.3	1,046.1
1977	1,162	258.3	538.2	188	703.3	312.4	1,015.7
1978	1,240	503.8	970.8	190	732.3	315.1	1,047.5
1979	1,072	640.4	1,369.9	192	727.9	333.0	1,060.8
1980	1,245	382.8	1,208.1	192	751.3	357.4	1,108.7
1981	1,537	549.0	1,915.5	191	772.3	373.3	1,145.6
1982	897	302.1	784.0	187	745.7	381.9	1,127.5
1983	746	229.0	801.2	186	730.6	378.1	1,108.7
1984	828	308.6	660.6	190	741.4	373.1	1,114.5
1985	863	226.3	398.7	183	756.2	392.7	1,148.9
1986	824	338.8	598.8	182	757.0	391.3	1,148.2
1987	629	350.1	744.8	178	772.2	433.5	1,205.8
1988	676	452.8	730.0	170	795.3	423.1	1,218.3
1989	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	169	807.6	461.5	1,269.0

(a) Relates to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work for a minimum of ten working days. Ten working days is equivalent to the amount of ordinary time worked by ten people in one day. *(b)* Working days lost refer to days lost by (i) employees who were directly involved in the dispute and (ii) employees who worked in establishments where stoppages occurred but were not themselves parties to the disputes; excluded is the time lost, as a result of the disputes, by employees in other establishments.

METALLIC CONTENT OF MINERALS PRODUCED, COAL MINED & GOLD PRICES, NSW

(*Sources:* Bureau of Mineral Resources, NSW and Department of Minerals & Energy, NSW)

	Gold						
Year	Production (fine oz)	Official price ($A)	Market price (a) ($A)	Price in 1989 dollars)	Black coal production ('000 tonnes)	Lead production (tonnes)	Zinc production (tonnes)
1901	173,543	8.50	8.50	311.92	6,064	n.a.	227
1902	161,256	8.50	8.50	293.21	6,037	n.a.	—
1903	254,260	8.50	8.50	299.19	6,457	123,957	7,342
1904	269,817	8.50	8.50	318.70	6,116	168,202	22,395
1905	274,267	8.50	8.50	305.42	6,739	164,830	42,078
1906	253,987	8.50	8.50	305.42	7,749	140,833	41,725
1907	247,363	8.50	8.50	305.42	8,797	194,777	96,017
1908	224,792	8.50	8.50	287.46	9,294	175,647	112,144
1909	204,709	8.50	8.50	287.46	7,133	157,618	151,966
1910	188,857	8.50	8.50	281.93	8,305	191,659	209,234
1911	181,121	8.50	8.50	276.61	8,831	209,837	241,892
1912	165,295	8.50	8.50	248.48	10,044	233,426	232,734
1913	149,657	8.50	8.50	248.48	10,581	243,958	219,639
1914	124,507	8.50	8.50	240.33	10,557	194,365	168,395
1915	132,498	8.50	8.50	209.43	9,601	157,753	133,608
1916	108,145	8.50	8.50	206.48	8,258	140,789	120,589
1917	82,171	8.50	8.50	195.47	8,426	156,990	160,111
1918	87,045	8.50	8.50	183.25	9,209	189,592	184,662
1919	65,839	8.50	10.21	193.66	8,770	63,503	66,101
1920	48,908	8.50	11.25	188.48	10,888	7,787	10,238
1921	51,173	8.50	10.60	203.33	10,967	78,558	141,698
1922	25,222	8.50	9.39	186.16	10,347	143,155	198,671
1923	18,833	8.50	8.85	171.56	10,647	154,962	145,513
1924	18,685	8.50	9.30	182.41	11,805	141,833	109,956
1925	19,422	8.50	8.50	166.60	11,579	175,088	141,010
1926	19,435	8.50	8.50	162.89	11,060	171,993	145,779
1927	18,032	8.50	8.50	164.72	11,305	191,877	166,105
1928	12,831	8.50	8.50	164.72	9,600	173,281	141,930
1929	7,496	8.50	11.98	227.09	7,740	188,091	148,394
1930	12,493	8.88	8.88	176.04	7,207	192,799	121,533
1931	19,673	11.75	11.75	259.96	6,536	131,132	75,403
1932	27,491	14.57	14.57	339.69	6,893	161,307	117,529
1933	29,252	15.42	15.42	374.71	7,233	175,803	125,688
1934	36,123	16.99	16.99	401.67	8,000	187,191	138,955
1935	50,102	17.54	17.54	409.07	8,838	189,686	143,966
1936	60,739	17.32	17.32	398.44	9,347	189,150	143,434
1937	68,607	17.38	17.38	384.41	10,213	199,636	149,308
1938	88,698	17.60	17.60	379.65	9,725	224,961	167,585
1939	87,189	19.45	19.45	409.32	11,376	226,698	159,146
1940	100,255	21.32	21.32	432.77	9,703	230,117	183,239
1941	88,091	21.37	21.37	414.29	11,955	239,218	192,234
1942	77,249	20.91	20.91	371.97	12,402	221,357	173,967
1943	63,779	20.90	20.90	357.10	11,658	190,650	152,141
1944	62,610	21.02	21.02	362.68	11,220	182,265	149,738
1945	43,129	21.40	21.40	369.29	10,340	158,033	132,553
1946	32,009	21.53	21.53	364.17	11,366	163,769	140,177
1947	50,082	21.53	21.53	350.43	11,871	157,501	135,805
1948	52,164	21.53	21.53	317.48	11,910	172,724	147,926
1949	51,793	24.22	24.22	326.49	10,908	166,178	146,909
1950	51,350	30.98	30.98	381.91	13,004	178,393	158,931

METALLIC CONTENT OF MINERALS PRODUCED, COAL MINED & GOLD PRICES, NSW (continued)

(*Sources:* Bureau of Mineral Resources, NSW and Department of Minerals & Energy, NSW)

	Gold				Black coal		
Year	Production (fine oz)	Official price ($A)	Market price (a) ($A)	Price in 1989 dollars)	production ('000 tonnes)	Lead production (tonnes)	Zinc production (tonnes)
1951	48,910	30.98	30.98	320.16	13,730	171,267	156,898
1952	39,030	30.98	30.98	272.79	15,263	176,217	160,772
1953	26,461	30.98	30.98	260.82	14,401	221,066	205,525
1954	31,374	31.16	31.16	261.02	15,325	234,090	219,821
1955	30,067	31.25	31.25	255.58	14,973	238,623	228,508
1956	28,821	31.25	31.25	240.75	15,048	242,144	246,930
1957	31,043	31.25	31.25	235.49	15,637	271,212	260,389
1958	18,709	31.25	31.25	231.45	16,105	250,859	231,090
1959	13,275	31.25	31.25	227.54	15,965	250,405	220,476
1960	13,628	31.25	31.25	220.11	18,022	239,654	252,147
1961	12,034	31.25	31.25	214.00	19,326	215,076	241,651
1962	11,234	31.25	31.25	214.85	19,336	297,074	248,793
1963	11,395	31.25	31.25	214.00	19,244	333,734	269,900
1964	10,569	31.25	31.25	209.02	21,031	301,720	260,110
1965	9,640	31.25	31.25	201.22	24,516	301,423	275,285
1966	9,078	31.25	31.25	195.39	25,877	287,587	279,608
1967	10,716	31.25	31.25	188.56	27,242	286,702	303,466
1968	8,668	31.25	36.66	215.92	30,834	253,492	284,717
1969	10,850	31.25	37.63	215.02	33,973	284,863	348,993
1970	10,079	31.25	32.91	181.44	35,900	279,209	325,507
1971	9,675	31.25	36.91	191.85	34,567	257,609	293,480
1972	9,175	31.21	49.76	243.95	39,175	249,259	309,508
1973	9,564	29.36	70.13	314.34	37,885	246,191	290,992
1974	9,059	29.42	111.08	432.70	38,694	227,558	263,249
1975	12,482	32.25	123.18	416.82	40,210	244,638	288,831
1976	16,146	(b)	102.40	305.19	44,744	218,268	274,799
1977	13,815		133.72	355.00	47,888	234,627	289,337
1978	13,553		168.99	415.41	50,679	230,574	267,925
1979	15,150		275.44	620.53	50,888	244,357	325,281
1980	18,427		539.28	1102.62	50,720	240,668	327,404
1981	18,873		401.89	748.95	60,749	221,045	306,610
1982	19,587		373.76	627.43	64,877	245,124	372,063
1983	24,035		472.08	719.66	66,129	243,293	381,621
1984	35,770		411.80	603.77	68,323	214,719	329,136
1985	49,356		457.72	628.38	75,039	252,920	393,681
1986	35,425		552.47	695.90	80,310	210,696	320,716
1987	135,077		641.80	744.81	83,605	229,758	401,673
1988	187,407		564.95	608.80	78,357	209,580	346,511
1989	281,255		485.60	485.60	87,688	232,689	381,147

(a) From 1901 to 1967 the market price shown is the price paid for gold received by the Australian Mint, from 1968 to 1975 the price shown is the selling price of the Gold Producers Association for sales to Australian industrial users, from 1976 onwards, the price shown is the average of daily selling prices quoted by a prominent Australian gold trader. *(b)* The Australian Gold Market was de-regulated from 30 January 1976.

Reference maps

REFERENCE MAP 1

Key to Statistical Areas

1 Sydney (SD)
2 Newcastle (SSD)
3 Hunter SD Bal (SSD)
4 Wollongong (SSD)
5 Illawarra SD Bal (SSD)
6 Richmond–Tweed (SD)
7 Clarence (SSD)
8 Hastings (SSD)
9 Northern Slopes (SSD)
10 Northern Tablelands (SSD)
11 North Central Plain (SSD)
12 Central Macquarie (SSD)
13 Macquarie–Barwon (SSD)
14 Upper Darling (SSD)
14 Bathurst–Orange (SSD)
15 Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst–Orange) (SSD)
16 Lachlan (SSD)
17 Southern Tablelands (SSD)
18 Lower South Coast (SSD)
19 Snowy (SSD)
20 Central Murrumbidgee (SSD)
21 Lower Murrumbidgee (SSD))
22 Albury (SSD)
23 Upper Murray (excl. Albury) (SSD)
24 Central Murray (SSD)
25 Murray–Darling (SSD)
26 Far West (SD)

REFERENCE MAP 2

Key to Statistical Subdivisions in Sydney Statistical Division

1	Inner Sydney	8	Central Western Sydney
2	Eastern Suburbs	9	Outer Western Sydney
3	St George–Sutherland	10	Blacktown–Baulkham Hills
4	Canterbury–Bankstown	11	Lower Northern Sydney
5	Fairfield–Liverpool	12	Hornsby–Ku-ring-gai
6	Outer South Western Sydney	13	Manly–Warringah
7	Inner Western Sydney	14	Gosford–Wyong

REFERENCE MAP 3

Key to Statistical Area

1 Sydney (SD)
2 Hunter (SD)
3 Illawarra (SD)
4 Richmond–Tweed (SD)
5 Clarence (SSD)
6 Hastings (SSD)
7 Northern Slopes (SSD)
8 Northern Tablelands (SSD)
9 North Central Plain (SSD)
10 Central Macquarie (SSD)
11 Macquarie–Barwon (SSD)
12 Upper Darling (SSD)
13 Bathurst–Orange (SSD)
14 Central Tablelands (excl. Bathurst–Orange) (SSD)
15 Lachlan (SSD)
16 Southern Tablelands (SSD)
17 Lower South Coast (SSD)
18 Snowy (SSD)
19 Central Murrumbidgee (SSD)
20 Lower Murrumbidgee (SSD)
21 Albury (SSD)
22 Upper Murray (excl. Albury) (SSD)
23 Central Murray (SSD)
24 Murray–Darling (SSD)
25 Far West (SD)

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